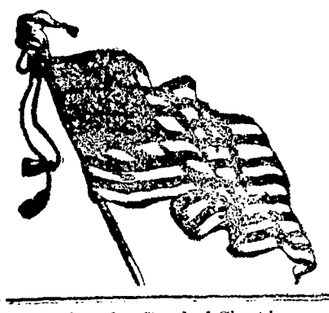
# LONG ISLAND FARMER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862.


☞ "LET US HAVE FAITH THAT RIGHT MAKES MIGHT, AND IN THAT FAITH LET US, TO THE END, DARE TO DO OUR DUTY, AS WE UNDERSTAND IT."—*Abraham Lincoln.*



Forever float that Standard Sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's Banner streaming o'er us!

## A Message from the President.

On Thursday last, the 6th instant, President Lincoln transmitted the following Message to Congress:

"*Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

"I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

"If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should at once be distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.

"The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave States north of such parts will then say, 'The Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section.'

"To deprive them of this hope, substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it. As to all the States initiating it, the point is not that all the States tolerating Slavery, would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that, while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern, that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy.

"I say 'initiation,' because, in my judgment, gradual, and not sudden, emancipation is better for all.—In the more financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with Slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested.

"It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the Annual Message, last December, I thought fit to say, 'The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed.' I said this, not hastily, but deliberately. War has been and continues to be, an indispensable means to this end. A practical recognition of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease.

"If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come.

"The proposition now made, though an offer only, I hope it may be esteemed no offense whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institution and propriety in it, in the present aspect of affairs.

"While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and my Country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to that subject.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Recognising in the slavery of the South, the chief source of all our national troubles, and the utter impossibility of securing permanent peace while it exists as a formidable institution, we hail with delight this manifesto of the President. In the language of the N. Y. *Tribune*

"This Message constitutes of itself an epoch in the history of our country. It has no precedents we trust it may have many consequents. It is the day-star of a new National dawn. Even if it were not more than a barren avowal by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation that *it is highly desirable that the Union be purged of Slavery*, it would be a great fact of far weightier import than many battles."

While to many the proposition to tax the North to rid the South of an incumbrance, may be distasteful, and we do not altogether like the idea ourselves, we doubt not that Congress will be more than ready to welcome and act upon the President's suggestion.—"It will lead," says the *Tribune*, with joyful confidence, "to practical results, and these the most important and beneficent. The 6th of March will yet be celebrated as a day which initiated the Nation's deliverance from the most stupendous wrong, curse and shame of the Nineteenth Century. Years may elapse before the object boldly contemplated in this Message shall be fully attained; but let us never harbor a doubt that it will ultimate in a glorious fruition."

Furthermore it is a proposition to which the most scrupulous sticklers for the Constitution and the laws cannot reasonably object. It is in full conformity with the sentiment of Washington, who so early as 1786 expressed it as among his first wishes "to see some plan adopted, by which Slavery, in this country, may be abolished by law."

## The Fortifications of New York.

Some weeks since, in view of the then probable difficulty with England, over the *Trent* affair, we called attention to the importance of augmenting the defences of New York and Long Island. We have since read the official report laid before the legislature which gives a full account of the condition of the forts in New York harbor, their armament and the amount of ammunition now on hand. The following is a summary of the returns:

Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, has 25 32-pounders, 26 24-pounders, 5 8-pounder Columbiads and 4 6-pounder field pieces. For this armament not a shot or shell is provided; the only supply being 150 rounds of 32-pounder grape shot and 37 of canister for 24-pounders. Neither grape nor canister can act on the main ship channel.

Castle William has 26 42-pounders with 449 shot, 50 rounds of grape and 50 of canister; 26 32-pounders, with 1,124 shot, 50 rounds of grape and 50 of canister; 18 24-pounders, with 476 shot.

South Battery has 5 32-pounders; no shot, no shell, no grape, no canister.

