Ada

Ada. Amelia. Costin.
Wilmington. N.C.
November. 22nd 1861

Ada

This is Ada

Carrie.

Ada. A. Costin.

Wilmington. N.C.

Ada. A Costin is back

Carrie

Carrie

Carr

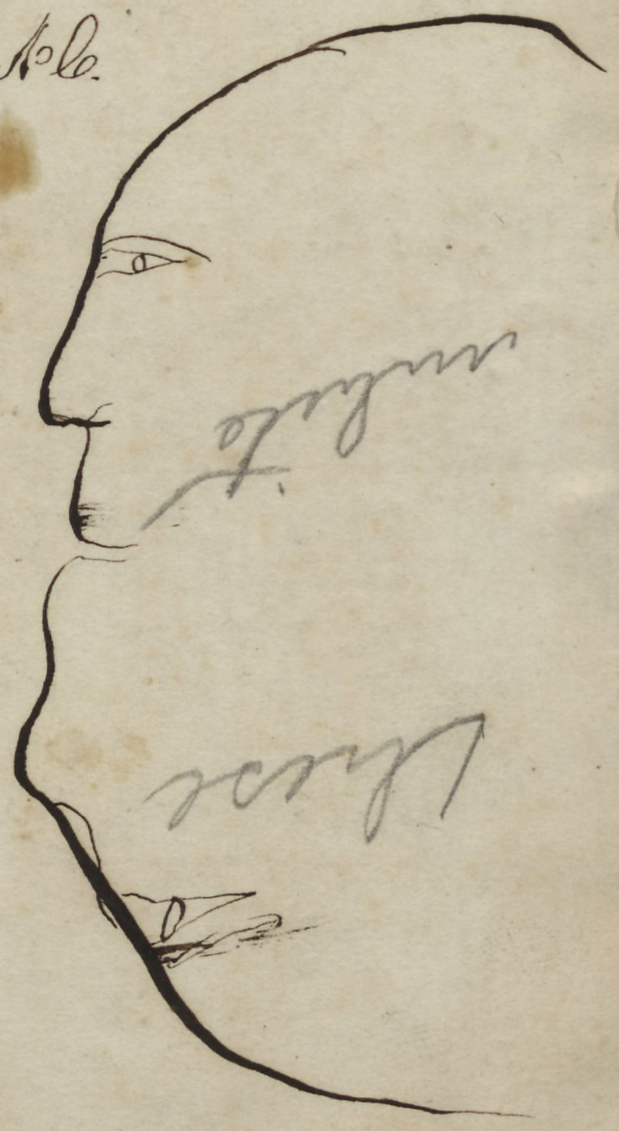
Miss Ada Costin.

June. 10th 1861. Wilmington

N.C.







Ada Amelia Costin
daughter of
John W. and Charlotte
Whitehead Costin
born July 16, 1847
M. Thos. J. Smith Dec. 19, 1866

She died Oct. 23, 1928

The family home was 616 Dock -

of us. It is also sometimes seen in the west, on a showery morning. We often see cataracts that send up clouds of spray spanned by its beautiful arch; and, in a bright day, its brilliant colors lend a new beauty and grace to fountains sparkeling in the light of the sun. The sun shines very brigh[t]ly.

Friday. November. 23rd 1860.

It is reairing very hard. No bright sun has illuminated the fair earth this morning. Our History lesson is very interesting for to-day. It is More about Henry 2nd.- Conduct and Character of Queen Eleanor. We have very hard lessons for to-day, and I hope that we will know them.

Saturday. November. 24th. 1860.

Saturdy has come again. We do not have to come to school on Saturday. It is a very busy day, people are busy preparing for the Sabbath. Every thing should be done on Saturday so that the Sabbath should be kept holy. It rained very hard yesterday and it is very cold this morning

Sunday. November. 25th. 1860.

Another bright and beautiful Sabbath has dawned upon us. It is very cold this morning. Hark the Sabbath bells are singing merrily. Hasten children to the Sabbath School. Tis the Lord's most holy days. It is and hour when children meet to praise and pray. We shouldd not keep our Teacher waiting nor tarry on the way. Come children come the bells are ringing, and calling us to the house of God.

Monday November. 26th. 1860.

This is the commencement of another week. There was a very heavy frost last night Frost first comes in the fall, it makes sad wards with the beautiful summer flowers. Before it comes every thing looks very beautiful after it comes every thing is changed. The grass and the flowers all die. Trees are the only thing that frost does not spoil, but when winter comes they begin to look bare. The cold winds begin to whistle through them then. It is pleasant to gather round the bright fire in the hom

Tuesday. November. 27th. 1860.

It is very rainy this morning, but I hope that it will clear off. If it were not for rain every thing would die. The beautiful flowers would droop their heads and die, and the beautiful grass would die. We knew our lessons very well to-day.

Wednesday. November. 28th 1860.

It is very cloudy this morning, and looks very much like rain. To-morrow is Thanksgiving. I hope that it will be a pretty day. Our lesson in English History is very interesting for to-day, it is about Thomas à Becket.—How the last his rich cloak. I studied my lessons very hard last night and I hope that I will know them.

Thursday. November. 29th. 1860.

This is Thanksgiving. There is meeting in all of the churches this morning. We have Holiday to-day. It has been raining all of the morning, but it cleared off about twelve o'clock, and the sun shone very brightly.

Friday. November. 30th. 1860.

Another Friday has come again. yesterday was Thanksgiving. I will try and write something about the Puritans how they kept the first Thanksgiving. Nor was this all. The dwellings, and perhaps the clothing, of the settlers were insufficient for the climate. The winter of 1631 was one of unusual severity; even now for New England, and some were actually frozen to death. Famine followed on sickness. Not a few were compelled to live on shellfish, ground-nuts and acorns. The governor himself, at one time, had "his last corn in the oven." A day of fasting and prayer for the colony was appointed February 6, 1632; but on the 5th, a ship arrived from England, well laden with provisions. The day of fasting was changed to a day of thanksgiving - the first of the kind ever kept in the present territory of the United States.

Saturday. December. 1st. 1860.

To day is the beginning of another month. Christmas will soon be here. We always have a week's Holiday.

Sunday. December. 2nd. 1860.

"Another six days work is done
Another Sabbath has begun
Return my soul enjoy the rest
Improve the day the Lord hath blest.

I went to church this morning. Mr. Long preached a very good sermon. The text was taken from the thirteenth chapter of 2nd Corinthians and the 11th verse Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect; be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you.

Monday. December. 3rd. 1860.

To-day begins the toils and cares of another week. It was very cloudy this morning but now the sun has come out again. I went to church last night, and heard Mr Longs farewell sermon there was a great crowd. There was a Lady taken sick in church and was obliged to go out of the church. Mr Long left for conference this morning two o'clock. We knew our lessons very well to-day.

Tuesday. December. 4th. 1860.

Another beautiful day has dawned upon us. It is very cloudy, and looks very much like rain, but I hope that it will not. We knew our lessons very well to-day.

Wednesday. December. 5th. 1860.

How thankful we ought to be to Him who hath watched over us during the darkness of another night. It is a very beautiful day. Our History lesson is very interesting so far to-day. Henry attempts to check the usurpations of the Clergy.— They resist.— Death of Becket. We knew our lessons very well to-day.

Thursday. December. 6th 1860.

By the goodness of God we have been spared to see the light and beauty of another day. It is very cold. Our History lesson is very interesting for to-day it is about the Settlement of the Carolinas. The coast of Carolina was explored in 1563, and named after Charles 9., of France. The first attempts at a settlement, and indeed one of the first ever made within the present limits of the United States was by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Friday. December. 7th. 1860.

Another day has dawned upon us. It is a very pretty day. We received a letter from my Aunt yesterday, and was sorry to hear that her little baby was dead. The sweet little babe has gone to rest it was only six months old when it died. It suffered very much but all its suffering are o'er. It has left this world of pain and sorrow to dwell with Christ forever more.

"I am happy now, dear mother,
My home is amid the flowers,
And zephyrs from the throne of God,
Are born in fragrant showers.
Would I come back dear mother,
And leave my glorious home?
Oh, tho' I love you dearly,
From heaven I would not roam."

Saturday. December. 8th. 1860.

Saturday has come again. It is a very beautiful day. Saturday is a very busy day with almost every body. People are busy preparing for the Sabbath.

Sunday. December. 9th, 1860.

Another bright and beautiful Sabbath has dawned upon us. It is a very beautiful day. I attended Church this morning and heard a very good sermon. The text was taken from the 15 verse of the 50th Psalm. "And call upon me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me."

Monday. December. 10th 1860.

To-day begins the toils and cares of another week. We have a very hard Scripture lesson. I hope that we will know it. We know our Lessons very well.

Tuesday. December. 11th 1860.

This is a very beautiful morning. Our Teacher has desired us to write something about Earthquakes and Volcanoes. The first great earthquake in New England, after its settlement, took place in June, 1638. The earth shook with such violence that in some places people could not stand without difficulty, and the furniture in the houses was thrown down. Similar shocks were felt in 1663, 1727, 1761, and 1783.

In the year 1823 an earthquake occurred in Chili which is said to have lifted up an area of nearly 100.000 square miles. It is found in the fact that wherever the crust is deeply perforated, as in the cases of volcanoes, molten matter issues from its interior. It is also proved by the fact that in earthquakes successive portions of the crust of the earth actually bend and roll along in a wave, as they could not if the earth were solid to the centre. Wednesday There is a tall mountain in Iceland, called Hecla. This is a volcano, and often sends forth smoke, fire, red-hot stones, melted lava, and clouds of ashes. But there are other volcanic mountains there, and one of them is called Skeptar Jokul. I will describe an eruption of this volcano, which took place in 1783. In May, a light blue smoke or fog was seen floating along the surface of the earth; but the inhabitants were not alarmed till June, when several shocks of an earthquake gave warning of what was to follow. These continued to increase in violence

till one evening, a black cloud of smoke arose in the north, and extended itself over a whole district. On its near approach, this district was involved in darkness, and when the cloud hovered directly over it, a shower of sand and ashes was discharged, which covered the ground an inch deep. Earthquakes, with incessant peals of thunder, and frightful noises under ground, continued the whole day. The next day, several fire-spouts were seen in the north, while the thunder and the commotions of the earth increased in violence. The Skaptar was formerly a large river, and took its rise in Skaptar Jokul. On this day, it totally disappeared, and was so dried up that men crossed its bed on foot, where the passage had been difficult in boats. The cause of this was apparent a few days afterwards; a terrific stream of lava had come pouring down, and filled the channel of the river. The cliffs, between which the Skaptar ran, were five hundred feet in height; yet the lava not only filled up this immense chasm, but overflowed a considerable tract on both sides. It is

now only in a few places that the tops of the highest hills, between which the river flowed, can be seen above the lava that was pewred from the vocano. No language can describe the horrors of this awful eruption. A black cloud incessantly showered down sand, ashes, sulphur, and other substances. The fetid smoke covered the face of the sun; and when it did appear, its color was a bloody red. Constant earthquakes threatened the foundations of the island; innumerable fire-spouts burst from the mountains; strange sounds and constant thunder filled the air, and muttered in the bowels of the earth; and one incessant sheet of lightning played over the island. The frightened inhabitants were in the greatest distress, and believed that the fearful day of Judgment had come. A stream of lava now proceeded from the mountain, burning houses, enclosures, and everything else, before it. The rocks were torn in pieces with a dreadful noise; villages and churches were overwhelmed; cultivated lands were buried, and rivers dried up. Hundreds of cattle and were destroyed; multitudes of birds were frightened away,

and never returned; and large tracts of fertile land were forever laid waste. Such was the dreadful eruption of Skaptar Jokul in 1783. Hecla and other mountains have had fregrent eruptions, but none so frightful as this.

Saturday. December. 15th. 1860.

This is a very cold day. It has been sleeting very hard. I took tea with one of my friends we had a nice time, but it was raining and sleeting very hard when I went home.

Sunday. December. 16th. 1860.

It is a very beautiful day. I attended church this morning, and heard a very good sermon. The text was taken from the fourth chapter of Peter, and the 18th verse. "And if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?"

Monday. December. 17th. 1860.

To-day begins the toils and cares of another week. We had a very long scripture lesson but we did not miss it. It was so cold this morning that our Teacher did not let us write.

Tuesday. December. 18.th 1860

Another bright and beautiful day has dawned upon us. The sun shines very brightly. It is not as cold to-day as it has been. We knew our lesson's very well to-day.

Wednesday. December. 19.th.

It is very rainy and cloudy this morning. Christmas will soon be here it is the delight of all childrens, they will hang up their stockings.

Thursday. Decemmber. 20.th 18

It rained very hard last night, but it has cleared off, and everything looks very fresh and green after the rain. There is to be a wedding to-night, and I expect to go. Our History lesson is very interesting for to-day. Events of the wars with Philip. We are learning a very beautiful song called Kind words can never die. January was named after the God of war. Febuary from Februa or Juno Februlia. March from Mars the God of war. April from aperio because April opens the Spring. June from Junior the younger. July from Julius Caeser A Roman Emperer. August from Augustas Caeser another Roman Emperer. September

the seevenenth month after March. October, because Octo means eight. November because Nov means nine. December, because Dece means ten.

Friday. December. 21st. 1860.

We have again hailed the light of another day. The Christian religion also disappeared, for the Saxons were pagans, and worshipped a great number of gods. From the chief of them the days of the week receive their names. Worshipping the Sun, they called the first day Sunday. The second Monday, from the Moon. Another god they called Tuisco or Tiw, and to him they assigned the third day. The next idol which they adored for a god was Woden; he had been a famous and victorious prince among them, and after his death they worshipped him as the God of Battle. The fourth day was named for him Woden's day, or Wednesday. Not only the Saxons, but all the northern nations worshipped Thor, whose name was given to the 5th day, Thursday. Friday received its name from Friga, who was the same with the Earth, and was esteemed the mother of all the deities. They had another god

named Saterne, and to him they consecrated the last day of the week, and called it Saterne's days or Saturday. We knew our lessons very well.

Monday. January. 7th. 1861.

This is the first Monday in the year 1861. Hundreds and thousands have passed into eternity since this time last year. I attended church yesterday morning and heard a very good sermon. the text was taken from the first chapter of Ruth, and the 16th and 17th. verses. And Ruth said entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: "Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me.

Tuesday January. 8th. 1861.

Our Teacher has desired us to write something about old style. The young reader may have been puzzled with the words "old style" and "new style,"

affixed to dates; it may be well, therefore, to explain their meaning. Julius Caesar, the Roman general, caused some calculations to be made to determine the length of the year. These calculations made it three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours. But the increased knowledge of astronomy has enabled the modern scientific men to ascertain that this reckoning was eleven minutes too much. In the lapse of time, these eleven minutes accumulated to eleven days. In the year 1572, Pope Gregory XIII. corrected this error, and reduced the year to its exact length. The leader will learn elsewhere how he guarded against a recurrence of the error. The pope made use of his power to secure the adoption of the new or Gregorian style, in all the Catholic countries of Europe, but England, Sweden, and Russia still retained the old, or Julian style. The English merchants found in a great inconvenience to use a different mode of computing time from their foreign correspondents, and the hatred of the pope, which had led to the retention of this error for so long a time after it was pointed out having in a great degree subsided, in 1752, the British parliament ordered the new

style to be adopted in England. The eleven days were taken out of September; the day after the 2nd of September being called the 14th, instead of the 3rd. The year also, which, till that time, had been reckoned to begin at the 25th of March, has since been computed from the 1st of January.

Friday, January 11th, 1861.

We have again hailed the light of another beautiful day. We are learning a very pretty song called Comes, ye children and adore Him. It has been very warm but it has turned cold again. Our lesson in English History is very interesting for to-day. Encouraged by their Mother, the Sons of Henry rebel. We knew our lessons very well to-day.

Saturday January 12th 1861.

I will write a piece out of the Journal. Our citizens were drawn in crowds to our wharves early this morning, in consequence of the report of cannon from seaward. Some twelve or fifteen reports were heard; many of them

Monday January. 14th. 1861.

To-day begins the toils and cares of another week. It is very rainy. I did not come to school to-day I attended Church yesterday morning. and heard Mr. Crooks preach a very good sermon. the text was taken from the 1st Chapter of 1st Peter the 24th and 25th verses. For all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away: But the word of the Lord endureth forever. And this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you. I attended the Bethel in the afternoon.

Tuesday. January. 15th. 1861.

It is very damp and rainy this morning. Mr Gibbs died on Sunday and buried yesterday. The sun has come out very bright. We knew our lessons very well to-day.

