

SOUTH JERSEY

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D. B. SNOW, Editor.

BIRD MURDERER.

We commend the following, from Punch, to the attention of our "Robin killers," who will soon be in season, and more numerous, we fear, than "three men of Crawley."

- Who killed Cock-sparrow? "I," said three men of Crawley, "With my club in my mawley, I killed Cock-sparrow!"

Miscellaneous Articles.

A MOCKING-BIRD IN LONDON.

I was passing along by the Foundling Hospital, when I heard a musical cry, "Fine firewood!" which seemed to me to be worthy of a concert-room. I walked slowly, to hear it again and again, and I almost thought it was some fallen star of ancient opera, who had taken to a street barrow and a load of fine firewood.

At this moment the lady for whom I had news entered. In her frail form and fevered cheek and brilliant eyes, I read what made me in a moment forget the cry of "Fine firewood."

I looked up at the western window, and there hung the bird in a prodigious cage; just the giant bird-house that a mocking-bird ought always to have.

There is almost a human interest about him," she said, "he mimics us so well. He has a sharp, short cry like the baby when his sister takes something from him, and he reveals in mimicking poor Jip.

whistled a tune to match, he again edified me with the "Fine, fine, fine firewood!" cry, immediately setting off the melodious music with the shrill, quacked quaver that a child evokes from a penny whistle.

"I whistled first the one and then the other of these tunes, and presently the bird was whistling Dixie to a charm, and the lady was weeping to the melody, as if it were only made to make people weep.

"I wish I had left him with Arthur. I wish I had never tamed him. He does not seem like a bird to me, here in London. He seems like a ghost of the past, like somebody's spirit imprisoned in a bird."

"He will eat almost anything that I eat; but I feed him mostly on brown bread and milk, which he likes better than eggs, or fresh meat, or anything. He will leave his chicken or his beefsteak untouched, and eat a saucer of brown bread and milk in the day.

"Charlotte really seems home, then, to you," I said. "I thought English people were merely foreign residents; that they were never at home anywhere but in England."

"And the bird?" I asked. "Oh, he will die next month."

"As I was leaving, the bird again favored me with Dixie, and then with "Fine, fine, fine firewood," and ended with a flourishing yelp from Jip.

"The beautiful lady and the brave husband were in the better land, and the bright bird was dead too. This little sad romance of the time had so died out in an ordinary London street."

"The song was o'er, the last sweet note Upon the air had ceased to float. The life that thrilled in melody, With his wild music passed away."

A REMARKABLE VISION.

A solicitor, who resided in the Isle of Wight had business at Southampton. He stayed at one of those hotels for which the town of mail steamers is famous, and after dinner he was looking over his law papers while he sipped his port.

in a certain peril can, by a nervous-woman, set on the nervous system of the universe, as to influence his dearest friend; but less the person whose likeness appeared was a tery devoid of apprehension, while the servant, who alone knew what was likely to happen, would naturally exert no volitional warus revealing it.—Dublin University Magazine.

POLITICAL.

WHAT AN EXHIBITION!

We cut the following from the New York Evening Post. It will be read with astonishment, alarm and sorrow. Astonishment, at the boldness, which could so publicly exhibit its depravity.

"In the Legislative Journal of New Jersey of the year 1841, page 27, the curious will find reports or letters addressed to Gov. William Pennington: One signed by John R. Thompson, Secretary, by order of the Executive Committee of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies, and the other by John S. Darcy and J. P. Jackson, President and Secretary of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, which, being compared with the position taken by these companies now that the danger of Congressional action is imminent, will be read with interest and astonishment.

"From Mr. Stockton's (from the official letter of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.)

"It is well known to the people of New Jersey, that, at the time when the act in corporation of the Delaware and Raritan canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad companies were passed, the great advantage of railroads over canals, both as regards cost of construction and profitability of investment, had been well ascertained; and that, hence, the stock of the road was immediately subscribed."

"It is an entire error to suppose that travelers and merchandise crossing and the testimony of New Jersey are taxed by the State. Therefore the fares charged by these companies for the use of their railroads and canal are clearly not a tax levied by the State on the passengers and on the merchandise."