Batteries Hudson and Morton and Fort Richmond, Staten Island, have 61 8-inch Columbiads, with 460 shot and 1,550 shells: 4 10-inch Columbiads, 37 32-pounders, 12 24-pounder flank howitzers, 2 12-pounders, but no projectiles. There is no powder for any of these guns.

Fort Schuyler has 72 32-pounders, without shot or shells.

Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, has 12 32-pounders with 1,000 shot; 6 6-pounder field-pieces with 100 shot; 12 8-pounder Columbiads, 18 32-pounders, 17 24-pounders, without shot or shells.

Ellis' Island has 20 32-pounders and 2 8-pounder Columbiads, without shot or shells.

Fort Hamilton and redoubt have 33 32-pounders with 2,329 shot and 100 rounds of grape; 27 24-pounders with 115 shot; a mortar with 212 shells; a siege howitzer with 165 shells; 26 field-pieces.

Fort Lafayette has 45 32-pounders with 5,117 shot, and 23 24-pounders with 720 shot.

Powder is equally short. In four of our sea-coast batteries, Fort Columbus, South Battery, Fort Schuyler and Ellis' Island there is none; at Bedloe's Island, six pounds of cannon and 15 of musket powder; at Castle William, 1,382 pounds of cannon and 108 of musket powder; at Fort Lafayette, 1,624 pounds of cannon and 90 of priming powder; at Fort Hamilton, 960 pounds of cannon and 116 of rifle powder.

At five of the forts, Fort Columbus, South Battery, Fort Lafayette, Fort Schuyler and Ellis's Island, the Engineer reports no musket cartridges; at Castle William, 7,782 buck and ball and 7,933 blank; at Fort Hamilton, 10,033 buck and ball and 10,050 blank; at Bedloe's Island, 3,895 buck and ball and 141 blank.

Commenting upon this report the Albany correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* very truly remarks:

If invasion should really come and a fleet enter the bay or Long Island Sound, New York could be bombarded as a mere pastime.

We are pleased to see that a bill appropriating a sum to build fortifications for our defence has been introduced, and surprised to notice that speaker Raymond left the chair to oppose the measure. Recent events have shown us that on the slightest provocation John Bull, jealous of our growing power, is ready to make war upon us, and that our only safety is in being fully prepared to meet him. Mr. Raymond's efforts to prove that there is no immediate danger of foreign attack, may be plausible, but let us not forget that experience has shown the wisdom of the old adage, "In time of peace prepare for war." Had the United States maintained a good sized standing army for the past quarter of a century, there would probably have been no rebellion, or if one had arisen, its defeat would have cost no great outlay. So, if we are well prepared to resist a foreign war, it will unquestionably prove an economical investment.

We trust the legislative bill will not only pass, but pass promptly, and that under its provisions the proper defence of the Long Island coast may receive early attention. No portion of our Northern sea-board is so thoroughly unprotected, and tempting to a foreign foe.

THE PATRIOT'S REWARD.—Elsewhere we print some account of the reception given to Col. Wood, of the 14th Regiment N. Y. S. M., on his return to his residence at Brushville, this town. It was a spontaneous and hearty demonstration of the people, of which any man might be proud. The representatives of all parties made haste to do honor to one who has proven a gallant soldier and true patriot. For his long hours of suffering and forced absence from home, Col. Wood acknowledges a full compensation in the enthusiastic welcome of his friends and the public.—With an illustrious patriot of other days, he is ready to exclaim: "Whatever services I have rendered to my country, in its general approbation, I have received an ample reward."

☞ Let it not be forgotten by any who would oppose the President's emancipation scheme, that as Mr. Sumner has well said, "Slavery is the origin and main spring of the rebellion." Our brethren have been ruthlessly murdered at its mandate. Soon the tax gatherer will be at our doors in compliance with its bidding. It is the grim monster whose greedy hands have ever been upon the national throat. No cost can be too great to rid the country of its terrible presence.