Wednesday. January. 16th. 1861.

It is very windy this morning. The wind blew very hard last night. and it rained very hard. but it has now cleared off and the sun shines very brightly. We knew our lessons very well to-day.

Thursday. January. 17th. 186

Another day has dawned upon us with its light and beauty. The sun shines very brightly. Our History lesson is very interesting for to-day. Bacons Rebellion. Betwen the years 1624 and 1639. serious diffienlties arose among the colonist in Virginia about their government. The King had taken away their charater, and was suling them in his own way.

Friday. January. 18th. 1861.

One of our cotton merchants on the bay related to us yesterday a significant fact, which we mast report for the especial benefit of our anti-slavery fiends (friend with the exception) of the North. The slaves on a cotton plantation, whose master, (as is the custom of many of our Georgia planters) allows his people to make a crop for themselves each year in order to furnish themselves with holiday funds and pocket money, a few days since sent their crops, consisting of some 38 bags of cotton to our friends, who is their masters factor, to be sold. Accompanying the cotton was a letter, in which the negroes all joined, requesting that their cotton be

sold for the best price it would bring in this market, and with the additional request that their factor shoulds, if it was necessary, retain over half the amount of proceeds to be appropriated for the purchase of "powder to shoot the Yankee abolitionists!"

Monday. January. 21st. 1861.

A new French vessel of War. — A gunboat, on a new model, passed through Toulouse recently, coming from Bordeaux, and proceeded to Toulon, where she is to be prepared for sea. This boat is constructed on an entirely new model of which the plan is said to have been given by the Emperor. It is composed of steel plates, and will be propelled by two screws, set in motion by a machine of fourteen horse power. It will carry but one piece of cannon. The boat is shaped like a tortoise. The mouth of the cannon will pass just over the back of the fish, which will present an inclined plane to the enemy over which the balls will slide. The crew will be completely sheltered under this roofs of which the force of resistance is so well calculated that the heaviest shot or shell cannot injure it.

I went in the country with my cousin Friday, and came back this morning. I spent a very pleasant time.

Tuesday January 22nd 1861.

Monday January 28th 1861.

To-day begins the toils and cares of another week. I did not come to school last week, for it was very raing. I attended church yesterday Mr Wheeler preached a very good sermon, his text was taken from the ninth chapter and 24th verse of 1st Corinthians. "So run that ye may obtain." We have a very long Scripture lesson for to day. It is about the resurrection of Jesus.

Thursday January 31st 1861.

It is very cold this morning. The sun shines very brightly. Our History lesson is very interesting for to-day. Religious Persecution. We have seen that it was persecution for the sake of religious opinions that drove our ancestors, the Puritans, to seek a home in the woods of New England, but we have not yet shown, except, perhaps in the case of Roger Williams, that they brought with them a measure of the same intolerance from which they had attempted to fly.

Tuesday February 5th 1861.

It is very cloudy day. I did not come to school yesterday morning. We knew our lessons very well

Wednesday February 6th 1861.

It is a very pretty day. The sun shines very brightly. Miss Mildred Stokley and Mr Oldham were married yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in Front Street Baptist Church.

Thursday February 7th 1861.

"There are now six different military organizations in Wilmington, one troop of Cavalry, two Companies of Light Infantry, and three rifle Companies. Would it not be better to merge the last two organized, the "Carolina Guards" and the "Wilmington Rifle Guards" into one? The former, it is reported, has about 45 men, and the latter only about 25. which would make quite a handsome Company, with those who will join afterwards, if fused into one, but neither can live over six months by themselves; besides, it is not reasonable to suppose that a town of twelve or thirteen thousand inhabitants can maintain, after this momentous excitement is over - (it is to be hoped that it will prove only momentary) six military companies, when, hitherto, it has scarcely supported

two. Military organizations, gotten up under the spur of an excitement have a tendency to injure those already on a firm basis."

Tuesday. February. 12th. 1861.

This is a very beautiful day. The sun shines brightly. I did not come to school yesterday. Mrs. Blanks was buried yesterday evening at 3 o'clock. Our History lesson for to-day is very interesting. Character of Penn. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, and one of the truly great men of the earth, was the son of Admiral Penn of London. He was early placed at the University of Oxford, but having, while there, become inclined to the doctrines of the Quakers, he was expelled.

Wednesday. February. 13th. 1861.

The Committee appointed by the Peace Congress will probably make their report Tuesday. Various plans are before them. From what has privately transpired, the border State's resolutions meet with much favor. The general impression is that the Conference will probably adopt some such measures, including the division of the Territories by the line of 36, 30; north of it, slavery is to be prohibited, and south of it,

neither Congressional or Territorial interference with the subject of slavery, which will be left to the determination of the people themselves. The acquisition of future territory not to be so easily consummated as heretofore.

Friday. February. 15th 1861.

It is very cloudy this morning, and looks very much like rain. The wind blew very hard last night and it thundered and lightened. Yesterday was Valentine day.

Monday. February. 18th 1861.

It is very cool this morning. I will write something about Spring. Spring will soon be here. The soft rich rains have melted the snow and ice. The frozen water in the brooks is now set free. Soon the red blossoms of the maple; and the white blossoms of the dogwood will soon appear. The buds of the Lilac will soon swell and burst forth, and scent the air with their sweet odor. The white snow-drops and the yellow and white crocus, and the blue violets have appeared. Soon the May flowers will open their blue eyes, and the lambs will skip and play in the green pastures, and the bees go in

search of honey. Children are let loose in the fields to roam in the meadows in search of wild flowers.

"Sweet is the time of spring,"
"When nature's charms appear;
"The birds with ceaseless pleasure sing,
"And hail the opening year;"

Tuesday. February. 19th. 1861.

It is very pleasant this morning the sun shines very brightly. Friday is Washington's birthday. Our History lesson is very interesting for to-day it is about Governor Andros and the Charter Oak.

Wednesday. February. 20th. 1861.

It is very cloudy this morning, and looks very much like rain. We have a very interesting History lesson for to-day. Shipwreck of Richard. — She falls into the hands of his Enemies, and suffers Imprisonment. — Story of his faithful Minstrel. On the 9th of October, 1192, Richard set out on his disastrous voyage. His daring courage had made a deep impression on the minds of the Infidels. Long after he had ceased to trouble the world, the Saracen mothers would bring their stubborn children to obedience by the threat of his coming; and the horseman

would upbraid his startling steed, by the exclamation,
"Hah, fool! dost thou think Richard is in the bush?"

Thursday. February. 21st 1861.

It is a very beautiful day. The sun shines very brightly.
Miss Hattie Taylor, was married last night. To-morrow
will be Washington's birthday, we will have Holiday
"He was a Virginian by birth, and had received no
other education than that of the family and the
common school. Yet his mind, at school, had taken
quite a mathematical turn; and he had early become
a surveyor. But he was most distinguished for his
excellent moral character. In this respect few young
men of his time stood higher. His passions were in-
deed strong, but he strove to govern and subdue them
At the age of nineteen he had been made an adjutant
general of some troops, raised for the defence of the country
against the Indians, and had the ranks of major; but he
had never been called into service. This was the individual
selected by Governor Dinwiddie for an expedition at
once difficult and dangerous. Several young men, to whom
the commission had been offered, refused it, for want
of courage to engage in the undertaking. But Washington was born
to save his country, and not solely to seek his own ease and comfort"

March.

Monday ~~February~~ 11th. 1861.

It is very cold this morning. The sun shines very brightly. There were two men shot on Saturday night. I attended church yesterday morning and heard a very good sermon. I have been absent from school two weeks. The wind blew very hard on Friday night and Saturday morning.

Tuesday March. 12th. 1861.

We learn that on Saturday night last, about 10 o'clock, a very unfortunate difficulty occurred in front of the Drug Store of Mr. L. B. Crambert, under the City Hotel, in this place, which resulted very seriously to Mr. A. J. Costin, and Mr. Crambert, but to the latter particularly. They were both shot by a man named Pink Shelley, with a Colt's pistol. As the matter will undergo judicial investigation, we forbear any statement of the facts as we heard them. Mr. Costin was shot in the side or hips, the ball ranging around the back, and making a severe, but not dangerous wound. It was extracted yesterday. Mr. Crambert was shot in the thigh, the ball shattering the bone and making a very painful and serious wound. We learn that the ball has not been found. The wound will, under the most favorable circum-

stances, confine Mr. Earambert to his bed for months, we are informed. The whole matter is greatly to be deplored.

Wednesday. March. 13. 1861.

It is a very pleasant day, the sun shines very brightly. It is not as cold as it has been. Our lesson in English History is very interesting for to-day. It is about the Death of Richard the Lion-hearted.

Thursday. March. 14. 1861.

It is a very pleasant day. The sun shines very brightly. Next Sunday will be St. Patrick's day, it is a great day with the Catholic's

Friday. March. 15th. 1861.

It is very cold and rainy this morning. Every thing looks very fresh and green after the rain, if it were not for rain every thing upon the earth would die. Mr. Abe. Clammy is to be buried to-day, he died at Duplin.

Monday. March. 18th. 1861.

It has been raining very hard this morning. I attended church yesterday morning. Dr. Deems preached a very good sermon. His text was taken from 2nd Corinthians 4th chapter 16th and 17th Verse For which cause we faint not; but though our outward

man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day." For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." Rev. Taylor preached a short sermon yesterday evening to the children of 6th and Front St Sunday School.

Wednesday. March. 20th 1861.

It snowed very hard yesterday morning. It thundered and lightened very hard on Monday night There were a great many sleighs out yesterday. It does not snow here very often.

Thursday. March. 21st 1861.

It is a very beautiful day. The sun shines brightly. Friday after next will be good Friday. This day is kept in remembrance of the crucifixion of Christ.

Monday. March. 25th 1861.

Another day has dawned upon us with its light and beauty. The sun shines very brightly. I attended church yesterday morning. Mr. Wheeler preached a very good sermon

Wednesday. March. 27th 1861.

It is very cloudy this morning, and looks very much like rain. It rained very hard yesterday, and every thing looks fresh and green this morning. Next Monday will be the first day of April, and then the girls will play "April Fool," but is a play that our Teacher disapproves of.

Thursday. March. 28th 1861.

It is a very pleasant day. Dr. E. J. Hill, a highly esteemed and prominent citizen of the Cape Fear, died yesterday morning at his residence in Wilmington, aged nearly seventy years - Doctar Hill leaves a large circle of relatives and connections, some of whom will no doubt pay a more fitting tribute to his memory than our comparatively slight acquantance with his character and history would enable us to do. He is to be buried this afternoon at three o'clock.

Friday. March. 29th 1861.

It is a very pleasant day. The sun shines very brightly. We have a very hard Geography lesson for to-day. Our History lesson is not very interesting. I hope that we will not miss them

Monday. April. 1st. 1861.

This is the first day of April. "April Fool," is derived from the custom of the French, who were accustomed to calling the fish silly fish, because they were easily caught. I attended church yesterday morning, and heard and excellent sermon preached by Mr. Andrews. Before the resurrection of Christ Saturday was kept as the Sabbath. The first day of the week the Sabbath was changed from the last to the first day of the week. The Jews still keep Saturday as their Sabbath.

Tuesday. April. 2nd 1861.

It is very cloudy this morning, and looks very much like rain.

Wednesday. April. 3rd 1861.

It has been raining very hard this morning. It thundered and lightened very hard last night

Thursday. April. 4th. 1861.

It is a very pleasant day, the sun shines very bright. As I was reading in the Daily paper last night I saw the death of Queen Victoria's Mother, she died on the 16th of last month

Friday. April. 5th. 1861.

It is a very pleasant day. The sun shines very bright-
ly

Monday. April. 8th. 1861.

It is very cloudy this morning, it rained very hard
last night. I attended church yesterday morning and
heard a very good sermon preached by Mr. Andrews
The text was taken from the 17th. chapter and the latter
part of the 8th verse of the Acts of the Apostles. Jesus, and
the resurrection

Tuesday. April. 9th. 1861.

It rained very hard last night, and is very wet this
morning

Wednesday. April. 10th. 1861.

It is very pleasant this morning. 7 war vessels were seen
approaching Charleston harbor, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.
It is supposed that war will soon commence

Thursday. April. 11th. 1861.

We learn that a purse of $100.000 dollars has been raised by
some wealthy gentlemen of Mississippi, which will be given
to the first member of the "Mississippi Rifles" who puts his
foot on Fort Pickens in time of war. Our authorities yesterday
evening received notice from Lincoln's Government, through

a special messenger from Washington, that an effort would be made to supply Fort Sumter with provisions, and that, if this were permitted, no attempt would be made to reinforce it with men! This message comes simultaneously with a fleet, which we understand is now off our bar waiting for daylight and tide to make the effort threatened.

Friday. April. 12th 1861.

It is very warm this morning. The sun shines brightly. At 11 o'clock last night all was quiet. The floating battery has been placed in position. The State Convention has adjourned. One thousand troops went to the Harbor today; 800 more will arrive to-morrow. About 7000 troops are now at the fortifications and other points on the coast. A large number of vessels are in Hampton Roads, detained by a storm - mostly bound North.

Monday. April. 15th 1861.

It is a very pleasant day, the sun shines very brightly. Fort Sumter was surrendered on Saturday. It is said that Major Anderson's first Lieutenant is crazy. Citizens. Where do you stand now? The wolf has come down on the South. Shall we stand idly by and see our sister State engaged in a deadly struggle for the honor, homes and firesides and say we have

no interest in the matter? Never! never! To arms! to arms! Let us rise and gird on our swords. Let us rise and shake off the fetters that are daily being forged closer around us, by our abolition, hostile administration. Hurrah! Hurrah! for the Southern Confederacy.

Tuesday. April. 16th. 1861.

It is a very pleasant day. The sun shines very brightly. The Light Infantry are all over to the Armory going down to take the fort at Smithville. There is great excitement in town. They fired off the cannon twice this morning. They were going down yesterday evening, but the Governor sent a despatch that he was very sick, and that they must wait for further orders, but that they must keep themselves in readiness.

Wednesday. April. 17th. 1861.

It is a very pleasant day. The sun shines very brightly. The President Lincoln sent to North Carolina for 6000 troops to fight against the Southern States, but the Governor said that he considered it a cruel outrage, and that he would get no troops from North Carolina. The Military Companies of Wilmington, were ordered to go down to Smithville and take possession of Fort Caswell. The New York Herald office on yesterday displayed the stars and stripes, and this morning's issue has four leading articles fully endorsing and sustaining

the policy of the Administration. The following are the responses by telegraph of the Governors of North Carolina and Kentucky, to the call for volunteers:

Gov. Magoffin's Reply.

Frankfort, Ky, April 15

To the Secretary of War.

Your dispatch has been received. In answer, I say emphaticab that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subjugating her sister southern States.

Thursday. April. 18th. 1861.

This is a very pleasant day. The sun shines very brightly. Female Volunteers. The Holly Spring Herald learns that the county of Chickasaw, Miss, has ten companies of volunteer soldiers ready to be mustered into the service of the State. It adds that in addition to these: "The county has a regularly-officered and drilled company of young ladies, who have pledged themselves, in the event that the men are called into service, to protect their homes and families during their absence, and see that the farms are properly cultivated, and full crops raised, not only for the support of the country, but of the Army of Mississippi. It is 85 years ago to-day since the battle of Lexington was fought. There is another company going down to the Fort to-day.

Friday. April. 19th. 1861.

It is raining very hard. Virginia Speaks.

Richmond, Va, April 18th, 1861

The Ordinance of Secession has been passed by the Convention. Virginia has resumed her sovereignty. The Governor has taken possession of the Custom House

There is general rejoicing.

Second Dispatch.

From Washington

Washington, D. C., April 18th P M.

It is rumored here, and generally believed, that a considerable force is en route from Central Virginia to seize Harper's Ferry. We learn that E. D. Hall. Esq, has enrolled and equipped about fifty-able-bodied omen at his own expense, who are to be under his own command, and are intended for service at Federal Point. The Surgeon of the Regiment at the Forts will be grateful to the ladies of Wilmington, if they will make bandages and lint for the use of the Regiment. The bandages should be from 2½ to 3 inches wide and 6 yards long. We learn that Joseph Price, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C., 1st Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter service of the United States, has tendered his resignation to President Lincoln,

Monday April. 22nd. 1861.