"The term 'transit duty,' as used in our laws, means the mode of computing, with simplicity and certainty, the amount due to the State on the aggregate business of the companies."

In the same document John S. Darcy, President of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, informs the Governor: "The Company believe that a careful consideration of the whole matter, as well from the provisions of the charter as from a recurrence to the period when it was granted, will produce the conviction that the transit duty was intended to be levied only on citizens of other States passing through New Jersey."

"No man can do anything against his will," said a metaphysician to an Irishman. "Be jabers, I had a brother," said Pat, "that went to Botany Bay, and faith I know it was greatly against his will."

5TH CHAP. OF MARK.

An eminent illustration of this whole narrative exists in the dealings of God with this people. The whole nation has been in the condition of that poor, miserable wretch. It has been possessed, not by a devil, but by a legion of them. We have had a whole legion of devils in this nation. And they have led us through pretty nearly the same awful career that he was led through. Ever since slavery has infested this people, sat upon its brain, dominated over its heart, and held control of its government, the nation has been wandering night and day, cutting itself, rending its clothes, and breaking all the restraints and chains of decency, and propriety, and right, and justice; and in the whole community have suffered. But it has pleased God in his providence to pass by this way; and has rebuked the unclean-spirit, and commanded it to come out of us; and it has obeyed; and slavery, if it is not dead, at least has come out from this government, and has come out of this people; and it has evidently gone into the two thousand slaves that yet remain between our lines and the Gulf, and, from appearances, they seem likely to run violently down a steep place into the sea, and to be drowned!

"Can there be a more sublime spectacle than a nation that is being disenthralled from this demon of slavery? Can you imagine anything more noble to one that is penetrated with the truth of the Gospel, than the spectacle of four millions of men groping their way towards the rising light of liberty? Some men look upon these Africans only as compared with us, and say that they are an inferior race; that they are beneath us; and that it would never be possible to bring them to industry, and culture, and self care, and to make them equal to us. I do not care whether they can be equal to us or not. It is of little consequence whether a man is of higher or of a lower class. A man is not to be judged by his position in society. The question is simply this: Is he a rational being? Is he a free agent? Is he immortal? Is he accountable? Is he tending towards a home of immortality and glory in the world to come? That is the question; not whether he is inferior to us or not; but whether he has before him a sublime destiny, which entitles him to the same consideration which is due to any other of God's creatures. It does not hurt you if another man knows more than you do, or is superior to you in other respects. There are many men who are richer than I am, and will be till the screws go into my coffin; but I do not envy them. There are thousands of men who are my superiors in intelligence, and administrative force, and skill, but I am content. I know my rank and position, and I do not feel that I am hurt because it is lower than the rank and position of some others. And if these poor Africans are at the bottom of society, and if they are to abide there by reason of their inferiority, yet, since they are children of God, they are entitled to the rights of manhood; and that what belongs to man, by reason of his divine sonship, shall be accorded to them in all we ask. But this they have been denied. They have been denied the right of manhood; and that, not in the sneering infidelity of the individual, but by the formal enactment of law itself. By the statutes of the slave States they are denied the very name of men; and by the construction of the courts of the slave States they are denied the attributes of manhood, and are declared to be, to all intents and purposes, cattle. Is it not a sight that should inspire every heart with joy and gladness to see four million men finding their way toward manhood? And when we, filled with gratitude, are rejoicing to behold the realization of the promises of the Gospel, and to see the poor and unfriended African redeemed and brought out into the light of liberty, what must be that man's inferior condition, who sits by carping, and ridiculing, and saying, "You have got nigger on the brain," or "You are carried away with this everlasting negro phillism?" Let them that can see nothing but the loss of swine in the restoration of man ridicule me when I rejoice at the wonderful dealings of God with this people, which are scarcely less a miracle than that which occurred in the healing of this man. I am not ashamed to say that, during my lifetime, or during the lifetime of the nations, there has not been an event more full of good, more auspicious with hope for the future, more significant of the advance of purity, toward millennial glory, than the spectacle of four million men sitting at the feet of Liberty, clothed and in their right minds."