☞ Reverdy Johnson the new U. S. Senator from Maryland, is a true Union man. His recent speech on his resolution in the House of Delegates at Annapolis, quoting and denouncing Jeff. Davis's statement that Maryland is really with the rebel states, and, if permitted, would vote to secede, was a telling and scathing one. "Maryland is with the South," said he, in his solemn and pointed manner, "but only as an integral portion of the Union, and when the South shall be liberated from the chains of the Confederate despotism!"

☞ It is said that Toombs is to be made Lieutenant General of the rebel forces, and will march on Ohio and Pennsylvania. We think we see him venturing in either of those states!

☞ The bombardment of Fort Sumpter will be shown at Speer's Exhibition on Thursday evening, at Union Hall Academy.

## Reception of Col. Wood.

Tuesday last was one of the gala days in Jamaica on the occasion of the reception of the gallant Col. A. M. Wood, of the 14th Regt., N. Y. S. V., by the citizens and friends from this and other towns in Queens county.

When it became known to a certainty that the Colonel would soon be among his old friends, a meeting was called at Queens by some of our patriotic citizens who are constantly on the lookout to do honor to the brave, and a series of resolutions passed to give him a suitable reception, and the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee of Arrangements, to carry out the wishes of the meeting: Jas. J. Brenton, Lendal F. Pratt, Samuel S. Aymar, Abm. H. Smith and Daniel H. Carpenter.

Mr. Pratt was chosen Grand Marshal, and invitations extended to the Fire Department, Military organizations and civic societies throughout Queens county to participate in the joyous occasion.

The day was propitious, and soon the gathering throngs were seen wending their way to the Hotel of Wm. Durland, which had been selected as the place of meeting, and where the Committee of Arrangements were in session, and the line was formed by the Marshal and his Aids. A special train had been provided to convey the distinguished guests to Jamaica—and a committee consisting of Messrs. Armstrong, Spader and Gracy, Trustees of the village, appointed at a Special Meeting of that body, proceeded to Brooklyn for that purpose—which left the South Ferry at 10 o'clock. The Colonel was attended by Mr. Isaac Badeau, Dr. Houiston, Capt. Jordan and some other members of the 14th Regiment, and by the Committee of Reception, Hon. John A. King, Benj. T. Kissam and John S. Snedeker, Esqs., and the Committee of Escort consisting of delegates from every town in Queens county:

*Queens*—H. B. Dunham, Dr. P. P. Kissam, A. Duryee, Cornelius H. Rhodes, Wm. P. Bailey, Jno. Burtis, Dan'l. Hendrickson, Increase G. Carpenter, Abm. A. Hendrickson, Wm. Creed, Samuel Feakins, Henry Mills.

*Jamaica*—Hon. Morris Fosdick, Hon. Jas. Rider, Gen. J. Aug. Herriman, Stephen L. Spader, John J. Armstrong, John M. Crane, Gilbert Sayres, Seth Chapman, Z. M. P. Black, Aaron A. Degraw.

*Flushing*—Gen. Chas. A. Hamilton, Hon. Luther C. Carter, Saml. B. Parsons, Geo. C. Baker, J. Platt Carll, Benj. W. Downing, A. G. Sillinman, Chas. R. Lincoln.

*Newtown*—Thos. B. Jackson, Nicholas Wyckoff, Simon Bowne, Chas. G. Covert, Jas. M. Whitcomb, Timothy T. Jackson.

*Hempstead*—Wm. L. Laing, Edward Skillin, B. Hendrickson, John H. Hentz, S. M. Snedeker, Dan'l. Clark.

*N. Hempstead*—H. W. Eastman, Joseph Curtis, Obadiah J. Downing, Isaac H. Cocks, Wm. Mitchell, Jeremiah T. Hegeman.