It is a very warm day. The sun shines very brightly. The Vice. President Mr Stephens of the Southern Confederacy. Hee made a short Speech. He could not say much for he was very weak. When the train was leaving the band played the Old North State. There was 184 Soldiers went down to Fort Caswell this morning. There was 9000 troops expected down here yesterday to go to Richmond, but they did not come. I hope that North Carolina will soon go out of the union. Mr Stephens says that there are seven States out of the Union, and in less than two months there will be fifteen, he said that Sumter was ours, and Caswell was ours. They seized a very large Northern vessed here on Saturday, and put the men in prison up to the Hospital.

Tuesday. April. 23. 1861.

It is very warm. The sun shines brightly. There was a great many troops passed through here on their way to Virginia; two of the gentlemen spoke, one of them said that if Lincoln wanted war, give him war, and one of the Soldiers said that when they came back Abe Lincoln would not be President. There were some more troops came down this morning, they are to stay here two or three days to guard the prisoners that are out to the Hospital. Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy.

Wednesday. Aprit. 24th. 1861.

It is very warm. There were a great many troops passed through here yesterday on their way to Virginia, three or four of the gentlemen spoke. It is reported that there were seven hundred of the Northern troops were killed in Baltimore on their way to Washington, only seven of them escaped. Some of the gentlemen said that it would not be long before the flag of the Southern Confederacy would wave over the White hous at Washington, and that before 60 day North Carolina would be out of the Union.

Thursday. April 25th 1861.

It is very warm. There is a rumor in town that one of the up trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road containing troops for Virginia in crossing a bridge near Wilson, produced such an effect that the engineer and passengers were induced to make an examination, when it was discovered that some cold blooded scoundrel had sawed one of the timbers of the trestle-work nearly or entirely through, and that it was barely sustained by the iron both on each side. Tracks were discovered at the spot and dogs being produced they were traced to a house in the neighborhood, and a man, the report says being found guilty was hanged last night. Hanging is almost too good for a man that would, thus deliberately and in cold blood, endeavor to destroy hundreds

of human hopes. Two comets are now looked for by astronomers — the De Vico comet, which appeared in 1858, and the celebrated comet of Charles V.

Friday April 26th. 1861.

It is a very beautiful day. The news from Delaware is rather a surprise. Think of the saucy little State with her back up against the Rail-Splitter! We are becoming alarmed for fear Pennsylvania and New York will be wanting to join the South

Monday. April. 29th. 1861.

It is very pleasant this morning, the sun shines very bright. I wonder if that — valiant — high-priest of the Devil, Henry Ward Becher will not come out as chaplain to one of the New York Regiments? He talks war very strong. Oh! how we would delight to gaze upon his flowing locks and white neck-cloth me — especially the neck-cloth. Our heart yearns for Becher. The new Presbyterian church was dedicated yesterday by Mr Phillips. I attended church last night, Mr Andrew took his text from the fourth chapter of Proverbs from the 23rd verse, to the end of the chapter. Miss Betsy Keane was buried yesterday evening. She died on Saturday morning.

Tuesday. April. 30th. 1861.

It is very warm this morning. The sun shines very brightly. There were three companies passed through here yesterday on their way to Virginia

Thursday. May. 2nd. 1861.

It is cooler this morning than it has been. The steamships Coatzacoalcos with troops passed to-day. The U S Government will call out an aditional 25,000 troops, which with 75,000 already called and the regular army and navy, will make a total of 183,000 men at the disposal of Lincoln.

Monday. May. 6th. 1861.

It rained very hard last night, but it has cleared off and the sun shines brightly. There were a great many troops passed through here yesterday on their way to Richmond

I did not go out yesterday

Tuesday. May. 7th. 1861.

It is a very pleasant day. The sun shines very brightly There were a great many troops came here yesterday. The wind blew very hard last night, it thundered and lightened very hard. A great many troops went up to the Hospital yesterday evening, they are to go down to the Fort to-day.

Wednesday. May. 8th. 1861

It is very warm this morning. In this town on yesterday morning, Mrs Ann H., wife of H. Von Glahn, aged 43 years, 10 months and 10 days. The deceased was born in Germany. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her husband on the corner of Fifth and Princess street, thence to Oakdale Cemetery.

Tuesday. May. 14. 1861.

It rained a little this morning but not enough to do the flowers and plants much good. My Aunt arrived here on Wednesday night from Baltimore. We did not know that she was coming until she came into the door, she left here last night for Key West, the freight train broke down, and she had to stay in Florence last night.

Wednesday. May. 15. 1861.

It is very cloudy this morning, and looks very much like rain, it rained very hard yesterday and every thing looks very fresh and green. A Sad Suggestion — The suggestion contained in the following note, addressed to the editor of this paper, will commend themselves for their intrinsic worth

to the proper authorities. The writer says: "Feeling a deep interest in the coming struggle, but yet an abiding faith that Divine Providence, which has so evidently upheld us, will sustain us still; remembering still, that God takes care of those who take proper care of themselves, I beg that you will call the attention of the Government to the fact that our noble army of volunteers have no distinguishing symbol from those of the South; alike in uniform, language and complexion, they will constantly fall victims to mistakes. I would suggest that, as in the Wars of the Roses in England, the white or red flowers designated the different parties, so in our army the letter S, in the form of a metallic badge, about 2½ inches in length, worn on each man's breast, would guard him in the skirmish or the battle from being slain by his own Southerners. It might have inside a secret stamp or mark to prevent it from being pirated by the enemy.

Thursday 16th. 1861.

After a somewhat protracted drough, we have had such a nice rain. It has come down softly as a blessing and as refreshing. The value of this "season" can hardly

be estimated short of millions. We learn that the Rev. Colin Shaw, is acting as Chaplain of the Bladen county volunteers, now on duty here. The "Committee of safety" requests the Ladies of Wilmington to meet at the Town Hall, in the Library Rooms, on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock to devise ways and means for providing destitute soldiers at the Forts with necessary articles of clothing.

Tuesday May 21st 1861.

Removal of the Remains of Washington. — A correspondent of the Lynchburg "Republican" says: I was told to-day that a report having reached the Virginians that the tomb of Gen. Washington was going to be violated by the Republicans, his remains and those of his family were promptly removed to a more central spot in the State, where they will be out of Lincoln's way. If this be true, what a commentary on the North! How strange that coming events should prompt such a move! Surely we live in a singular age. Yesterday, May 20th was the Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, of the which the centenary celebration is near at hand. It is likely to be hereafter marked by a still more

solemn and important event in the history of the State. It will be known, we trust, as the anniversary not only of the first, but of the second and crowning declaration and act of independence for the old State.

Wednesday. May. 22nd 1861.

It is cooler this morning than it has been. The first the news yesterday morning, that North Carolina had seceded, they fired about one hundred guns.

Thursday. May. 23rd. 1861

Secession of North Carolina:

Amid the ringing of bells and the booming cannon, mingled with the deafening shouts of thousands of loyal voices issuing from the stentorian lungs of as many true freemen, we have the pleasure to announce that, at 5 o'clock, Monday evening, the good Old North State, God bless her and her sons, passed the ordinance of secession unanimously by declaring her eternal separation from the government of the late United States, absolving her people from all allegiance thereto, and resuming her sovereignty in all its elements and departments. No tongue can describe the enthusiasm that prevails. It can only be conceived by him who has studied the patient suffering of the oppressed Jews while in the land of bondage and the

joys which they felt when they reached the land of promise. The persecuted secessionists — and all are secessionist now — have had glory enough for one day. We append the ordinance:

Friday. May. 24th. 1861.

The Southern Congress having adjourned from Montgomery, to Richmond, Va, we may expect it to assemble in that city in a few days, at any rate President Davis will evidently make Richmond his headquarters within a very short time.

Monday. May. 27th 1861.

It is very warm this morning. The sun shines very brightly. I attended church yesterday morning Rev. Guthrie preached a very good sermon, his text was taken from the X chapter and the 28th verse of Matthew. And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell.

Wednesday. May. 29th. 1861.

It is very warm. The sun shines very brightly President Davis passed through here yesterday on his way to Virginia he was very weak, and could not

speaks much, he had a gentleman with him that spoke. Davis said that Lincoln had dared to set a price on his head. Hurrah! for Davis the President of the glorious Southern Confederacy.

Thursday. May. 30th 1861

New Mode for hoops. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes the following: 'Woman, Pistols and Strategy.' Abolition Republicans are frightened at the shadow of a ghost, as was Lieutenant Jones at Harper's Ferry and Commodore Pendergrast at Norfolk, the proof of which is now historic record. Let such men know that a fierce and bloody rencounter awaits them, when I tell you that over two hundred of the finest Colts revolvers I ever saw have been purchased in Cincinati, at various times and places, within the last two weeks (no thanks to the Eggleston vigilance mob) and conveyed out of the city under the hoops of one of the fairest and most distinguished of Kentucky's daughters, and sent by trusty agents to her friends in the interior State. Oh, crinoline, thou art a jewel!

A Kentucky Subscriber.

Friday. May. 31st. 1861

It is very cloudy this morning. It rained very hard last night. General Beauregard passed through here yesterday with 600 troops for Richmond.

From Richmond.

The President holds a reception this morning at the Governor's mansion. He reviewed the troops stationed here on yesterday. Gen Beauregard and Secretary Walker are expected here to-morrow morning.

Tuesday. June 4th. 1861.

It is very pleasant this morning. The sun shines very brightly. We understand that a flag will be presented to the company under command of Capt E. D. Hall, on to-morrow morning. The company leaves for Virginia on the afternoon of the same day. We suppose that as a matter of simple courtesy to Capt Hall's command, the volunteer companies now in town - both from Wilmington and adjacent counties - will be present on the occasion, as an indication of their sympathy with their comrades in arms. There has been a slight skirmish at Fairfax Court House between Federal Cavalry and the Confederate troops Capt Marr of the Virginia cavalry and two or three of his men were wounded. - Some were killed on our side. The

federal troops were forced to retreat— a number of them were killed and wounded. Fifteen of their horses were captured by the Confederate troops

Wednesday. June. 5th. 1861

It rained a little last night, and did the gardens a little good, it is cloudy this morning. There were two men found dead near Bilton. There was a flag presented to Capt E.D. Hall's company yesterday morning, they have gone to Virginia. One of the men died at the Hospital yesterday, he was sent home to his friends.

Friday. June. 7th. 1861.

It is very pleasant this morning. There was a large company of Zouaves passed through here yesterday, there was two ladies with them, some of them got away from the Captain, one of them had a bayonet run through him, they tied one of them to carry him to the guard house. There was a great many Frenchman among them. A great many of them were taken out of the State's Prison at Louisiana. There was another large company examined here yesterday afternoon. All of the Bar Rooms had to be closed.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

Monday. June 10th 1861.

It is very pleasant this morning. The sun shines very brightly. There was great excitement here last night, it was reported that the Federal troops had landed, and were marching up to town the people were very much frightened but it was a false report.

Wednesday. June 12th 1861.

It is very warm this morning. The sun shines brightly There has been a fight near Newport the enemy routed and drove back. The first regiment of North Carolina State Troops engaged. One hundred of the enemy left dead on the road. Jeff Davis has given Lincoln ten days to get his troops out of Virginia.

Friday. June 14th 1861

It is very pleasant this morning. The sun shines very brightly. Yesterday was a day set apart by the President as a day of fasting and prayer.

Monday. June 17th. 1861.

It thundered and lightened very hard last night, and it looks very much like rain. There has been another fight, and our men have been victorious.

Tuesday June. 18th. 1861.

It is order this morning than it has been. The sun shines very brightly. The Rifle Guards, and the German Hunters came up from the Fort yesterday

Thursday June. 20th. 1861.

It is very cloudy this morning and looks very much like rain. Tennessee has seceded. There are three companies at Mr Dudley's Mill. The Texas Rangers passed through here yesterday. We have a very long and interesting History lesson for to day. Defeat of Gen Braddock &c.

Friday. June 21st 1861.

It is very warm this morning. The sun shines very brightly. The Philadelphia druggist will not sell any more Quinine to the South, not even to Kentucky. Dogwood bark is just as good. The "Scotch Boys" a fine company from Richmond County arrived here yesterday. They are twelve months volunteers, the company numbers ninety men all told including the officers. They are under the command of Captain Charles Malloy. There are twelve thousand Federal troops in Missouri.

Monday. June. 2d. 1861.

It is very warm this morning. The sun shines very brightly. There was a very large fire Friday night, Mr Macomber's house burnt down to the ground, he did not save but a few of his things. We have not got to go to school but one week longer.

Tuesday. June. 25. 1861.

It is very warm this morning. The Horse Artilery from Halifax came Yesterday they have camped out in the woods* General Beauregard is daily drawing nearer to Alexandria, and an attack is expected by the Federalists.

Thursday. June. 27. 61.

It is very warm this morning. The sun shines very brightly. All of the schools have broken up but Mrs Bothwells.

Wednesday. October 2nd 1861.

It is very cloudy this morning, and looks very much like rain. We are permitted to assemble in the School Room once more. There was a Regiment drilled out to the Camp yesterday evening. Our History lesson for today is very interesting. Quebec taken.— Wolfe slain. There are a great many persons moving. Some of the Schools do not open undit next Monday.

Thursday. October 3rd 1861.

Samuel B Pate, private in Capt, Lurion's company of Artillery, stationed at Fort Macon, was killed on the 28th ult, by the accidental discharge of a rifle in his own hands. He was acting as sentinel at the time, and came to an order with such force on the pavement as to fire the piece, As in the case of a deplorable accident at Fort Caswell, the cap had been removed, but, as we then, in accordance with request warned our readers, there was always danger, on account of

[illegible] louder adhering. We learn [illegible] as also that [illegible] seur

Friday. October 4th. 1861.

It is a very beautiful day, the sun shines very brightly. I went out to the Camp yesterday, there were a great many persons out there. Frank Johnson Band was out there

Monday. 7th October. 7th 1861.

Now its October the "Season of ripe fruits and mellow fruitfulness." Now Nature, though dying has "put on her beautiful garments." She fainted in the heats of Summer, but she revives again although but for a little, "South wind", as our great Poet expresses it searches for the flowers whose fragrance late she bore, sighs to find them in the wood, and by the stream no more.

"A deep and crimson streak
The dying leaves disclose;
As on consumption's waning cheek
Mid ruin blooms the rose."

Cool weather and long nights approach apace. The equinopial storm so long desired in the hope that it might wreck the Yankee ships or, at least, deter them from approaching our coast has past. Farmers are busy gathering in their crops "making hay while the sun shines," that they may have food for their cattle during

the appreaching Winter. School girls have gathered up their books, and with nimble feet prepare for the scene of their studies. With pleasant smiles and cheerful words greet their Teachers and Schoolmates. Leet us hope that the ~~Autumnon days~~ will pass pleasantly and usefully in their performances of their varians duties.

Tuesday. October. 8th. 1861.

It is very cloudy this morning. There was a prize taken just before sunset ~~this morning~~ 21st of October. It proved to be the U S steamer Fanny just from Hatteras there. There were two of our vessels engaged, viz: the steamers Curlew and Raleigh. The steamer seemed to be a store ship for the U S squadron. They had any amount of clothing on board, such as great coats, shoes, blankets, &c. The boat and cargo is worth near $100,000. They took 45 prisoners. No person killed or wounded on either side

Wednesday. October. 8th. 1861.

It is very cold this morning it is almost like Winter A great many persons have on winter clothing. The leaves are falling very fast, and every thing begins to look dreary. There were four Hundred Soldiers went from the Camp down to Confederate point.

Thursday. Octber 10 1861.

It is still very cloudy this morning. "The Washington Star says that Mc Clellan will make an advance on Manassas shortly. Mc Clellan has issued proclamation declaring death to all destroyers of private property. The expedition to Chickamacomico beach was eminently successful under Col. Wright of the third Georgia Regiment, who effected a landing on last Saturday. We pursued the vandals twenty miles down the beach, taking thirty one prisoners; one thousand muskets, six field pieces, all the tents, together with their provisions, shoes and socks. The Confederates lost one man, a Georgian, who fell dead in double quicking. Col. Wright had his horse killed under him. Chickamacomico Beach, or Banks, is an extension of Hatteras banks, only separated by Oregon Inlet, we suppose. The north end of Chickamacomico beach is terminated on the coast survey by Loggerhead Inlet immediately north of which, is New Inlet, now about closed. The beach cannot be much more than twenty miles long."

Friday. October 11th. . . . . .

Our arms again victorious.— Billy Wilson's Zouaves badly whipped.

Pensacola, Oct. 9th 1861.