GEN. ROSECRANS ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Some of the Missouri Presbyterians having complained of an order of Gen. Rosecrans requiring members of religious conventions to take the oath of allegiance, the general has addressed a letter to Rev. J. B. Finley, stating that he thought it necessary because treasonable meetings had been held in the state under religious pretenses, and he adds: "I am quite sure that, upon proper understanding and reflection, the friends of religion and its freedom will thank me as much as do the friends of the Union for this order. I regret to say that, while I have abundant evidence of their satisfaction, I know of very few who have complained of it who have been remarkable for loyalty. Most of them have been remarkable for their sympathy with the rebellion, and now live in our midst croaking, fault-finding, and even rejoicing in the nation's struggles and reverses, like the impious son Noah, who uncovered and mocked at the nakedness of his father. It is very easy to see that such persons injure the cause of religious freedom, as they do that of the country. From what has been said, it is manifest that the order, while providing against public danger, protects the freedom and purity of religion, on the other hand, from disgraceful complicity with treason, and on the other from an irksome surveillance, which would otherwise become necessary in time of public danger."

HOW TO MAKE A BARN-YARD.

The best way in my opinion, to form a barn-yard for the preservation of manure, without its becoming muddy, where the ground is higher than some of its surrounding parts, is to plow and scrape from the centre to the outside, making a gradual descent from the outside to the centre. Let the fall be one-half foot in ten, and falling a little more as you near the centre to some suitable place without the yard, where you can construct a vat to put leaves in, sods, muck, etc., that will absorb and retain the liquid from the yard. The bottom and sides may be formed of plank, or may be more substantially built of stone and mortar. The top of the vat should be made so as to guard against rains and surface water as much as possible. The drain should fall considerably, and should be made of plank eight inches high and one foot wide inside. The head of the drain should be covered over with a good strong iron grate. The yard ought to be well paved with cobble stones, and with a little pains you can always have a dry yard. The water from the barn and sheds should never be allowed to run out of the yard, but should be carried by good eave-troughs to a large cistern for the purpose of watering stock.—Rural New Yorker.

SPEECH OF "PARSON" BROWNLOW.

REASONS FOR BECOMING AN ANTI-SLAVERY MAN.

In the East Tennessee Convention at Knoxville, on the 14th inst., Parson Brownlow delivered one of his characteristic speeches, of which the following were the principle points:

"I say that for more than eighty years slavery has ruled this government, and that for more than three years, because it could no longer rule, it has sought, with fire and sword, and the assassin's knife, and the dungeon, and the rack, and the stake, and every device that hell could suggest, to ruin this government. Since the foundation of this government there have been nineteen Presidents. Of these the South have had thirteen. The North had, in all, but six, and of these six, we kidnapped three, and plowed with them our cotton-fields, as we plowed with bulls and heifers. We have had most of the foreign appointments, and the hind tests of the federal kine at home; and these things we had when we were not able to pay our postal expense to the general government. And why? We did not solicit these things—we demanded them. In the name of our superior manhood, or peculiar institution, our high-toned chivalry, we demanded them. "Whence this arrogance? We got it from the negro. * * * And now I am asked to let him alone as property. I

DEAR LIVING.

I would have had him at my side when the negro took the Southern chivalry to hold a club over that mean, miserable mockery of a man, the Old Florida functionary. Jackson would have raised ten feet in his boots, and kicked the wretched Pennsylvanian through South Carolina into the Atlantic Ocean. And if he were here to-day he would kick these copperhead resolutions into the ground and grind them to powder under his feet.

"Yes, gentlemen, we of the South are responsible for this war: Before God, I tell you that we made it necessary, whether or no; that we forced it upon the country, and this without the shadow of an excuse. I have been a pro-slavery man—the best pro-slavery man in this house. But I am for the Union. So I told the Alabama legislature in a speech five years ago. They were then preparing for war, and had made an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for arming the State. —and further back than that, when Henry A. Wise was Governor of Virginia, he wrote letters to all the governors of the southern states, declaring that in the event of the election of Fremont to the Presidency of the United States he would head an army, march into Washington, and in the name of the South seize and possess the government.