*Oysterbay*—Hon. Wm. T. McCoun, Hon. David R. Floyd Jones, F. A. Peters, Wm. Floyd Jones, Geo. Downing, Daniel Hegeman.

At 11¼ o'clock a discharge of cannon announced that the Colonel had arrived, the Depot was thronged with hundreds of people who sent up deafening shouts of applause, while the cannon pealed forth its fitting salute, and the Band struck up a patriotic air.

The guests were then escorted to carriages, Col. Wood being seated in a barouche drawn by four horses and handsomely decorated with the National flag. In the carriage with him were Ex-Gov. King, Benj. T. Kissam, Esq., and John S. Snedeker, President of the Board of Trustees. The procession then marched up the Main street of the village in the following order:

Escort of Horsemen (about 75).
Grand Marshal and Aids.
Music.
Escort, Woodhull Guards, Capt. McKee.
Col. Wood in carriage, accompanied by the Reception Committee and J. S. Snedeker, Esq., President of Board of Trustees.
Carriage with wounded Prisoners.
Jno. J. Armstrong, Esq., Orator of the Day at Queens, with Committee of Arrangements in carriages.
Fire Department of Jamaica.
Protection Engine Co. No. 1. Jno. G. Box, Foreman; Peter O'Donnell, Assist. Foreman.
Neptune Engine Co. No. 2. A. J. Wilkinson, Foreman; Geo. H. Creed, Assist. Foreman.
Continental Bucket Co. No. 1. Charles F. Bennett, Foreman; A. J. Conklin, Assist. Foreman.
Juvenile Engine Co., with miniature Engine. Wm. Durland, Jr., Foreman; John S. Seabury, Assist. Foreman.
Union Hall Debating Society.
Citizens in carriages and Mounted.

All along the route of the procession the streets were lined with people and almost every house was decorated with flags, banners and mottoes. Mr. James Herriman's house was literally covered with flags, Stephen L. Spader's, Mrs. H. Smith's, Wm. Ludlum's, and many other residences which time will not allow us to enumerate, were elegantly decorated and the fair occupants vied with each other in their endeavours to do honor to the gallant Colonel.

At Durland's the procession halted and the President of the Board of Trustees of the village, rising in the carriage addressed Col. Wood substantially as follows:

SIR—When our Union was menaced and our capital endangered, you, like a brave and determined soldier and true hearted citizen, did not hesitate to come forward to place your life and all that man holds dear at the service of your country. We forget not your wrongs, your sufferings and privations while in captivity. But the rubicon is crossed. Your self sacrifices shall not be forgotten by a grateful country, which will not fail to extend to you the honors you have so nobly won. On behalf of the citizens of Jamaica and this enthusiastic crowd of loyal hearts, I tender you a cordial welcome and pray that your valuable life may be long spared for the sake of your country. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Col. Wood replied. Whatever the extent of his sufferings and privations, it was enough for him to know that he and his comrades in adversity had the sympathies of all loyal hearts. He had the honor to command as brave a set of men as ever confronted an enemy on that memorable day—the 21st of July—and even that very enemy bore testimony to their prowess in the acknowledgment that they feared the "red-legged devils" most of all. (Great cheering.) When his health was restored, he was willing again to lead his gallant regiment to the field or serve in any other position to which his country should call him. (Renewed cheering.)

The procession again moved on amid the cheers of the immense throng and proceeded along the Hempstead Plank Road to the village of Queens; thence along the Jericho Turnpike to the residence of the Colonel.

Throughout the entire line of the procession the same enthusiastic demonstrations were exhibited, the houses decorated, women and children filled the windows and expressed their feelings by waiving their miniature flags and handkerchiefs.

The fire Department enlivened the march by singing the following, set to the tune of "we're marching along."

"Soon over Richmond our banner shall play;
I have been there, says Wood, and will show you the way:
Our gallant Fourteenth, in their loyalty strong,
To the triumph of right will go marching along,
Marching along, marching along,
To the downfall of treason, will go marching along."