An engagement took place on Santa Rosa Island early this morning. Among the killed on our side, are two of the Clinch Rifles, one of the Irish Volunteers. Nelson of Warrenton, Ga, and several wounded and missing. Full particular not yet received. Second Dispatch to Mobile Oct 9th 11

A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser and Register, dated Pensacola, Oct. 9th says that 1,000 Confederates, under command of Gen, Anderson, crossed the bay last night and landed on Santa Rosa Island. At two o'clock this morning they stormed the Federal Camp of Billy Wilson's Zouaves, burning and destroying every building except the hospital; also immense quantities of rations, equipments, stores and munitions of war; spiked all the cannon and effected the total destruction of the camp. The loss of the Confederates was forty killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was very great. Capt. Bradford, of Florida was killed; Lt. Helms of Georgia killed; Walter, Bugler of the Continentals, was desperately wounded; John Burgers killed; Gen. Anderson was wounded in the arm; Lt. Sayre was wounded in the hip. The list is imperfect, and it is impossible to get all the particulars.

Monday 14th 1861.

"It is very cool this morning. "October! Orchard of the year!
Bend thy boughs to the earth, redolent of glowing fruit!
Ripened seeds shake in their pods. Apples drop in the
stillest hours. Leaves begin to let go when no wind is
out, and swing in long waverings to the earth, which
theay touch without sound, and lie looking up till
winds rake them, and heap them in fence corners.
When the gales come through the trees, the yellow leaves
streib, like sparks at night before the flying engine. The woods
are thinner, so that we can see the heavens plainer, as
we lie dreaming on the yet warm moss by the singing
spring. The days are calm. The nights are tranquil. The
year's work is done. She walks in gorgeous apparel,
looking upon her long labor, and here serene eyes saith
"It is good." "

Tuesday October. 15th 1861.

It is not as cool this morning as it has been

New Orleans, Oct 12 1861.

A naval engagement began this morning at 3. 45 o'clock at
the head of the Passes. Com. Rollins telegraphed to the
Navy Department from Fort Jackson at 2 P. M this morning.
Last night I attacked the blockaders with my little fleet,

and succeded after a very short struggle, in driving them all agreund at the South West Pass Bar, except the sloop-of-war Preble which I sunk, and captured a prize from them. After I got them fast in the sand, I peppered them well. There were no casualties on our side. It was a complete success. Second Dispatch.

The enemy's force is represented at about forty guns, and nearly one thousand men, while our little musquito fleet carried sixteen guns and about 300 men. It is reported that our iron steamer sunk the Preble with her steel prow. The prizes captured in the naval engagement at the South West Pass were the schr. Joseph R. Towle, and a launch belonging to the war steamer Richmond, laden with outfasses. The vessel sunk was not the Preble, but the sloop-of-war Vincennes.

Wednesday. Oct. 16th 1861.

The blockading fleet consisted of the steam sloop-of-war Richmond, sailing sloops Vincennes and Preble steam gun-boat Water Witch, and schooner Jas. C. Jones mounting in all fifty-three guns. On Friday night our Confederate fleet started from Fort Jackson, the Manassas leading the way, the night being intensely dark. The Manassas struck the vessel which she ran into, near the bar, and cut into

hear upwards of twenty feet. Appealing shrieks were heard on board the doomed ships, and signal rockets were fired. The enemy beat to quarters, and a perfect storm of iron hail fell upon and around the Manassas' machinery which became deranged. The Susquehanna and the Jackson came down with fire fire barges which were cut adrift in the stream, thereby causing a regular stampede. When the morning came the fleet commenced pursuit of the retreating enemy; and heavy cannonading began, lasting until 8 o'clock Several shots struck the Richmond.

Thursday Oct. 17th. 1861.

Richmond, Via Oct. 15. 1861. There was a conflict this afternoon at a near Evansport, on the Potomac. A large Federal fleet attacked our heavy batteries which blockade the Potomac and there was hot work. The fleet withdrew. Damage unknown. Nothing has been heard officially as to the details of the engagement near Evansport today. Ten large steamers engaged our batteries, and after heavy firing, they retired. Nother further heard.

Monday. Oct. 21st 1861.

It is raining very hard, it rained very hard yesterday If it were not for rain every thing upon the earth would die. The trees begin to look very bare the ground is covered with withered leaves. I went to church Yesterday and heard a very good sermon preached by Mr. Moran. The text was taken from the 8th. chapter of Romans and the 28th verse. "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose." About a fort night after my arrival at Rapel Grove that beautiful spot, the most pleasant part of the year - called Indian Summer arrived, which is two or three weeks in November. There is not one, but what likes to be out in the open air; more at this time than at any other. I hope my young friends will remember next year, the arrival of Indian Summer how much more balmy the air is. how much more prettier the earth seems to be, that they may think of the one, who has provided them with such beauty of nature, and return his kindness by loving, and often thinking of Him. On one of those bright days in Indian Summer, I seated myself in the libiary for the purpose of to

read or write, but do what I might my eyes would glance toward the windows, and catch a glimpse of the boughs of the trees as the white clouds sprssed over."

Tuesday. October. 22nd. 1861.

It is very damp this morning. No bright sun has illuminated the fair earth this morning. Our lesson in History of United States is very interesting for to-day. Societies and Stamps. Meanwhile, mobs began to be got up in the colonies. In August, two images, called effigies, were found hanging on the branch of an old elm tree, near the southern limits of Boston. One represented a stamp officer. There was a great jack-boot, also, out of which rose a horned head, which seemed to gaze around. Multitudes collected from all parts to witness the strange sight.

Wednesday. October. 23rd. 1861.

On Saturday the 19th inst., a ten-gallon iron-bound keg was picked up on the beach opposite the Wrightsville Fishery on the sound. On one end of the keg was the address, to Mrs. Martha C. Bowen, Myrtle Grove Sound, N. C., and on the opposite end was a direction to the effect that the

bag contained a letter. On opening the bag a letter was found from Mr. George F. Bowen, to his wife, Mrs. Martha E. Bowen. The letter contains not a word of public interest. Mr. Bowen, who is one of the pilots decoyed off by the barque to which no reference has heretofore been made, is now on board a full rigged ship which is off our coast. At the date of the letter, the 16th, he was well. James Puckett was well on the Thursday preceding the date of the letter. All the value of the letter is to Mrs. Bowen, to whom it gives assurance of her husband's life and health.

Thursday 24th inst

Gov. Evans reports that he was engaged most of the day on yesterday with twelve regiments and five batteries of the enemy, near the Potomac. They had crossed under cover of artillery fire. He drove them back, with a heavy loss in killed, and two-hundred prisoners. Gov. Evans had four regiments and five cannon. Colonel Baker, of Oregon, was killed. Lt. Col. Cogswell and ten other officers, and six pieces of artillery, were captured. A special telegraph to the Dispatch, from Manassas, says that the Federal loss in the battle on the Potomac, near Leesburg, on Monday, was four to five hundred killed and wounded

and three hundred drowned in the Potomac while attempting to recross the river. The Confederate loss was three hundred killed and wounded. It was a triumphant victory for the Confederates

Richmond Va. Oct 23rd 1861.

Thomas Jordan, Assistant Adjutant General, telegraphs from Centreville, at 10½ o'clock last night, that about six hundred prisoners and twelve hundred stand of arms were taken at the fight near Leesburg on Monday. The enemy's loss is between one thousand and twelve hundred men. On the Confederate side the infantry only were employed; Our forces engaged were the 8th Virginia, and 17th and 18th Mississippi regiments, the 13th Mississippi regiment being held as a reserve.

Friday. Oct. 25th 1861.

It is very cold this morning. The sun shines very brightly. Further details of the Leesburg fight have been received here. The Federals commenced crossing the Potomac on Sunday night, and continued to cross during the whole fight. The fighting was terrible on both sides. The Federals were well protected by a heavy forest. They were routed three distinct times

at the point of the bayonet, and were reinforced each time by fresh troops. The 8th Virginia regiment charged open and captured a brass battery, and put the enemy to flight. The Federals made a desperate stand at the river, but they were slaughtered there until they became panic struck, when they attempted to recross, and hundreds were drowned. The battle field was thick with the killed and wounded Federals. Col. Burt, of the Mississippi regiment, was badly wounded. The Confederates fought under great disadvantages. They endured a heavy march on Sunday - on only two meals during the whole day. They slept under arms in the open air on Sunday night, and had only breakfast during Monday. They fought all day, without nourishment or reinforcements. Several gentlemen who were engaged in, and witness of, the battle near Leesburg on Monday last say that the route and panic of the Federals exceeded that of Manassas Plains. When the Federals took to the river their heads were almost as thick as swarming black birds. It was impossible to describe the scene, or estimate the number that were drowned. Hundreds were shot while swimming and struggling in the water. Many left their clothing of all kinds. Many drowned each other

Monday. Nov. 4th 1861.

October has gone. This is the 4th day of November. This morning the air was warm and soft and the Indian Summer was in its full glory. The sun as seen through the morning haze, looks red, and sheds a mellow light over the world. But soon the sky was clouded; by 10. o'clock, heavy masses of clouds gathered in the West. They grew darker stretched out sombre wings from the right to the left. In a few hours they encircled the sky, and the winds began to sigh moan in the forests. The tops of the tall trees shivered and bent and writhed. The soft mist has gone no one can tell whether. The warmth of the air has gone too, and a chill breeze came puffing and flaunting us in the face. Then the rain fell driving in sheets and descending in floods to the earth. The whole air was thick with the descending torrents. Then it cleared away and we began to hope that the rain was over. But again we were disappointed, again it clouded up, again it poured. The battle between Summer and Autumn is over. Summer is banquished, and will return no more this year. It is gone with its birds, its music, its flowers, its verdure, its gentle pleasures, its soft faeries

and Winter is coming. We canst stay here any longer. Let us go home, as swift as the wings of fancy can carry us. There were are, safe and sound. What a pleasant welcome we received! our tasks are finished our lessons are over. Friday has come and gone. The welcome Saturday approaches, then the Holy Sabbath with blers us with its many privileges. Black Monday comes again and again we begin our round of duties. Finis

Richmond. Va. Nov 2nd Tuesday. November. 5th 1861.

"A special order for the fleet, dated on board the steamer Atlantic, Act 25th, says that the expedition is under the command of Commodore Dupont, and that it is intended to make a descent upon the enemy's coast, and probably under circumstances demanding the utmost vigilance, coolness intrepidity of every man in the expedition. The surf boats and other means of disembarkation are believed to be capable of landing at once from three to four thousand men- some of the surf boats carrying one hundred men.

The expedition consists of three brigades commanded by Generals Wright, Stevens and Vide, each with artillery. Full orders are given to the mode of landing. They have to conquer the ground, and if they succeed

they are directed not to go beyond supporting
distance from the shore. Fortress Monroe, Oct 28
The Federal fleet sails to-morrow. One hundred
thousand rations have been distributed among
the fleet, and sealed orders given to the Captains
of the several transports.

Wednesday. November 6th.

Augusta, Ga Nov 4th. At two o'clock to-day twenty-
three of the Federal vessels were in sight of
Tybee, standing off Port Royal in line of battle. Active
preparations are making at Savannah to repel an
attack. [Port Royal is laid down in the Coast Survey
as being about 20 miles North of Tybee light house,
and Tybee light on the North end of Tybee Island,
is about 15 miles below Savannah. The fleet could
very easily have been seen off Port Royal from Tybee
light house. A gentleman just arrived from Manassas
states that the Baltimore Sun of Saturday reports
the resignation of Seward, Blair, Cameron, Scott
and McClellan. It is probable the difficulties grew
out of an attempt to force McClellan to attack the
Confederate forces.

Savannah. Ga. Nov 5th 1861. Thursday. November. 7th 1861.

Eight steamer attacked Port Royal this morning. Our batteries and Commodore Tatnall's steamers fired one hundred and fifty shots. One Federal Steamer was badly damaged, and was towed off; another one is ashore and disabled. Commore Tatnall is still firing on her and hopes to capture her. Five Thundred men left here to-night for the seene of action.

The reported break-up at Washington, including the resignation of Scott, McClellan, Seward, Cameron and Blair, seems to have dwindled down to old Scott only, who has virtually been superseded for some time. Friday. November. 8th 1861.

It is very pleasant this morning. The sun shines brightly. The Eight Regiment came up yesterday. It is reported that fifteen thousand Yankees have landed near Charleston. On Monday afternoon Commodore Tatnall, with his little fleet, went within a mile of the Federal squadron and engaged them for nearly an hour, until they came within the range of the guns at Port Royal, when he retired and allowed the latter to open on them. The engagement lasted until late in the evening, with what result it is impossible to ascertain.

Monday. November. 11th. 1861

The Poison Tree.

The Poison tree grows on the Island of Java and the natives call it the Bohon Upas. The tree may be seen from a high hill and for 15 or 18 miles round no living shrub or even a spring of grass may be seen. No human being can live around it or fish in the rivulets, nor a bird ever goes near it without loosing its life. A criminal who is condemned to die has the choice given him whether they will die by the hands of the executioner or approach the tree to gather poison; they generally prefer the latter as there is a small chance of their returning. There is one old Priest who lives 6 miles from the tree the nearest habitable spot. He resides there in order to prepare the criminals for eternity, they stay there some days for a favorable breeze. When the time comes the old Priest puts on them a leather cap with glasses to the eyes to come down to their breasts that they may not breathe it, and leather gloves that it will not poison their hands to touch it. They then bid farewell to their friends and go forward to seek the

person which is found between the bark and tree. The Priest told me that he had lived there 30 years and had sent out over 700 and scarcely 2 out of 100 had ever returned. When they prefer the executioner they are led out into the open walls of the palace and tied to a post their breasts are laid bare and the executioner with his launcet dipped in the aqua places it on their breasts and in less than 6 minutes every criminal ceases to exist.

Richmond Va. Nov 9th. Tuesday. November. 12th 1861.

Reliable intelligence has been received here that several bridges on the Rail Road from Atlanta Georgia, Chattanooga, Tennessee also on the rail way through East Tennessee have been burned. It was evidently a preconcerted movement. The telegraph wires on these routes have been removed at several points.

Lynchburg Va. Nov 9th 1861.

The bridges, about two hundred span, on the East Tennessee Rail Road, ten miles beyond Bristol, was burned about 4 o'clock this morning, by the Unionists; half a mile of the track of the Rail Road was destroyed. It is reported that several other bridges were burned on the Road South of Knoxville. No trains arriving and the Telegraph wires being destroyed, makes it difficult to ascertain to extent of the damage. End.

Wednesday. Nov 18th 1861.

It is very pleasant this morning. The sun shines very brightly. Next Friday is a day of fasting and prayer.

Monday. November 18

Fort Moultrie.

Do you know why our country is so free and the people are happier than any other? It is because we have no laws and kings to govern us. This country was once governed by the king of England, but his laws were so strict and his means so harsh that the people would not obey and were determined to drive back the oppressor. He sent over vessels and soldiers, but they were fought and driven back. Afterward many battles were fought and many lives lost. Among the first was the battle of Fort Moultrie. This fort is built of rocks situated on an island at the entrance of Charleston harbor it was first built of Palmetto logs. Though rough the fort was on the outside it had many brave soldiers inside who defended it against a whole fleet of the enemy's ships.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z a b c d e f g h i j k l m

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

Language of Flowers.

In the gardens of the East, Flora receives the homage due for her widely scattered and various gifts. Oh! flowers—flowers—we may well think them the "alphabet of the Angels". But how coldly do we look on them; how often are we regardless of their charms; while in other lands they almost subserve the use of writing—expressing by a blossom, joy, grief, hope, despair, devotion, piety, and almost every sentiment that fills the mind. Lady Mary Wortley Montague was one of the first who introduced Floral language into Europe, when at Peru she sent a Turkish love-letter to a friend in England from which we extract the botanical emblems. Clove. You are as slender as this clove! I have long loved you, and you have not known it. Jonquil. Have pity on my passion! Pear. Give me some hope! Rose. May you be pleased and your sorrows mine! Straw. Suffer me to be your slave! Cinnamon. But my fortune is yours! Pepper. Send me an answer!" Her ladyship assures us that there is no flower without a verse belonging; and that it is possible to quarrel, reproach, or send letters of passion, friendship, civility or even news, without ever inking the fingers.

4th of May 1847.