"We of the South have intended this rebellion for more than thirty years. South Carolina and two or more cotton states have never been republican, and never had a republican government. South Carolina would have succeeded in Jackson's time, but the old hero took Calhoun by the throat and choked him down. And this choking is a remedy that ought to have been resorted to in the Congress of the United States when traitors like that walking liquor shop Wigfall, who had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, were in secret caucus every night, plotting this rebellion. * * * And still you cling to slavery. Well, so be it. You will have a good time clinging to the negro; joy be with you. As for me I cling to the Union and let the negro go. He used to be a local institution among us, but now he is what we Methodists call an itinerant. * * * You used to cry out separation, and you got it; you have it to-day to your hearts content. You are separated from your sons, some of you, and from your farms and houses. You used to cry out representation, and you got it. You are represented in every rebel army in the South, in every prison and bastle in the North, and you have more representatives in hell than any other set of men between heaven and hell."

ODDS AND ENDS.

When Whitefield preached, before the seamen of New York City, he used the following bold apostrophe:—"Well, boys, we have a clear sky, and are making fine headway over a smooth sea, before a light breeze, and we shall soon lose sight of land. But what means this sudden lowering of the heavens, and that dark cloud arising from beneath the western horizon? Hark! don't you hear the distant thunder?—Do you see those flashes of lightning?—A storm is gathering! Every man to his duty! How the waves rise and dash against the ship! The air is dark! The tempest rages! Our masts are gone! The ship is on her beam end!—What next! The unsuspecting tars suddenly arose, and exclaimed:—"Take to the long boat!"

It was the habit of Lord Byron, when attorney-general to close his speeches with some remarks justifying his own character. At a trial of Horne Tooke, speaking of his own reputation, he said:—"It is the little inheritance I have to leave to my children, and by God's help, I will leave it unimpaired." Here he shed tears, and to the astonishment of those present, Milford the solicitor-general, began to weep. "Just look at Milford," said a bystander to Horne Tooke, "what on earth is he crying for?" Tooke replied:—"He is crying to think what a little inheritance Kiddon's children are likely to get!"

HEADQUARTERS, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"General Order No. 1.—Julia: Until the price falls, no more butter will be used in our family. JAMES."

He had hardly reached his counting house when a special messenger handed him this: "James: Until butter is exhausted, no more tobacco will be used in this house. JULIA, Chief of Staff."

attempts to do so, but it should be remembered that it is not the duty of the State to do it on the ground of expediency. * * * How old are you? "Seventy-two years." "Your memory is faint as it is old." "I do not know how it is." "State your circumstances as they were twelve years ago, and we will see how well you can remember." "I appeal to your Honor, I am interrogated in this manner."

"Well, sir, if you will allow me to say a few words, I will. About twelve years ago, I was in Judge B's office, and he was saying to me:—"Well, sir, I remember your coming into my office and saying to me:—"My son is to be examined for a law degree, and I wish you would lend me \$500 to buy him a suit of clothes." I remember also, sir, that from that day to this he has never paid me that sum. That, sir, I remember as though it had been yesterday."

The lawyer said, considerably abashed:—"That will do, sir," to which the witness replied:—"Assume it will."

DEAR LIVING.—A young man who on the 28th ult. escaped from Richmond, said upon his escape. There are those who believe that the publication of a statement of provisions in Richmond is made only for effect. According to the statement of this young man, the case is a clear one. He states that the traitor government is conscripting every male between the ages of 17 and 70, with a remorselessness that knows no relenting. The following were the prices asked for the articles named: Flour, \$350. 5 bbl. Calico, \$15. 5 yard. Corn, \$50. 5 bushel. Corn Meal, \$1. 5 b. Boots, \$300. 5 pair. Sugar, \$15. 5 lb. Coffee, \$18. 5 lb. Common drudge Whiskey, \$150. 5 gal. Greenbacks, \$18. 50 \$1. Gold, \$28. 50 \$1.

The really important testimony borne in this and similar statements, in one which shows that the rebels quote United States currency as eighteen times more valuable than their own. This proves the value of their opinions and expectations. With all their hatred they discriminate least between gold and greenbacks; they do not between greenbacks and their own worthless currency.—North American.

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