The ride was rather cold business, but the enthusiasm of the occasion warmed every heart, no complaint was made but every one seemed determined to be in cheerful spirits. At last the residence of the Col. was reached.

The sight of his home, from which he had so long been absent, and which at one time he never expected to see again, affected the gallant soldier more than all his hardships—more than all the public demonstrations, or the congratulations of friends. Over the porch was a wreath of evergreens, within which were the simple words, "Welcome Home." The procession halted in the road opposite the house, and Mr. John J. Armstrong, orator of the day, addressed Col. Wood as follows:

On behalf of the citizens of Queens, I bid you a hearty and cordial "welcome home." Your friends and neighbors greet you upon this occasion from a sincere desire to testify their respect for you as a man, their appreciation of your fidelity to your country's cause and their admiration for the skill and courage displayed by you upon Manassas' bloody field. You did not stand upon the order of your going; you saw the nation's flag insulted, its authority despised, and all that Americans hold dear and sacred endangered.—The executive of the nation called for aid, and with an alacrity and zeal that did you credit you answered the summons—not perhaps in the form of "red tape," but in a manner entirely satisfactory to every true-hearted patriot—some it is true enquired, "by what authority you were in Washington;" but your reply "that you were there by the authority of the President of the United States," satisfied all. This is not the time, nor the occasion to speak of the conduct of yourself and the gallant 14th, who were baptized in fire on the ever-to-be remembered 21st of July. Suffice it to say that the record of that day's struggles will bear witness that you and they gallantly and bravely performed your whole duty upon that terrible field. Those of you who have survived will receive from a grateful country the homage and respect due to heroic action and glorious deeds. We rejoice with you, because the dark clouds, by which the nation was surrounded on that eventful day, are rolling away, and the clear sunshine of Union and Liberty again appears; and we trust that the day is not far distant when we shall realize the great object for which you and other noble men have struggled—the restoration of the Constitution and the maintenance of the dignity, power and authority of the General Government in every part of our land. To that home from which you have been so long separated by the stern fortunes of war, and to those who are anxiously waiting to greet you and to whom you are so closely connected by the tender ties of affection and love, we now commend you. And as you enter that circle—dearer to you now than ever before—permit the friends who now surround you, to utter these words soon to be spoken in sweeter accents than ours—"Welcome home."

Col. Wood, now visibly affected, replied in a few feeling words. The band played "Home, Sweet Home," as the tired soldier withdrew, escorted by Gov. King, Mr. Armstrong, and a few personal friends; and there they left him in the retirement of his family circle, once more sitting at his own hearth, with his children beside him, to snatch a brief repose, which he so much needs, before returning to the field where duty has called him.

The artillerymen fired a parting salute, the procession wheeled round, and resumed its march in line back to the village of Queens, where a halt took place.

A number of four horse teams were in the procession drawing wagons decorated with flags and mottoes of various kinds, and filled with citizens full of enthusiasm. We are unable to state who furnished all the teams, but in the line we noticed John C. Hendrickson, Smith Nostrand, Peter Hendrickson, Henry R. Dunham, John J. Rider, and many we did not know.

The ladies of Queens, ever ready to do a good deed, prepared large quantities of provisions, of which the Military and Firemen partook freely on their return from the Colonel's residence.

The festivities were prolonged until a late hour in Jamaica and many a booming gun was heard by the gallant Colonel while seated that evening in the home he has so long yearned to be at and with the dear ones he has so many times longed to embrace. May he soon be restored to perfect health under their kind attentions, when if his country calls he will not be found lagging behind.

Colonel Wood has a furlough of twenty days, at the end of which time, if exchanged, he will resume the command of his regiment in Virginia.

Among the many decorations we noticed many mottoes, such as "Welcome Col. Wood." "The Gallant Col. of the 14th Welcome home," "Col. Wood of the 14th Reg't. we welcome thy return."