And a bright joyous day it was; though, to fastidious persons a mile too warm for comfort—a day which, like the welcome oasis, forms a bright green spot round which memory loves to linger. How

many happy beings rise from sweet refreshing sleep to the joy,
and merriments of such a day — how spontaneous the feelings on
such an occasion to pay homage to Glorias shrine! how natural for
the innocent and happy, not yet transmelled with life's dull
realities, to meet and merrily echo the joys of such a day so thought
we as we saw throngs of innocent beings clustering for the
pleasures of the occasion. Ah! there were hearts leaping with
child-like ecstacy — essence of pleasure! perhaps they were the
idols of many fond parents who had looked on them with
conscious pride and as they left their side had invoked
Heavens richest blessings on that merry-merry throng. Cupid
Fear had gathered there for Beauty and her chivalry, and the
bright sun beams of that day shone o'er many fair girls and
brave boys it were needless to tell of the soft dimpled cheeks of
the milk blue of the jet black or the more rare hazel eyes
of the ravens tresses the silken curls, of the auburn locks to
the gentle beyes fling nor can I describe to you insufficiently
by gorgeous language the graceful festoons and the magnificent
wreaths and choice bouquets that honored the occasion. End.

Arrest of the Confederate Commissioners

Richmond, Nov 17th 1861.

"It has been ascertained that the Federal vessel San Jacinto, boarded the British steamer at sea and took off Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and their Secretaries Eustis and McFarland. They are all now at Fortress Monroe. The news of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell was communicated to Norfolk from Fortress Monroe, by Gen. Wool to Gen. Huger. Commodore Wilkes commanded the San Jacinto that arrested the Commissioners. There is nothing of interest from Manassas or the other camps."

Thursday. November. 21st 1861.

Richmond Nov 19th Skirmish near Falls Church.

"Another skirmish near Falls Church took place last evening. Our advanced forces took ten Federal prisoners, and killed five or six. Two of our Cavalry were killed, and two or three wounded; one named Chichester, the other name not known. "Important, if true," from Washington A report has reached here from Washington that Cameron, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, has declared in favor of a speedy recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and that the Cabinet, with the exception of Messrs. Blair, Bates and Welles had signified their willingness

for the exchange of prisoners. We give the report for what it is worth, it having reached here through personal communication from Washington, without any positive means verifying it."

Monday Dec 25th 1861.

This is the 25th of Dec just one month from Christmas but I do not suppose that there will be much festivity on account of the trouble of the country. Christmas means the mass of Christ. Mass denotes any festival. It is kept on the 25 of December in memory of the birth of Christ, and began to be observed in the Catholic church. A. D. 500. On the 22nd of February is kept among us because it was the birth day of George Washington who was the father of his country. The 4 of July is the day on which the American Independence was declared. The Sabbath was instituted as a day of rest when God created the world in six days and rested on the seventh day and hallowed it. On Friday the 6th day God created man; on friday the Redeemer died for the salvation of man. On Friday Columbus sailed for another world. On Friday he first saw man. On friday he returned to Spain with the joyful news. Monday is called black monday because Cain was born and Abel slain on Monday The 2nd monday in August Sodom and Gomorah were destroyed The last monday in December when Judas was born. The month after marriage is called the honey moon because the Germans

drank mead or methoglin made of honey 30 days after a wedding. Dinner is a contraction of the French words dix heurs or ten hours. Supper from Souper because Soup was provided for supper. Breakfast is derived from breack and fast & because one breaks fast early in the morning.

Savannah Geo. Nov. 25th. 1861. Wednesday. November. 27th. 1861

The news of this morning says that some of the Federal ships approached Tybee Island on yesterday and fired several shells. No Confederate troops were there, and but a few pickets who retired to Fort Pulaski. Gen Lawton has gone down to the Fort. It supposed that the enemy will attempt a lodgement to make the blockade more effective. It is since reported that the Federals have occupied the Island. Friday Nov 29th 1861

Richmond Va. Nov 27th 1861.

Reasons exist for an anticipated early engagement at or near Manarsas. Perhaps the battle will occur simultaneously Evansport and Centreville. A large Federal force is opposite Evansville with a number of bridges prepared for conveying troops across Occoquan Creek, evidencing a land, and naval attack at Evansport at the same time.

It is reported that the Federals are advancing slowly; that the right of their army have already reached Fairfax Court House and that their advance is within six miles of Centreville. They fortify and entrench every half mile they advance. The war flag is waving

in every Confederate regiment.

Monday. December. 2nd 1861.

Our computation of time is called the Calendar from Callens which means to call because the Romans Pontiff called the people together. Our 365 1/4 days make one Calendar year. Almanac is derived from an Arabic word almanack which means to count. Our Saxon ancestors dedicated the days of the week to their false gods. Sunday was the Sun's day, because the worshipped the Sun. Monday the moons day.

Tuesday from Tuisco. Wednesday from Woden. Thursday from Thor the thunderer. Friday from Friga the wife of Woden. Saturday from Saturn. The Saxons counted by nights hence they said fort-night for two weeks or 14 nights. January from Janus the god of war who was represented with two faces one looked ~~back~~ forward and the other backward.

February from Fabruka or Juno whose feast was celebrated about that time of the year. March from Mars the God of war. April from Aperio to open because the flowers open May from Maja the elder. June from Junior the younger. July from Julius Caesar the Roman Emperor. August from Agustus Caesar.

September the 7th month after March. October the 8th. Nov the 9th December the 10th. Lent is celebrated in the Catholic Church in memory of the 40 days which our Saviour fasted while

he was on earth, Lent means Spring or Spring-fast which ends on Easter Sunday. Easter Sunday was the day on which our Saviour rose from the dead Easter is derived from the goddess Easter. The first day of Lent is called Ash Wednesday. because the priest puts ashes on the heads of the people in token of humiliation of sin. Good Friday is the day which Christ was crucified. The names of young ladies were written and put in a box which were taken out at random. the practice of Valentines were ever since 1667 A The first of May is a Holiday is derived from the Romans, the Kings crowns are derived from that of the May Queen. The May-day festivals is one of the oldest on record. Ida A. Costin Thursday. December 5th 1861.

It is very cold this morning. It rained very hard all day yesterday It snowed a little this morning. There is to be a general review of the 12th Regiment to-day. Thursday will be Thanksgiving-day, all of the schools will give Holiday. The sun is shining very brightly, and it looks as though it will clear off

Monday. December 9th 1861.

Thanksgiving day was first kept by our Puritan fathers in England In the year 630 they suffered greatly in Mass from sickness and famine. The winter of 631 was one of unusual severity and some were actually frozen to death. Famine followed on sickness. Not a few were compelled, to live on ground peas shellfish and acorns

The governor himself at one time this last corn in the ears. A day of fasting and prayer for the colony was appointed; but on the 5th a ship arrived from England well laden with provisions. The day of fasting was changed to a day of thanksgiving this was the first thanksgiving day ever kept in the United States. It is now observed in a great many other states. In the Northern states it is observed as a day of family meetings. It is anticipated with great pleasure by the children who count the days as they approach. Various kinds of puddings and pies are prepared, there is great slaughter in the poultry yard turkeys geese and chickens have reasons to dread the day. Baskets are laden with remnants from the feast and sent around to the poor. At the South it is reserved as a religious festival the great dinner left until Christmas. This year we have had abundant harvests. The threats which the Yankees have made to starve out the South will not be fulfilled Our Governor issued a proclamation that all business should be suspended and that the schools should have holidays, and all the people assemble in church to thank the Lord for his goodness.

Richmond Va Dec 10th 1861. Ada A. Costin Wednesday. December 11th 1861.

The examiner of this morning says that Congress in secret session, has passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. Her admission is complete, as the Commissioners appointed at Russellville were empowered to act in behalf of Kentucky.

Late Northern papers state the arrest in Baltimore of N. W. Haberstham of Georgia

Nashville, Tenn Dec 8th 1861

A dispatch from Bowling Green last night says that Capt. Morgan with a detachment of Cavalry, went within five miles of the enemy's forces and burned Bacon Creek Bridge which the Federals had just rebuilt. Morgan captured some guns and horses

Awful Conflagration in Charleston

Branchville S.C. Dec 12th 1861.

Passengers just arrived report a destructive fire at Charleston last night. The telegraph wires were destroyed by the fire. No particulars

Second Dispatch

The following account is from the Charleston Mercury of this morning, and is telegraphed to the associated Press by the operator at Branchville

About 9 o'clock last evening the alarm rang out, calling the citizens to quell the beginning of the fire, which, in the subsequent extent and rapidity of its ruinous sweep, will compare with the most terrible conflagration which has ever visited the American continent

Before ten o'clock the fire had begun raging at several different points in the lower parts of the city, the buildings in the neighborhood being mostly of wood, old, closely built, and surrounded by small out buildings of an exceedingly inflamable character. As tenement after tenement was enveloped in the fast spreading flames, the panic became awful; thousands of poor bewildered families were driven suddenly from their homes,

destitute even of their scanty effects. Towards midnight the fire had assumed proportions of appalling magnitude. The regiments from the Race Course came down in double quick to the burning wards, and co-operated most earnestly in the labors of the firemen. From the precincts of Market, East Bay and State streets the conflagration had now reached Meeting and Green streets. The terror of families in many cases without their protectors, owing to the military exigencies of the times, was contagious, and much farther up into the city the work of securing up valuables and getting ready to desert their homesteads became general.

Ada A. Costin

Wednesday. December 18. 1861.

Christmas.

This day week will be the 25th. of December, and although a full week off, we yet feel like indulging a few reflections, and perhaps offering a few suggestions that if delayed longer could have no practical character.

Without referring now to the religious associations connected with the day, or the great event in commemoration of which it is set apart, we wish to say something about it as a social anniversary—as one of good feeling—of family reunions—of mutual courtesies—of gifts and souvenirs. How many families that at this time last year, were united around the domestic hearth, are now scattered far apart, never to meet again in this world! Then although the mutterings of the thunder were heard, and the dark shadows of the coming tempest were

thrown forward, still the storm had not yet burst, and, as the surface, at least, there was peace. Would that, on this anniversary, a voice like that which, nearly nineteen centuries ago came to the shepherds abiding in the field in Judea, watching over their flocks by night, could again be heard proclaiming Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace good will towards men. But this may not be. It only remains for us to offered as much mutual assistance as we possibly can, alleviating the sufferings inevitably connected with a state of war making glad the hearts of those deprived of their natural protectors, and sending to the soldiers in camp such evidences of remembrance as will show that, if absent, they are not forgotten. Expensive presents, costly toys, jewelry or fancy articles will not, we think, be in much request this Christmas. But good warm articles of clothing to send to friends in camp, or articles of necessity to cheer their families at home, will be the order for Christmas presents in this year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and we doubt not that they will communicate more real pleasure to the givers as well as the receivers, than would the most gorgeous objects of art or gayest trophies of fashion. We cannot but think that, however severe the lessons of adversity may be, their general influence will not be otherwise than wholesome. If the circumstances of the times and the country ~~have~~ have developed speculation and extention, they have also developed patriotism and self-sacrifice. They have brought the people more nearly together. They have broken the bonds of selfishness with which long

peace and much dollar-worship is apt to envelope the noblest national character. Something was perhaps necessary to check this peculiarly deteriorative tendency before it had gone too far, or before its effects had assumed a chronic type. May we not trust that before the new year now near at hand, has run its course, we may again be blessed with peace and prosperity. That families may again be united and the avocations of civil life be assumed; that, speaking figuratively, we may be able to say The winter is past, the rain is over and gone. But, however hopefully we may look forward to this good time coming, and be prepared to avail ourselves of its advantages and accept its blessings- thankfully, we cannot forget that the winter is not yet past, and that while the rain pours we must act so as best to guard against its effects. Ida A. Eastin Monday December 23rd 1867

Christmas

~~We'll gather~~ We'll gather green boughs from the evergreen tree
And come to God's house with our offerings of praise
'Tis meet thus adorning the temples of grace.
Salvation's bright morning has dawned on our race.

The wintry winds sigh over the snow covered fields
And the bleak clouded sky no bright promise yields;
But the wind there is burning Salvation's bright blaze
Sweet summer returning is wreathing her days

Hark! the choral notes are ringing,
Loud and sweet from Heavenly choirs,
Angels to the earth are bringing
Tidings of the world's desire;

Christ the chief desire of nations
Promised and expected long.
Israel's King and consolation
To the theme of this high song
Hail him to his incarnation!
Hail him to his lowly birth!
Hail him every tongue and nation!
Hail him welcome to the earth!

Welcome to redeemed and blessed
With his all subduing grace!
Welcome fully to possess it
Mighty conqueror Prince of peace Ada A. Boston

December 31st 1861. The Closing Year.

'Tis midnight's holy hour — and silence now is brooding,
Like a gentle spirit, o'er the still and pulseless world.
Hark! on the winds the bell's deep tones are swelling — 'Tis
the knell of the departed year. Young Spring, bright Summer,
Autumn's solemn forms, and Winter with its aged locks, —
seems to stand and ~~sing~~ breathe, in mournful cadences,
a melancholy dirge o'er the dead years, gone from earth forever.
'Tis a time for memory and tears. It laid its pallid hand
upon the strong Iomars — and the haughty form is fallen,
and the flashing eye is dim. It passed o'er the battle-plain,
where sword, and spear, and shield flash'd in the light
of mid-day, — and the strength of marshall'd hosts is shiver'd,
and the grass, grows from the soil of carnage, waves above
the crushed and moldering skeleton. It came, and faded like
a wreath of mist at eve; yet, ere melted in the nerveless
air, it heralded its millions to their home in the dim
Land of dreams. Ada. A. Lastin.

Friday. January. 3rd. 1862

A dispatch has been received here in official quarters stating that the Baltimore Sun, of the 30th ult, publishes Seward's dispatch to Lord Lyons releasing Messrs Mason and Slidell, yielding them to claims intrinsically just and in conformity with American doctrines.

Ada. A Lastin

The New Year's Address

Another year has well nigh flown,
And borne its record to God's throne;
Again have Christmas carols rung,
And youthful hearts exultant sung.
Now calmly o'er the twelve-months past,
In many a thoughtful memory cast;
A twelvemonth, whose events must live,
As long as God doth loving give.
O! 'twas a fearful step to take,
The bonds of union thus to break;
And fraudly now do I proclaim
The Old North State's unstarnished name!
Prompt at the signal of alarm
Carolina's sons rush on to arms;
And from Fort Sumpter's bloodless fight
The Lord has stamped our cause as right,
For Bethel's victory God be praised!
Then came the Manassas' deadly fray,
Where from the morn till close of day,
Two mighty armies, hand to hand
Drench'd deep in blood our father-land;
Where all was lost if the foe had won—

But o'er the setting of the sun,
A mighty fleet from the Lord,
There armies seized with one accord,
Like frightened herds, confused they flee,
And give to us the victory
But time would fail me to rehearse,
Our lesser victory's to universe
From Hampton Roads a mighty fleet
With mens and ammunition meet
In pride rode out upon the sea,
Against such a force, says, what had we!
But God breathed on that army grand,
They dare not touch our Southern Land;
Commissioned were the winds and wave;
To find our foes dark watery graves;
And none but masters of the deep
Knew where the greater portion sleeps.
O! trust the Lord — Carolinas trust;
But from thy yoke shake off the dust
Of inactivity and rise;
The foe may yet our coast surprise,
While there's a foe upon the sea —
While there's a ship upon the sea —

Where there's a home they may invade
Be not thy sword in scabbard laid,
But gird it on— thy flag unfurled,
And from his throne old Lincoln - hurl.

Pets. Ada. A. Coffin

"The love of pets is an amiable humans weakness; pets come in many forms. Dogs, birds, flowers, and at times queer objects comé invested in strange interest. A sweet little human pet of our own, now rests in the flowery asseley, had a strange fondness for frogs. The little creature loved every thing that lived but in the summer time it was her delight to visit the gardens and find new-th favorites, and watch their ungainly movements, with a pleasure that one might expend on a rose or canary. A little book was published a few years since by Grace Greenwood called the "History of mean pets." We have a thumbed and soiled copy of that book which money can not buy. It was owned by another pet of ours, years ago, went down the dark valley and left us. It was a solace to him in all his trouble and pain. The sight of that book softened his griefs, as his eyes rested on the picture. The fancy has been cherished that the loving spirit still rests about the book, and hence it became a pet for itself sacred from common use. Even its pages the beautiful brown eyes seem to look up, and the cheerful laugh sounds again in the glee of delighted childhood, and we thinks for a

moment our feet must be here again, but the dreams dies
in the light of eve, and the book is laid sweetly away again
these human feets how we cling to them and idolize them,
to have them fade from our eyes, like the dew from the flowers.
But the heart follows, and we hears a voice that speaks comfort to
our soul saying, "Those ye shall behold again!" and we look
upward in the way they have gone." Monday. January 20th 1861.

Sabbath

Ada A. Castin

The Sabbath is a day of rest. "Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it
holy, in it thou shalt do no manner of work, for in six days the
Lord made heaven and earth, and rested on the seventh." A
great many persons prepare every thing on Saturday, so that
the Sabbath may be kept holy. The Sabbath is spent in
going to church. When the bright sun spares its strong light
on us we are glad for then we know that we can go to church
and hear the word of God preached. It is very pleasant to hear the
different bells ringing, calling the people of God to church. The Sab-
bath was given to us to worship God and rest, and we must try
and do so.

"Yankee Cruelty"

A letter was received by a lady in the South from her two sisters a
few miles from Alexandria which is in possession of the Federalists
furnished by them for publication hoping it would do good for our
cause.

Last day.

Oh! Mary what outrages we have passed through since we have seen you. We are not permitted to leave the house without a pass from headquarters and which is often refused; once we did not leave the house for several weeks and had to feed our family on nothing but potatoes. They would not give us a pass to go to the mill. One day charles had to steal his way through the woods to avoid the pickets with a bag of corn to have it ground. One day we got a pass to go to town and we were detained 3 hours by the pickets, when we got back we were told such a tale of horror committed on Peachtree and Mary it would make your blood freze in your veins to hear it, and Caesar was obliged to stand by and witness it all. Some times the soldiers come and burst open the doors and search the house for something to eat, they point their guns at [redacted] and [redacted] dish their swords over our heads and say they will kill us if we made any remonstrance. They would swing of the heads of the chickens and kill the ducks in spite of all we could say, and pull off the oranges and lemons ripe and green. One time 3 officers came and stayed till after dark and took our two carriage horses off with them Sometimes they will come and sit under the Tamarind tree while we are on the porch and such profane language as the use. One of them told Maria she was the prettiest girl he had ever seen, and offered to kiss her and asked her if she would not like to go to the north and marry him. One day about four ~~days~~ weeks ago six officers came riding up and dismounted and examined the premises and measured the well and then came into the house and

told us they were going to encamp men on our land and that we must hire a house in Alexandria we told them this was all we had and we ~~had~~ had no means to buy another. Eliza cried and wrung her hands they laughed in her face, surely there are not such fiends wicked wretches on the face of the earth. The insults have not been offered once or twice but daily and hourly. The bullets came whistling over our heads in the yard and garden and sometimes picked up at the kitchen door. On the 30th of Sept a whole brigade was encamped in our garden and as close to the house as possible. I am sure 20,000 would not repay the amount of fencing they have destroyed. A great many of our friends and acquaintances have fled to the upper country, every house is a perfect sight—the doors blinds and banisters torn off. Marble mantlepieces p[illegible]os ca[illegible]ts and all the valuable goods are packed up in boxes and sent to the north. Ada A. Costin

Monday. February. 3rd 1861

It is very cloudy this morning, and looks very much like rain. I attended church yesterday morning, and heard Dr Deems preach. His text was taken from the 13th chapter and 20th verse of Hebrews Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant,

Southern Wagon

Come all ye sons of freedom come join our Southern band
We're going to fight the enemy and drive them from our land
Justice is our motto, and Providence our guide
So jump into the wagon and we'll all take a ride

2nd verse Chorus

Secession is our watchword our rights we all demand
And to defend our firesides we'll pledge our hearts and hands
Jeff Davis is our President with Stephens by his side
Brave Beauregard our general will join us in the ride

3rd verse. Chorus

Our wagon is plenty big enough, the running gear is good
'Tis stuffed with cotton round the sides and made of Southern wood
Carolina is the driver with Georgia by her side
Virginia'll hold the flag up and will all take a ride

4th Verse Chorus

There's Tennessee and Texas also in the ring
They would not have a government where Cotton was n't king
Alabama and Florida have long ago replied
Mississippi's in the wagon waiting for a ride.

5th Verse Chorus

North Carolina and Arkansas for a long time were slow
But they
At last they buried up and found out where to go

Missouri and Maryland have n't yet made up their mind
So I reckon after all we'll have to take them up behind.

C.t verse Chorus

Our cause is just and holy our men are brave and true
To whip the Lincoln cut throats tis all we have to do
God bless our noble armies in him we'll all confide
So jump into the wagon and we'll all take a ride.

Chorus Wait for the wagon
The dissolution wagon
The South is our Wagon
And we'll all take a ride. The End.

Dreadful Accident.

"Last evening about 8½ o'clock, whilst a crank car containing David DeLaspett Stephen Pshapp and Thomas Keith, and two negros named Peter and Alexander, was coming round the curve near the Depot of the W. & M. R. R., it came in collision with a train consisting of one locomotive and six cars, which was backing out to go on the turn-out just beyond the curve. The whole of the cars went over the crank car, which resulted in immediately killing three of them viz— Messrs. DeLaspett, Pshapp and Keith; the negro Peter has since died. Alexander was slightly wounded in the ankle. The bodies were mangled considerably, De Laspett's head being cut off from his body. Messrs. DeLaspett and Pshapp were at work on the Road engaged in repairing the bridges. They were natives of Switzerland, but had been residents here for some time, and were very highly spoken of."

Tuesday. Feb 11th 1862.

January! Darkness and light reign alike. Snow is on the ground. Cold is in the air. The Winter is blossoming in frost-flowers. Why is the ground hidden? Why is the earth white? So hath God wiped out the past. So hath he spread the earth like an unwriten page, for a new year! All sounds are silent in the forests and in the air. Insects are dead, birds are gone, leaves have perished, and all the foundations of soil remain. Upon this lies, white and tranquil, the emblems of newness and purity, the virgin robes of the yet unstained year!

February! The day gains upon the night. The strife of heat and cold is scarce begun. The winds that come from the desolate north wander through fields of frost-cracking boughs, and shout in the air the wierd cries of the northern bergs and ice surrounding oceans. Yet, as the month wears on, the silent work begins, though storms rage. The earth is hidden yet, but not dead. The sun is drawing near. The storms cry out. But the sun is not heard in all the heavens. Yet the whispers words of deliverance into the ears of every sleeping seed and root, that lies beneath the snow. The day opens but the night shuts the earth with its frost-locks, they strive together, but the darkness and the cold are growing weaker. On some nights they forget to work. February finds the farmers in most parts of our country in a resting state; most of the winters labors have been done, and the Spring's not yet commenced; the frost yet holds possession of the ground, and the plough must for a while stand still. However impatient the husbandman be he must be content to wait; there is a time and season for all things; there are other labors to be done, and other duties to be discharged. Now is the time to provide the seeds, to mend the broken gait, to put the tools in order, to repair the fences, and to get every thing in order for the planting season. The industrious person need never be idle, willing hands will always find something to do. Finis

Thursday February 13th 1861.

Inteligence has been received of a fight on yesterday between the Confederate fleet and the Federal gunboats.— The conflict was short but active. Com. Lynch was dangerously wounded and taken prisoner. Three of our gunboats were saved. The loss of life is not reported.

Large Confederate forces are at the most exposed points, and the enemy will meet with a determined resistance. Our loss in killed and wounded and prisoners at Roanoke Island, amounts to seventeen hundred, four hundred having escaped from the Island. Heavy firing was heard last night, supposed to be in the direction of Edenton. Federal pickets are reported 15 miles north of Elizabeth City. Gen. Wise has arrived at Currituck bridge.

February 14th 1861.

This is Valentine's day. It is said by the wise ones that gardens should be planted on Valentine's day. They also affirm, that on this day birds choose their mates. May they live happily together! This day was consecrated to good old St. Valentine of blessed memory. We do not know whether he was a bachelor or a widower, whether he wrought miracles upon the bodies of his worships, but we do know that he gave great encouragement to the work of courtship, and performed wonders, upon the hearts of those, who knelt before him. Valentine was one of the early christians; he was a good man and full of affection, and so Claudius the Roman Emperor had him put to death. The Romans set apart one day in Feb for the worship of Juno, young

mes drew from a boy the name of a female favorite for the year.
When the christian religion began to prevail among the
Romans, and these Pagan rights were abolished, the day was
changed to a christian festival, and devoted to St Valentine
instead of Juno.

The Seven Wonders of the world.

1st Pyramids of Egypt.

2d Walls and hanging gardens of Babylon.

3d Temple of Diana at Epesus.

4th Statue of the Olympian Jupiter.

5th Pharos or Watchtower at Alexandria.

6th The Mausoleum.

7th The Colossus of Rhodes.

The Pyramids of Egypt are large piles, constructed so long ago, that
history cannot inform us when or for what purpose they were built.
One of the largest is more than six hundred feet high, on each side
of the base, and it is also seven or eight hundred feet high. The pyramids
are supposed to have been the burial places of the ancient kings of Egypt.
There are about forty of these immense structures still standing in
Middle Egypt. According to Herodotus, the most ancient historian except
Moses, the two largest were entirely covered with white marble. The
Egyptians treated them like slaves. All the hardest labor was per-
formed by the Hebrews. It is thought by some writers that the immense
piles of stone called the Pyramids, were built by them. These vast edifices
are still standing on the banks of the Nile.

The Walls and hanging gardens of Babylon.

The city of Babylon, which was build a short time afterwards, was superior to Nineveh both in size and beauty. It was situated on the river Euphrates. The walls were so very thick that six chariots drawn by horses could be driven abreast upon the top, without danger of falling off on either side. In this country we do not surround our cities with walls; but in ancient times walls were necessary to protect the people from their enemies. In this city there were magnificent gardens, belonging to the regal palace. They were constructed in such a manner that they appeared to be hanging in the air without resting on the earth. They contained Large trees, and all kinds of fruits and flowers. The hanging gardens were constructed by the order of Nebuchadnezza, King of Babylon to gratify his queen, who pined for the scenery of her native country. They were built on arches, rising above one another, to resemble the mountainous country of Media, the birthplace of the queen. Seen from a distance, they appeared as if they were suspended in the air, from which circumstance they were sometimes called the aerial gardens. They were carried aloft into the air, in the manner of several large terraces one above another, till the height equalled that of the walls of the city. The ascent was from terrace, by stairs ten feet wide. The whole pile was sustained by vast arches raised upon other arches, one above the other, and strengthened by a wall twenty two feet thick, surrounding it on every side. On the top of the arches were first laid large flat stones, sixteen feet long, and

four broad; over these was a layer of reeds, mixed with a great quantity of bitumen, upon which were two rows of bricks, closely cemented together with plaister. The whole was covered with thicke sheets of lead, upon which lay the mould of the garden. And all this flooring was contrived to keep the moisture of the mould from running through the arches. The mould, or earth, laid here, was so deep, that the greatest trees might take root in it; and with such the terraces were covered, as well as with all other plants and flowers that were proper for a garden of pleasure. In the uppes terrace there was an engine of kind of pumpe, by which water was drawn up out of the river, and from thence the whole garden was watered. In the places between the several arches, upon which this whole structure rested, were large and magnificent apartments that were very light, and had the advantage of a beatiful prospect.

Amytes, the wife of Nebuchadnezzar, having been bred in Media, (for she was the daughter of Astyages, the king of that country) was highly pleased with the mountains and woody parts of that country. And as she desired to have something like it in Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar to gratify her, caused the prodigious edifice to be erected. Diodorus gives much

Learning ing

Learning ing

The temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Diana was one of the goddesses worshipped by the ancient Greeks. The temple build at Ephesus, in her honor, was a magnificent edifice, four hundred and twenty-five feet long, and two hundred feet broads, and was adorned with a hundred and twenty-seven pillars, each sixty feet high. It is said that all the natives of Asia Minor were employed two hundred and twenty years on this edifice. It was also adorned with numerous statues and paintings of the most celebrated Grecian artists. The ruins of this magnificent temple are now the residence of cowherds and their cattle, and the once splendid city of Epesus is a poor village.

The Statue of the Olympian Jupiter

Jupiter, the supreme god in Roman and Grecian mythology. On a certain occasion, the people of Lycaonia, when they had witnessed a miracle wrought by Paul and Barnabas, Jupiter; called Barnabas and Paul Mercury. The actions ascribed by the heathen to their chief god, represent him as a compound of lust and injustice, and it was no compliment to Barnabas, although is intended, to mistake him for such a god.

This was the work of Phidias one of the most celebrated sculptors of antiquity. It was composed of ivory and gold and represented Jupiter as sitting upon a throne with and olive wreath about his temples. The upper part of the body was of ivory. Phidias was accused of having embezzled considerable sums in casting the statue of Minerva, which was his masterpiece. The prosecution having been carried on with the usual forms, before the assembly of the people

not a single proof of Phidias's pretended embezzlement appeared for: for that artist, on beginning the statue, had by the advice of Pericles, contrived the workmanship of the gold in such a manner, that all of it might be taken off and weighed; which accordingly Pericles bid them do in presence of all the spectaters. But Phidias had witnesses against him, the truth of whose evidence he could neither dispute nor silence; these were the fame and beauty of his works, the ever existing causes of the envy which attacked him. The circumstance which they could least forgive in him was, his having represented to the life in the battle of the Amazons, engraved on the shield of the godders, his own person, and that of Pericles: and, by an inperceptible art, he had so blended and incorporated these figures with the whole work, that it was impossible to erase them, without disfiguring and taking to pieces the who statue. Phidias was therefore dragged to prison, where he came to his end, either by the common course of nature or by poison. Other authers say, that he was only banished, and, that after his exile he made the famous statue of Jupiter at Olympia. It is not possible to excuse in any manner the ingratitude of the Athenians in thus making a prison a death, the reward of a master-peace of art; nor their excessive rigour, in punishing, as a capital crime, an action that appears innocent in itself; or which, to make the most of it, was a vanity very pardonable in so great an artist.

The Mausoleum.

Artemesia was the wife of Mausolus, the King of Caria, who died about three or four hundred years before the birth of Jesus Christ. She was very much grieved by the death of her husband, and erected to his memory the beautiful structure called the Mausoleum and employed some of the most distinguished architects of Greece in the construction. It was about one hundred and thirty feet high, and nearly one hundred on each side of the base. The four sides were beautifully decorated by sculptures, wrought by the most celebrated Grecian artists. The princess Artemesia immortalized herself by the honours she rendered to the memory of Mausolus, her husband. She caused a magnificent monument to be erected for him in Halicarnassus, which was called the mausoleum, and for its beauty, was esteemed one of the wonders of the world, and gave the name of mausoleum, to all future great and magnificent structures of the same kind. She endeavored also to eternize the name of Mausolus by other monuments, which she believed more durable than those of brass or marble, but are often no better proof against the injuries of time, I mean works of wit. She caused excellent panegyrics to be made in honor of her husband, and proposed a prize of great value for the person whose performance should be the best. Among many others, the celebrated Isocrates, and Theopompus his disciple, were competitors for it. Theopompus carried it from them all, and had the weakness and vanity to boast in public by having gained the prize

against his master; preferring, as is too common, the fame of fine parts to the glory of a good heart. He had represented Artaxius, in his history, as a prince most sordidly avaricious, to whom all means of amassing treasure were good and eligible. He painted him, without doubt, in very different colours in his ~~funeral~~ panegyric, or else he would never have pleased the princess. That illustrious widow prepared a different tomb for Mausolus, than what I have been speaking of. Having gathered his ashes, and had the bones beaten in a mortar, she mingled some of the powder every day in her drink, till she had drank it all off: desiring by that means, to make her own body the sepulchre of her husband. She survived him only two years; and her grief did not end but with her life.

The Pharos of Alexandria.

For the convenience of trade, there was built near Alexandria, in an island called Pharos, a tower which bore the same name. It was completed in the first year of the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphia and has been reported one of the seven wonders of the world. It was a large square structure built of white marble. At the top of this tower was kept a fire, to light such ships as sailed by night near these dangerous coasts, which were full of sands and shelves from whence all other towers, designed for the same use, have derived their name, as Pharo di Messina, &c. The famous architect was built by Sostratus Cnidus. It cost 800 Talents, which, estimated by the Athenian money, are equal to £200:000 but amount to almost double that sum if computed by the coin

of Alexandria. Sonny, through a mistake, have commended that prince, for permitting the architect to put his name in the inscription which was fixed on the tower ~~on the~~ it instead of his own.

The Colossus of Rhodes.

The Colossus of Rhodes, one of the wonders of the world, was a brazen statue of Apollo, 126 feet in height, was erected about 300 years before the birth of Jesus Christ. The feet were placed one on each side of the harbor and ships passed in full sail between its legs. Twelve years were consumed by the artist in its construction. In less than a hundred years before it was finished, it was partly demolished by an earthquake. When the Saracens became the masters of the island of Rhodes, the remains of this prodigious statue were sold to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels with the brass of which it was composed. This Colossus was a statue of the sun. It was the work of Charles of Lindus, and employed him for the space of twelve years. ~~It and the~~

Spring!