At the residence of Richard Bunted, Esq., the national flag was displayed and one of his children dressed as the goddess of liberty essayed to welcome the Colonel as he passed along.

Truly old Queens out did herself on this occasion.

## Colonel Wood's Capture and Captivity.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn *Star* writing from Washington, Feb. 27, thus refers to Colonel Wood's capture and captivity:

"After he was wounded at Bull Run, several of his men undertook to carry him from Sudley church to Centreville—a distance of some five or six miles—on a stretcher. They had accomplished some four miles, when as they thought by a rare streak of good fortune, they overtook an ambulance in which there was a vacant compartment. Into this they speedily placed the Colonel, and all went well, until they diverged from the wood road by which the regiment advanced in the morning, on the Warrenton turnpike and were about to cross the narrow bridge at Cub run, a mile and a half from Centreville.

At this point they found a great congregation of army wagons caissons, ambulances and frightened men and horses. Indeed the road was completely blocked up. A little care would have cleared it, however, and given all an opportunity to reach Centreville in safety. But the panic was so great, and so much increased by the firing of the enemy from a masked battery near by, which had not been used, (or discovered by our troops) during the day, that it was quite impossible to do anything. Alarmed beyond measure, the cowardly driver of the ambulance cut the traces, and mounting the horse was off in a moment. Thus was the wounded Colonel left, in a perilous position, but yet he did not dream of being captured. Tenderly several of his command removed him to the woods hard by, and administered to his necessities as best they could. Had they been aware of the fact that none of the enemy had advanced between their locality and Centreville, they might easily have reached that village under cover of the night, and thus escaped to Washington. In their unfortunate misapprehension they remained in the woods until discovered, on the morning of the fourth day, by a picket of the 18th Virginia Regiment. The Colonel was taken to the quarters of the commanding officer of that regiment, in camp, near Centreville, and there remained for two weeks, during which he was allowed the attendance of Dr. Houiston of the 14th Regiment, who had also been made a prisoner. Dr. H. extracted the ball, which had lodged in the Colonel's groin, and otherwise contributed to his relief in a most satisfactory manner.

When the rebels learned that Colonel Wood commanded a militia and not a volunteer regiment they materially changed their treatment of him and were disposed to be very civil. Adjutant Wertenbecker of the 18th Virginia became especially interested in his case, and prevailed upon General Beauregard to permit him (Colonel Wood) to go to his father's house in Charlottesville, and to have his parole.

Colonel Wood started for that place via Manasses, where he remained but a single night, about the sixth of August, Charlottesville is pleasantly located some 80 miles from Manasses. There the Colonel was shown much kind attention, and rapidly regained his health under the care of the Adjutant's relatives. Everything proved as agreeable as a prisoner could possibly expect until early in October, when some of the more rabid rebels of Charlottesville, who were very vindictive declared that Federal soldiers ought not remain there under any circumstances. Again the thoughtful adjutant came to the Colonel's release and procured permission from General Beauregard for him to go on parole to Richmond, where he arrived on or about the 11th of October, and continued to enjoy the freedom of the city until the 11th of November, when owing to the supposition that our government intended to hang the Southern privateers tried in New York and Philadelphia the memorable drawing for hostages took place. As is generally known, Colonel Wood was one of the unfortunate victims, and was immediately confined with his ill-fated companions in the City jail. In a room 11 by 17 feet in size, and quite unfurnished, Cols. Wood, Lee, Cogswell, Maj. Revere, and Capts. Bowman, Rockwood, and Kiefer remained with exception of Capt. Rockwood, who was removed on account of illness, until some two weeks since, when on the plea of fumigating the miserable cell, they were sent to the famous, or infamous Tobacco factory, and there remained until Saturday morning last.