March is the first month of spring. How mild and fine is spring! The rose puts forth its leaves. The fruit trees are in full bloom. The snow-drop grows up at our feet, and sweet scents float upon the air. Come let us walk upon the green grass: Hark what hum do we hear! it is a hive of bees, how busy they are, they suck their sweets from the flowers, when it is cold they keep close to their hives. The vine climbs up the

high wall; the hop clings round the tall pole; the rose though so sweet has a thorn, the bee with its sweets has a sting. Spring has come the soft rich rains have melted the snow and ice of winter. The water in the frozen brooks are now set free. The red blossoms of the maple, and the white blossoms of the dog-wood now appear. The buds of the lilac have swelled and burst and their sweet scent fills the air. The white blossoms of the cherry tree hang upon its boughs like white snow-flakes. The white snow-drop the white and yellow crocus, and the blue violet have appeared, and the May-flower begins to open its soft blue eyes. The winter is over and gone. The buds come out upon the trees, the blossoms of the peach are seen, the young leaves sprout. The young birds can warble, and the young lambs can bleat; and we can open our lips to his praise, we can therefore thank him for ourselves, and for those who cannot speak. The little lambs that skip about, and trees that blossom if you could you would say how good He is, but you are dumb, and we will say it for you.

Come my love and do not spurn;
From a little flower to learn;
See the lily on its bed
Hanging down its little head;
While it scarcely can be seen,
Folded in its leaf of green.

Little children when you pass
Lightly o'er the tender grass,
Skip about but do not tread;
On the lily's lowly bed,
For it always seems to say
Lowly winter's gone away.

April!

April is the fourth month of the year, it is derived from the Latin word Aperio to open; because the buds and blossoms open at that time. The first day of April is regarded as a day of frolic by children and young persons. The custom of April fool is derived from the French, because fish are so easily caught in that month. From saying silly fish they began to say silly fool then April fool. At sometimes a great deal of mischief has been done by thoughtless people. The weather is very capricious in April one minute it is sunshine the next minute a sudden shower may fall. One hour we may have the chilly blasts of winter another the balmy rays of Spring. The springing wheat stretches far away over hill and dale in one mantle of refreshing green, the glad song of the merry warblers, all whisper to us that the glorious springtime is at hand. The oak forests clothed in their mantle of tender green, the wild flowers springing up among the ~~wild~~ green grass which has just began to cover the hill sides with their rich verdure lading the air with their sweet perfume. The merry warblers of the wood sending up their songs of praise to a God of Infinite mercy and compassion, are all so many tokens, that the happiest season of the year has come, but April is useful as well as beautiful, all the farmers are busy planting wheat corn and other grain. The farms, the orchard,

the garden, claim attention and will not be put off, each presses
onward with its urgent command: but let us ourselves keep
steady: with diligence we will discharge each duty in its due
season, and when the ordeal has been past we will look back and
wonder at the ease with which the labor has been performed.

Flowers.

Of flowers, so much has been said and sung, that it were impossible to write anything new. They have been called the joy of "the shrubs that which bear them"; - the "stars of the earth"; and the "alphabet of the angels;" and, indeed, of all the minor creations of God, they seems to be most completely the effusions of His love of beauty, grace, and joy. Beauty and fragrance are poured abroad over the earth in blossoms of endless varieties radiant evidences of the boundless benevolence of the Deity. They are made solely to gladden the heart of man for a light to his eyes, for a living inspiration of grace to his spirit, for a perpetual admiration. They siege on our affections, the first moment we behold them. With what eagerness do little infants grasp at flowers! As they become older they would live forever among them. They bound about in the flowery meadows like young fawns; they gather all they come near; they collect heaps; they sit among them and sort them; they sing over them and caress them, till the sweet flowers perish in their grasp. This sweet spring morning the children are pulling on every side in a thousand valleys far and wide sweet

fresh flowers. We see them coming wearily into the towns and villages with their pinafores full, and with posies half as large as themselves, we trace them in shady lanes in the grass of far off fields by the sweet flowers they have gathered, and have left behind and lured on by others still sweeter. I sing of brooks of blossoms, birds and bowers, of April, May, of June and July flowers; I sing of youth, and I write how roses first come red and lilies white. I write of groves in ~~star~~twilight, and I sing the court of Queen Mab and the Fairy King. There's wit in every flower, if you gather it.

May!

The flowery month of May must be drawn as a youth with a sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffodils, hawthorns, and blue-bottles; upon his head a garland of white, damask, and red roses; in one hand a lute; upon the forefinger of the other a nightingale and the sign Gemini in the background. May-day festivities are falling rapidly into disuse; but in ancient times it was celebrated as was fitting by the young. They rose shortly after mid-night, and went to some neighbouring wood, attended by songs and music there breaking green boughs from the trees, and making nosegays wreathes and crowns of flowers. They returned home at the rising of the sun and made their windows and their doors gay

with garlands. In the villages they danced during the day round the May-pole, which afterward remained the whole year untouched, except by the seasons a fading emblem and a consecrated offering to the goddess of flowers. May-day — May-day, which revives such joyful reminiscences of our childhood — bringing back to us the pleasures of by past time, in remembrance and reality May-day must not be forgotten

"Hail! thou ever circling time,
That graces still the ceaseless flow!
Bright blossoms of the season's prime,
Aye hastening on to winter's snow!

Hail! thou, the fleet year's pride and prime!
Hail! day, which fame should bid to bloom!
Hail! image of primeval time!
Hail! sample of a world to come!"

will drink to the health of Wm. Abs and Company dont you say so. Emma a spent the day with me yesterday I am looking for Alice to come today Bless her little heart dont you say so to I wish she would come for it is raining and I have got the blues so bad. It is very dull here now that every body That I know have gone away I do not know what to do with myself sometimes We all think and speak of you often, and say Oh! if Lieut Cantwell was like he was glorious times we would have. Alice received her letter the same time that I received mine. We have had one good game of Donuts since you left. Alice was down here the day you left, and some body told me that the trains had

The 22nd of Feb is approaching. It is the birthday of Washington, the father of his country. He was born in Westmoreland County in the eastern part of Virginia, on the 22nd of Feb A. D. 1732. His mother Martha Washington, was a very sensible woman. She watched his early childhood. She supplied him with books, and these had much to do in forming his mind and heart. The mother of Washington was accustomed to read daily lessons of piety, morality to her children. To the question; What was the course pursued in the early education of Washington? His mother replied: "The lesson of obedience". Let all the children of this nation remember that Washington obeyed his mother. No wonder exclaimed the conquered chiefs of Britain, after visiting the mother of Washing, "no wonder America produces the greatest of men since she can boast of such mothers." Washington was gifted with a princely person, a commanding manner and a strong mind. When Washington took command of our armies fought our battles without hope of reward. He risked everything. He left a home where he was most happy. He endured the fatigues of war, the discomfort of the camp, as one among his fellow soldiers. He hoped for no recompense but the approbation of his country. If the Americans had been defeated, Washington could expect nothing but a shameful death, disgrace, and the loss of property. Washington passed from his tutors at 15 years of age yet he continued to study throughout his life. He neither passed his

time in feasting, nor tarried long at the wine, nor exhausted his energies in mirth. As a master he was strict and kind. As a husband he was loving and respectful. As a father towards his adopted children he was affectionate and faithful. As a son he was obedient and submissive. Foreigners have taken the lead in praising our Washington. They claim him as belonging to the whole world; but he is our Washington. When the war of the Revolution had ended Washington was twice elected, as President of the U.S. He then declined being reelected. He was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. Washington died at Mount Vernon of the croup in the year 1799 in ~~the~~ aged 67. He has no monument except in the hearts of his people. This eventful year of 1862 Washington's birthday has been selected, as the the day of inauguration of Jefferson Davis as the first president of these C.S. of America.

"City of Nashville"

"All eyes are turned towards this flourishing city of the west. The fall of Fort Donelson has opened a way for the Yankee fleet to approach its wharves. The locality is well situated for defensive operations. The banks of the Cumberland are very precipitous and for miles above and below the city of the same character. The gunboats can be of no other service than to transport and land the enemies' troops, for the river is so far below the sight of the city that they could not bring a gun or shell to bear upon it, while if they ventured within the range of our guns they

would be exposed to the batteries on the heights above the city. We presume that there is ano abundants of Artillery and ammunition on hand and these with a few resolute men would play havoc with a large assailing force. The railroad bridge across the Cumberland will probably be destroyed by the Confederates. if the enemy attempt an approach on the opposite side, and if not and advancing column over so narrow a passage could easily be destroyed by the batteries at the end of it. Nashville is a flourishing city the capital of Genesee in Davidson County. It is situated on the south bank of the Cumberland 200 miles from its mouth, and is the most populous and wealthy city in the state except Memphis. The inhabitants are distinguished for their literary taste and enterprising spirit and polished society. Many of the private residences are built like magnificent palaces. Among the public buildings we mention the new capitol which cost 1.000.000 of dollars. There is a Lunatic Asylum State Penitentiary University Several large female Seminaries six of which are daily 12 Newspapers 3 banks 14 churches. The Cumberland river is crossed by a magnificent wire suspension bridge which cost 100.000 dollars. The city is the centre of active trade and large flourishing manufactories among which is a powder mill and a mile for the manufacture of percussion caps. It has a population of 80.000. How unfortunate that this splendid city could not have been defended by the sons of the South. The Federal gunboats arrived there last

Tuesday and on Sunday last the Yankees took possession of this noble city, and now the hateful stars and stripes now wave over its splendid buildings. Finis

March!

The conflict of the elements is more turbulent, but the victory is gained. The world awakes. There come voices from long hidden birds. The smell of the soil is in the air. The sullen ice retreating frees open field, and all sunny places, has slunk from the north of every fence and rock. The knolls and banks that face the east and south sigh for release and begin to lift up a thousand palms. March has ever been synonymous with changes: its flitting clouds, its biting winds and frosty nights, alternating with sun-shine, and balmy air keeps one ever in uncertainty and ill at ease. At least the farmer can only use the favorable hours which occur for outdoor labor, and in the absence of rain or frost, prepare for a more genial season. The husbandman is over anxious and impatient; he knows the necessity of, "making hay while the sun shines" thence he is sometimes led into hasty action. In the Southern states now is the time to plant and sow if we hope to reap. Those of us who do not improve the present need not expect to profit in the future. March was formerly considered by the Romans the first month in the year. About a hundred years ago New Year's day was changed to the first of January. March was named after Mars the god of war, because it is a stormy tempestuous month. March is the first month of Spring. In the spring of the year, when the green grass shoots forth, and the birds and blossoms appear

and the little birds tune their pleasant notes, the farmer with his plough prepares the ground for his future crops: while pumping the rope chasing the hoop delight the leisure hours of children.

~~Names of~~

Geography. Lesson 73rd.

Derivation of the Names of the United States of America

The United States of America are called Federal or Confederate, because they are combined or united together.

The New England States are so called from their fancied resemblance to England.

The Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western States are so called from their situations in that part of the Union.

Maine was called after a province in France in honor of Henrietta Maria royal consort of Charles of England. She was the daughter of the king of France. Maine lies on the Ocean or Maines.

New Hampshire is named from Hampshire on the southern coast of England.

Vermont is an inland State and derives its name from the Green Mountains which extend through it. Verds, in the French language means green, Mont means mountains.

Massachusetts, was named from ~~Massasoit~~ Massasoit and Indian chief who made a treaty with the whites. It means in the Indian language "on this side of the hills".

Rhode Island is called from the island of Rhodes in Narragansetts Bay, which was thought to resemble the island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean Sea, which contained the famous Colossal statue of Apollo, one of the seven wonders of the world. Connecticut was named from the river Connecticut which the Indians called "Quonnamnicut" or long river of pines.

New York was called after the Duke of York brother of Charles King of England. This duke afterwards became James of England.

New Jersey was called after Jersey and island between England and France, in compliment, to Sir George Carteret, who had been governor of the island of Jersey

Pennsylvania signifies "Penn's woods." It was settled by English Quakers under Sir William Penn.

Maryland was settled by Romanse Catholics under Lord Baltimore. It was named in honor of Henrietta Maria. Left you I went home there are eight knights if you had not gone that you would come up with Alice and not left looking for you but you did not come.

Derivation of the Names of the Confederate States of America.

Virginia was named in compliment, to Queen Elizabeth of England. She was an unmarried or Virgin Queen.

North Carolina was settled by an English colony, on Roanoke island, The name Carolina was in compliment, to Queen Caroline of England. North and South Carolina were at first one colony, The first white child born in America, was born on Roanoke island on the east of North Carolina. Her name was "Virginia Dare".

Georgia was named after King George of England. Georgia was indented as an Asylum, for the poor of Great Britain

Florida was called from the number of flowers growing there.

St Augustine was the first permanent settlement in the United States

Alabama means in the Indian language, "Here we rest."

An Indian warrior and his followers, being pursued by their enemies arrived at the banks of a beautiful river, put down his stake for a tent cried out "Here we rest."

Mississippi is called from the river the "Father of waters.

Louisiana was called after Louis 15th King of France.

Louisiana comprised all the country West of the Mississippi. It was sold by France, to the United States, for fifteen millions of Dollars.

Tennessee means a spoon because the Indians thought that the river bent like a spoon.

Ohio, is called after the Ohio river, Ohio means "the beautiful river"
The northern part was called New Connecticut. It is now known as the Western Reserve, and was sold to emigrants from the State Connecticut.
Indiana was called from the Indians
Illinois from a tribe of Indians.
Minnesota in the Indian language means "blue earth" because the banks of the river St Peters are of Blue Earth.
Massachusetts is called the "Bay State."
New York is the "Old North State."
Texas is the "Star State."
The Interior of Kentucky is called "The garden of the West.

Capitals and Chief Cities

Boston is called the "Literary Emporium."
Providence was named in gratitude to providence. Roger Williams a minister who was persecuted in Massachusetts on account of his religious opinions, He fled with his followers, through the wilderness, and commenced the settlement which they called Providence.
New York was settled by the Dutch and taken from them by the English which was named after the Duke of York.
The Indians called it Manhattan.
The Dutch called it Fort Orange — The Duke of Albany was brother to the king of Scotland.
Philadelphia means the city of brotherly Love.

Annapolis is named from Queen Anne

Baltimore from Lord Baltimore.

Raleigh from Sir Walter Raleigh.

Charlestown from King Charles.

New Orleans from the Duke of Orleans, France Astoria from John Aston a rich man in New York.

Mobile means active. Columbia from Columbus.

Baton Rouge, stick red. Lesson 116th.

Niagara in the Indian language means "broken waters". The Indians called the falls of St Anthony, "Laughing Waters" The Jesuit or Catholic Priest called them Anthony in honor of the Patron Saint

Tombigbee in Alabama has a branch called "Black Warrior".

Prairie-du-chien means in French "plain of Dogs." It is in the North of Iowa on the western shore of the Mississippi.

Nauvoo the city of the Mormans is in the West of Illinois emigrated to Salt Lake in Utah Territory and Nauvoo in in possession of the Prussians a new seat from Prussia.

Iron Mountains is a mass of Iron two miles in circuit.

Pilot Knob is nearly half Iron, 3 miles in circuit.

The First Land seen in the continent of America was called Prima Vista which means "first view;" it is supposed to have been a part of New Foundland.

Nova Scotia means New Scotland the French called it Acadia.

Lake St Clair was named from General St Clair.

Houston from General Houston.

Rio means River. Jackson from General Jackson.

Georgetown, from King George.

Washington from General Geoge Washington.

Pennsy, from one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence

Bermudas, Island were called from Juan Bermudy their discoverer.

The West Indies to distinguish from the East Indies.

Sierra means mountains.

Hispaniola New Spain.

Bolivia was called from General Bolivia.

Brazil from Brazil wood in which the country abounds it yields a red dye.

Buenas Ayres in Spanish means "Good Air."

Lessons 17th Rivers.

Connecticut, or Quonsanicut, means long river of Pines.

Hudson was named after Sir Henry Hudson who first sailed on its waters

Niagara river means "broken waters."

Detroit means in French "of the warriors"

Delaware was named after Lord Delaware.

Cape Fear, was so called after the first settlers on approaching the coast encountered a violent storm, which caused them to fear.

Savannah a low, level grassy plain.

Alabama river means "here we rest."