During his parole, prior to the drawing for hostages, Col. Wood saw much of Richmond and conversed freely with the people. Then they were very generally sure of the triumph of their arms. In the jail there was no means of learning the public feeling, save through the Richmond papers, which were regularly served to the prisoners. Until the arrival of Mr. Faulkner, the prisoner's fare and treatment were very poor. They were fed on corn cake and bacon, with now and then a change of salt fish. They were not permitted to send out for any other articles of diet, even at their own expense. When Mr. Faulkner informed the rebel authorities that the privateersmen, imprisoned in the Northern cities, were much better cared for, the hostages were shown more attention. They were allowed to walk about the jail yard and greatly enjoyed the opportunity to escape the noise and fragrance of the negroes huddled in the cells adjoining their dreary room. They were also allowed to furnish their table from the markets, and in other ways their condition was much improved. Yet withal, the change to the more spacious tobacco factory was exceedingly agreeable, and the tidings of their release on parole, with permission to return home, which reached them on Friday, filled them with joy.

"Joy never does kill,
As when the first news is told."

In his walk about Richmond during Saturday, Col. Wood met several persons who imparted facts to him which go to prove that the reports of a strong and free Union sentiment in Richmond are by no [illegible]. Since the defeat at Forts Henry and Donelson the most blatant secessionists have left the city, and are disheartened. Col. Wood [illegible] Jeff. Davis in the public square. The weather was cold, and only some three or four thousand persons were in attendance. The traitor chief looked care-worn and serious. He was very coolly received, and the crowd at no time displayed any noticeable enthusiasm."

☞ Mr. R. C. McCormick, of this town, who has been ill in Washington for some weeks, has placed himself under medical treatment in New York, and is rapidly improving.

SPEER'S SOLEMN CHROMATIC DIORAMAS.—Our readers are reminded of the great Diorama of the present Union War, which is to be exhibited on Thursday evening of this week, at the spacious room of the Union Hall Academy. These splendid representations of many of the stirring incidents of the war have been repeatedly witnessed by admiring crowds who expressed their delight in rounds of applause. We have been informed by residents of Hempstead that at the time these Dioramas were shown in that village, and at the repetition of the same, the church in which the exhibition was given was crowded to overflowing.—The programme for Thursday evening is quite lengthy and will embrace many Scriptural views taken from the celebrated masters of art, such as Raphael, Guido, Carlo, Murillo, Rembrandt, Claude Lorrain, Peter Paul Rubens, Benj. West and many others. These Dioramas are different from any thing heretofore brought before the people of Jamaica, and are produced by the aid of a most powerful Calcium light.—The mechanical movements on the War views will render them truly battles in miniature; bombs will be represented to explode as they fly through the air, and cannon will be seen to pour forth their breath of fire. The whole will conclude with amusing scenes, comic and humorous subjects on the War, together with a beautiful display of revolving Chromatropes or artificial Fireworks.

We would advise one and all not to allow this opportunity to slip by without seeing these elegant representation, as the same may not be again exhibited here. The price of admission is very low, and the expense of preparing and showing them is great; we therefore bespeak for Mr. Speer a full house. See small bills for particulars of programme.

SEABURY'S COUGH BALSAM.—The popularity of this long established medicine is not only well sustained, but is daily increasing. Physicians in various parts of the country are beginning to appreciate its merit, and prescribe it for their patients. We understand that the proprietor makes no secret of its composition, but will communicate it to any of the medical faculty who may desire the information.

☞ On the first page of to-day's paper will be found a Poem of some length upon the reception of Col. Wood on Tuesday, written by Mr. Bloodgood H. Cutter, who styles himself the "Long Island Farmer Poet." Mr. C. resides at Little Neck, town of Flushing, and has gained considerable notoriety as a Poet. Let all read the production, and we can assure them that they will be amused if not delighted.

☞ Mr. Hagar's adult Concert is progressing finely. We understand that he has engaged one or two fine artists to assist in the class, such as we are not in the habit of hearing in Jamaica.