Mississippi father of waters. Ohio beautiful river
Genesee river bends like a spears.
The river Columbia in Oregen, was named by Captain Grey
who first sailed up its waters, in the ship Columbia.
Trois Reveries in Canada means three rivers. Rio-de-la-plata
means River of Silver.
Amazon, signifies "without breast" Amazons were war like women.
They cut off their right breast so that they might handle their
Bows and arrows with greater ease. The Queen of the Amazons
paid a visit to Alexander the Great Conqueror of the World and
looked with contempt on his insignificant Statures.
The Tigris in Asia signifies an arrow because the Indians thought
it flowed with the rapidity of an arrow.
The Ganges is the sacred river of Hindostan, they worship the
River, and consider bathing in it a religious duty.
The Nile is the only river of note in Egypt.
It seldom rains in Egypt but owing to the annual floods of the
Nile vegetation seldom suffers for want of moisture.

Lesson. 78th Islands.

Polynesia means many Islands.
The Pacific Ocean, is so called, because it is remarkably free from storms
Oceanica was named by Malte-Brun a geographer.
Malaysia was named from the Malay race who inhabit it.

Australia in Latin, means South. It is the largest island in the world.
Madagascar, is the second in size in the world.
Mauritius or the Isle of France was settled by French families of high rank, they are an intelligent and refined people.
The Isle of Bourbon belongs to France, it has 2 volcanoes one of which is in a state of constant activity.
The Azores are mid-way between America and Africa, and were produced by Volcanic eruption.
The Canary Isles formerly called Fortunate Islands, are noted for Canary wine and birds.
One of these Islands are noted for Teneriffe-Peak, which may be seen at sea 100 miles.
St Helena is celebrated for the imprisonment and death of Napolean Bonaparte
There is a mountain in the centre called Diana's Peak (pron Dyana
Lodders of Hunting. Borneo is one of the largest in the world.

Lesson 79th Islands.

Papua or New Guinea is noted for the beautiful birds of Paradise
The inhabitants are negroes, they live in trees; which they ascend by means of a knotted pole.
Pitcairns Island is noted as the residence of the mutineers of the English ship Bounty, nine in number who went thither in 1790 with Otaheitan wives, and remained undiscovered until a few years since, when all the mutineers, but one where dead. She had become a Christian and educated

The Western Boundary of North Carolina is Iron or Smoky Mountains, Pilot Mountains is on the North West of North Carolina Blacks Mountains the highest peaks in North Cardina.

Lesson 64th Ancient Geography.

Europe was named after Europia, daughter of the king of Phoenicia, Jupiter fell in love with Europia, and assuming the form of a milk-white bull he approached the spot where she was amusing herself with her maidens. Europia jumped on his back and he swam across the straits with her and this gave name to the country in which he landed.

Asia was named after Asia of the daughters of Oceanus. The ancients called the western extremity now called Asia Minor by the name of Asia.

The ancient name of Britain was Brittania from birth or blue because they painted their bodies blue. It was called Albion from the white chalky cliffs on the coast. Alba means white in Latin.

The ancient name of Scotland was Caledonia which is supposed to be a corruption of Gaeldome as a part of the inhabitants came from Gaul - or France. Scotland was also inhabited by the Picts and Scots. The Scots came over from Ireland from them, Scotland derives its present name.

The Picts were so called because they painted their bodies.

The ancient name of Ireland was Hibernia.
Of France Gaul. The Greeks called it Galatia. The Romans called it Gallia. the inhabitants called it Celtica. The Alps divided Gaul into two parts that nearest Rome was called Cisalpine or on the side of the Alps and that beyond the Alps was called Transalpine. A few tribes obtaining their freedom were called Franks or free and thus the name of France was derived.
The Greeks called Spain Iberia and from its western situation Hesperia
The ancient name of Germany was Germania.
Of Norway and Sweden was Scandinavia;
Of Russia was Sarmatia; Of Italy was Italia
Of Switzerland Helvetia; Of Morocco and Barbary States was Mauritania Mesopotamia means between the rivers it was between the tigris and Euphrates.

Ancient Cities Palmyra.

Palmyra is thought to have been the "Tadmor in the Desert" Its splendid ruins, which consist of Temples, Palaces and Porticos mark its great magnificence.

Heliopolis

This city had a magnificent "Temple of the Sun," the ruins of which form the most conspicuous object, amidst the gloomy remains of its ancient grandeur.

Persepolis

Persepolis was built by Alexander the Great, and exhibits traces of its

ancient splendour, in its extensive of its ruins. The ruins are in the country now called Persia. Ephesus.

Ephesus now a mass of ruins, was an illustrious Greek City. There was the celebrated Temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world. It was 220 years in building, and was burnt on the night that Alexander the Great was born by one Erostratus who determined to do something for which his name should be remembered. The Temple was rebuild with superior splendour. Ephesus contained one of the seven Churches of Asia mentioned in the Revelations. Thebes. Thebes

Thebes extended on both sides of the Nile. The Modern traveller on entering the ruins of Thebes, is struck with the colossal dimensions of every thing about it. Huge images of stone, placed in different postures obelisks sphinxes and other ruins which tower above the surrounding palm trees, make him feel as "if he had entered a "Land "of Giants" Memphis.

On the Western bank of the Nile, was Memphis the ancient capital of Egypt, Since the 13th century over its ruins have entirely disappeared. Stupendous Works of Arts.

Near Memphis are the Pyramids. They are 40 in number three of them are larger than the others, the largest of them cover 11 acres of ground. In the vicinity was Lake Moeris, dug by the hands of men, to receive the superfluous waters, of the Nile. At the south

end of the Lake, was the famous Labyrinth said to contain 300 chambers. This as well as the Pyramids was used as burying places for the kings of Egypt.

Alexandria.

The plan of this great Egyptian city was laid by Alexander the Great. It was distinguished, for its schools of Theology, Philosophy and Physics, but it owed its more lasting fame to its splendid Library. This collection consisting of, 700,000 volumes was destroyed by the Saracens A.D. 642. Its modern name is Scanderia.

Carthage

Carthage on the northern coast of Africa, with its ports comprehended a space of 25 miles.

Petra.

Petra "the Rocks" in the Hebrew tongue "Selah" is situated among the mountains of which Mount Hor is the summit. At this spot the rocks of soft reddish sandstone, is cloven to the base in long deep fissures These fissures have been made the streets of a once large and populous city. These walls of rock on each side of the streets, rise two or three hundred feet sometimes excluding every ray of sun-light. These faces of soft-rocks, beautifully tinted with every shade of red from the brightest crimson to the most delicate pink, were in former times beautifully wrought into fronts of ornamental Temples, dwelling houses and tombs. Modern travellers have found and look with amazement on the rock hewn city, but its streets are silent and deserted.

Ancient Cities Athens.

Athens was the most distinguished city of antiquity except Rome; and even Rome derived from Athens, the elegant arts, by which it was embellished. Athens at first consisted of a citadel built on the top of a high rock, called Cecropia, from its founder and first king Cecrops. Where the lower ground was occupied by buildings. The citadel was called the Acropolis. On the citadel were several magnificent buildings, the chief of which was the temple of Minerva, called the Parthenon. It is still standing, and is justly esteemed one of the noblest remains of antiquity. The Temple of Jupiter Olympus was half a mile in circuit. On an eminence at a distance from the citadel, was the place of meeting, of that celebrated council called the Areopagus.

There were several Gymnasia or places of exercise. A Gymnasium was a large edifice fit to contain many thousands of persons at once, with proper places for the youth to perform their various exercises, and apartments for Philosophers, Rhetoricians and other professors to deliver their lectures, surrounded by a garden and sacred grove.

Sparta.

Sparta or Lacedemon was 6 miles in circumference, the houses were small and without ornament, not built close together, but divided into villages, after the manner of the Grecians.

Rome.

Rome "the Eternal City," founded by Romulus. Rome was enriched

end with the spoils of the numerous and populous countrys which they
conquered. The Pantheon is the only specimen of Roman
Architecture which has survived the wreck of ages. The aqueducts
which supplied Rome with water, were carried over valleys for
many miles, supported on brick arches. The specimens of statuary
found in the ruins, are the admiration of the whole world, and prove
the elegance of their ornaments.

Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Herculaneum and Pompeii considerable towns near Naples were
overwhelmed by a dreadful eruption of Vesuvius. A.D. 79.
Herculaneum was covered with a mass of solid lava to the depth
of 60 or 70 feet on which the modern village of Portici is built, and
the excavation are entirely subterranean.
Herculaneum was discovered in 1713, and Pompeii 40 years after.
Pompeii was covered with as shower of lava and ashes which
formed a hill now covered with vineyards.
A passage has been excavated through the hill, from the northern to
the southern wall of the city, several streets have been opened to the
light and numerous public edificies, private dwelling and
sepulchral monuments have been discovered. Their dwellings,
gardens, ships, baths, temples, theatres halls of justice remains in
the state; in which they were left by the frightened inhabitants
when they escaped for their lives.

Furniture kitchen utensils instruments of arts, a library of books, and some articles of food and clothing, reduced to charcoal remain for inspection. The houses are built of one story without chimneys, often surrounded by a Colonade. The chambers are small but lofty, not communicating with each other, and receiving all their light from their door. They are finished with great neatness the floors paved with Mosaic work and the walls adorned with colored paintings, displaying their amusements and often their vices. The streets are narrow with sidewalks paved with lava. The deep traces worn by the cart wheels prove the great antiquity of the city.

At the corners of the streets are public fountains. Many of the statues which adorned their temples theatres are still preserved.

A column half finished a wall half laid. Ada A. C

Appellation of the different States

New York is called the Empire State.

Connecticut the Firestone state and sometimes call the land of Wooden Nutmegs. Massachusetts the Bay State.

Vermont the Greens Mountain State.

New Hampshire the granite State.

Pensylvania the Keystone State.

Virginia the Old Dominion. Delaware the Diamond State.

North Carolina the Old North State. South Cardina the Palmetto State.

Louisiana the Creole State. Texas the Lone Star State.
Mississippi the Bayou State. California the Eldorado State.
Eldorado means gilded. The most romantic scenery in United States
is in Virginia. The highest mountains in the United States is
in North Cardina. The first canal made in United States
was made in South Cardina. The inhabitants of Ohio are called Buckeyes
Of Ohio Iowa Hawkeys. Of Illinois Suckers. Of Indiana Hoosiers.
Of Michigan Wolverines. Of Connecticut Brother Jonathans.
Of Wisconsin Badgers. Of New England Yankees. The word
Yankee is derived from Yangeese the way in which the Indians
pronounced English. The United States is called Uncle Sam.
The Confederate States Cousin Sam. England John Bull.
The Irish are called Paddies. The Dutch live in Holland. The Moors
in Moroco. The Saracens were the Arab followers of Mahomet.

Lesson 93rd Oceanica.

The largest of the Society Islands is Tahite or Otaheite. The
natives are handsome and of agreeable manners. The brig Bounty
belonging to the British Navy was sent to the Society Islands, in
order to carry the Bread-fruit trees from thence to the West Indies.
Her commander was Lieutenant William Bligh.
The crew were delighted with the mild climate and kind inhabitants
of the sunny Land. Here they need not toil for their daily bread for it
hung in great abundance on the trees. When the Bounty sailed.

away, they cast many longing lingering looks behind in a few days they resolved to returns. One of the officers called Christian incited the crew to mutiny against (Lieutenant Bligh) Early one morning, they entered his cabin, tied his hands behind his back and with 8 of the crew who refused to join the mutineers he was put in a leaky boat and set adrift in the ocean. Lieutenant Bligh and his companions arrived safely in England, and the British frigate Pandora was sent in search of the mutineers.
The frigate arrived at Otaheite and found 14 of the mutineers She took them on board and sailed for England but was wrecked on her passage. Four of the mutineers were drowned. The rest were carried to England and three of them were hanged Christian with 3 or 4 of his companions had taken the Bounty and sailed away carrying a plentiful supply of hogs, dogs, rats, fowls, and a number of Otaheitan men and women. It was twenty years after before it was found out where they were. Pitcairns Islands.
For more than 20 years it was believed, that Christian and his companions had been wrecked and perished. But it happened that Sir Thomas Staines in the course of a voyage pass the Marquesas Island happened to cast anchor off Pitcairns Island. As he looked from the deck he was surprised

to observe that the Island was cultivated and that there was small houses on it, resembling the houses of the English peasantry. While they were wandering at these circumstances a small boat left the shore and approached them. The boat was rowed by two handsome young men, one of them called out in good English, "Wait you throw us a rope friends", Sir Thomas asked them, "how they came to be living on that lonely Island", They told him that when Christian and his associates had left Otaheite, on shore and set her on fire. Christians and his associates were dead except one old man named John Adams. Their children and grandchildren were from 40 to 60 in number and were a very moral industrious and interesting people. Old John Adams had taught them to read the Bible to tell the truth and to be honest and upright. They seemed perfectly happy not knowing that there was sin or sorrow in the world. But old John is now dead, and most of his descendants have left their happy quiet homes.

Origin of the Names of Towns in Maine.

Jefferson and Madison were named from Presidents of the U. S. Marion from a general famous for his valour during the Revolutionary War. Franklin from Benjamin Franklin, who demonstrated that lightening and electricity were the same. Lincoln from general Lincoln. Penobscot from the celebrated Scotch Reformer. Canaan from the land promised to the Israelites. Athens from the capital of Greece. Dover from Dover in England. Albion from the poetical

name of England. Palmyra and Troy from the ruins of ancient cities in Asia Minor. Limerick from Limerick in Ireland. Bern from Bern in South America. Lubec from Lubec in Germany. Solon from one of the 7 wise men of Greece. Moscow from Moscow in Russia. Paris from Paris in France. Linnaeus from the Swedish Botanist styled the "Prince of Naturalists. Mars Hill from a celebrated Hill in Greece. Yarmouth and Wells from towns of the same name in England. Frankfort from Frankfort in Germany. Bethel means house of prayer.

Towns in New Hampshire.

Berlin from Berlin in Prussia. Sandwich from the Sandwich Islands. Lancaster, Manchester, Dunbarin, Cambridge, and Dartmouth from towns of the same name in England. Plymouth and Chester from towns in England.

Towns in Vermont.

Commas should be inserted in most cases,
both before and after an imperfect phrase. Charlestown.
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all the children in Christian principles.

Otaheite or Tahati the largest of the Society Islands is called, "The gem of the Pacific Ocean."

Hawaii formerly called Owyhee, the largest of the Sandwich Islands, is noted for the lofty summit of Mount Rosa, and for the most terrific Volcano on the Globe.

Celebes in Latin means unmarried

Moluccas or Spice Islands are noted for those rare spices, Cloves and Nutmegs which are raised nowhere else in the world.

The Sooloo Islands are called "the Algiers of the East because they have from 300 to 400 vessels manned by 10.000 men constantly engag in Piracy.

Celebes &c. Islands.

Borneo is noted for the Orang Outang and for gold and diamonds.

Sumatra for Camphor and pepper.

Branca for tin.

Java for Rice coffee sugar.

Sumbora for its terrific volcano which may be heard 900 mil

The Friendly Islands are so called from the friendly disp of the inhabitants. Ceylon is noted for cinnamon.

Ireland is called "the Emerald Isle" from its brilliant verdu The British Isles the seat of the British Empire which is the most powerful in the world. The extremities of Great Brita "Land's End in the S.W. and John O'Groats house in the N.

Corsica is noted as the birthplace of Napolean Bonaparte,
Elba as the place of his imprisonment, when first banished from France
The Belearic islands, Ivica, Minorca, and Majorca are noted for
Beleares or Slingers.

The Ionian Isles, are on the West of Greece. They are inhabited by
Grecks and Italians and their little republic is under the protection
of England.

Lesson 81st Mountains

The White Mountains in New Hampshire consists of 6 or 8 Peaks, that
may be seen many miles from the coast. They are covered with snow
six months in the year; thence called White. They are composed of
immense mases of white granite. The Indians called them "Crystal
Mountains. The scene of "Abbots Franconia Tales," is laid among the
White Mountains. The notch or Gap two miles long is the only
passage for carriages across the mountain barrier.

New Hampshire for its lofty mountains, and beautiful lakes is called
the Switzerland of America.

The Greens Mountains are so called from evergreens on them.
During the Revolutionary War, the Vermont soldiers were called "Greens
Mountain Boys!" The Greens Mountains extend into Massehusetts.

The eastern part of New-York is traversed by the Highland, Catskill
and Kohegan ranges. The extremity of the Alleghaney range is on the North
Eastern corner of Maine, it is called the sugar Loaf. They traverse the State
Grey Maine to Georgia. In Virginia they are called Blue Ridge.

Miss Ada, Austin

Washington

Austin

Austin

North Carolina

Lucille

Austin

Austin