VOLUME 65.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

NUMBER 46.

Boetry.

THE ORIGIN OF IRELAND. at I would minschin iv Erin so green, And widout hesitayschin, I'd show how that nayshin le iv creayshin the gim and the queen.

It happened one mornin',
Widhout iny warnin',
Widhout iny warnin',
That Vanus did bathe in the beautiful say,
An' be that same tokin,
(And sure 'twas provokin',)
Her pinions wur soakin', an wudn't give play So Niptune, who knew her,
Began to purshue her,
In ordher, to woo her, the wicked owld Jew!
An'he very nigh caught her
Atop iv the wather—
Great Jupiter's daughter, who cried "Poolution

But Jove, the great jaynious, Look'd down an' saw Vaynus, Look'd down an' saw Vaynus, nd Niptune so hanlous purshuing her wild, So he roared out in thundher, He'd tare him asundher, n' shure 'twas no wondher for tazing his child

So a star that was flying, Around him espyin'.

Around him espyin'.

Ith sazed without sighin', and hurled it be
Where it tumbled like winkin'.

On Niptune while sinkin'.

And gave him, I'm thinkin', a both is a ble

An' that shtar was dhry land Both lowland and highland. An' formed a swate island, the land iv n Thus plain is the shtory, 'Kase sint downfrom glory, That Erin so hoary 's a heaven on eart

This Vaynus jumped nately On Errin so shtately. But faynted, 'kase lately so bothered an priss'd, Which much did bewildher! Ent ere it had kill'd her, Her father dishtilled her a dhrop of the bisht!

An' that glass so victorious,
It made her feel glorious,
A little uprearious I fear it might prove;
Hince how can you blame us
That Erin's so kamous
For beauty, and marther, and whiskey, and lore.

Miscellancous.

The Causes of Railway Disasters. The New York Post says the great number of railway accidents which have happened lately has put the commuity npon inquiring to what causes they are owing. Perhaps it may throw some light upon the matter to repeat here what a veteran railway engineer, of acknowledged skill, said, some six years since, to a younger brother of the pro

"Within ten years," said the engineer, "you will hear of frequent and fatal accidents on our, American railways. They will increase to an extent which will be absolutely appalling. The wood and iron on which the wheels o the trains run can last but a certain time At present they are mostly new, and the danger of which I speak does not exist; but they will continue to look sound to the eye until their texture has been changed by the constant hammering of the heavy loaded wheels, and then they will suddenly give way. The first warning which the companies have of their unsoundness, with the exception of the length of time that they have been in use will be some accident to the trains that pass over them. But the time which has clapsed since they were faid will not be regarded. The desire of profit will induce the railway companies o leave them on the track as long a the superintendent finds no defect in them apparent to the eye, and thus the disaster and the discovery of their de-

What was predicted six years since i beginning to take place, and if there was any ground for his warning, as we are confident there was, will take place more frequently hereafter. The passage of wheels over the iron rails is a con stant succession of heavy blows. The wheels do not glide smoothly over the track; if they did they would run with out noise; on the contrary, they beat the rail with a violence that keeps the train in a constant jar. The wheel soon loses its perfect circular form, combined with rapidity of movement, converts it into hammer. Under this succession of strokes the wrought-iron rail splits into flakes, and the rail of east-iron loses the close cohesion of its crystallized structure, becomes brittle, and is ready to fly in pieces on the application of the very force which it had resisted for years The superintendent looks at the rails be sees that they retain their original outward form, and reports the track it a good condition and the rails sound The next morning a train passes over them, a rail is broken, the cars thrown from the track, corpses are carried away from the broken and crushed vehicles a hundred persons are smarting with wounds, and some are mainted for life. To show how subject iron is to give

way suddenly under blows frequently repeated, we were told the other day of what happened to a piece of cold iron placed under a trip-haimmer. The hammer descended again and again without making any apparent impression, blow resisted; another blow was given, and the iron flew at once into four pieces. The only way to avoid these accidents is to take up the rails before their texture is so altered as to render them unsafe, supply their place with new, and send the old to the founderies to be melted and recast. There is no other way to avoid the murder of passengers by scores, who intrust their lives to the keeping of those who manage our railways. They do this in Germany, as we mentioned a few days since. There a rail on the track has its regular term of service. After a due time it is relieved -after a certain amount of hammering by the wheels that thunder over it, it is bulled from the ground without remorse, however earnestly its apparent sound-

It is said that this method would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. on our railways on account of the different times at which the rails are laid down. Rails discovered to be weak are taken up before the time of superannuation arrives, and rails made at one foundery or in one manner are better fitted to last and endure the blows from the wheels than others, so that our railways are in fact a patchwork of old and new, strong and weak rails.

It is no excuse to say that the method we suggest is difficult. Difficult it may be, but the difficulty must be met for the sake of the lives of our fellow-creatures. We must not allow a car full of passengers to be thrown off the track and the passengers dashed to a jelly because of an unwillingness to encounter and obviate what we choose to call a

difficulty. But impossible it is not. Mr. W. J McAlpine found it as easy as it is for a counting-house clerk to keep his papers in such order that he can lay his hands at once on the one for which he has occasion. Mr. McAlpine knew every rail on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroadpatchwork as the track was—as perfectly sheep. He knew to a day how long

each individual rail ought to remain in A curious illustration has been given of a railway track by the wheels of the safest. Openly, and amongst other pertrains. A subterranean conduit brings | sons, a man must live civilly and honthe water of the Hempstead ponds to estly, must appear to fear God, and do Prooklyn. In crossing the railway his duty towards men. - Luther.

track between Jamaica and Brooklyn. t passes fifteen feet below the track.-It is made of the best brick, laid in the best cement of water-lime, and is two feet in thickness from the outside to the inner channel, in which the water flows. It is examined from time to time, and lately every part of it was found perfectly sound, except directly under the railway track, where, notwithstanding the distance from the surface, it was found cracked through and through.

The Metal Crop of the World.

From the Scientific Artizan. An examination of the crop of metals produced in the great harvest field of than to Winchester; and a our globe, leads to some striking and interesting facts. Until the discovery observation, and no doubt the gold fields of Australia and California, the crop of precious metals throughout the world maintained as uniform a production as the cereal or other crops, and even since these discoveries the rate of production, so suddenly and enormously expanded, has subsided into regularity. The amount of glittering dust shipped yearly from San Francisco, Melbourne, and Sidney s now as accurately estimated as cotton, wheat, tobacco, or any of our great

staples.

The value of precious metals produced per annum in the United States as compared with Europe, is estimated in round numbers in the *Encyclopedia*, *Britannica* thus: United States, sixteen nillions pounds st∉rling; Great Britain, twenty millions ditto; the Russian Empire, five millions; France, only three millions; the Austrian Empire, less than half amillion. Prussia, a little upward of four millions; Belgium, arly two millions. Spain, a million and a half; Sweden and Norway, a million; Saxony, three hundred thousand: the Hartz District, rather more, and Italy, considerably less than half a million; and Switzerland only seventy-eight thousand pounds sterling. The annual average of precious metals in Australia, is put down at £8,214,167; Mexico and Chili foot up about nine millions sterling, and the rest of South | and Sheridan, have been conducted with America, exclusive of Chili, gives less | 78,000 men, of whom only 21,000 now than three and a half millions. ng to the estimate, the grand total of the crop of precious metals, produced annually in Europe and America, in-

duding Australia, is nearly seventy-six nillions of pounds sterling, in exact numbers, \$75,785,060. Mr. Whitney's table of the metallic product of the world for the year 1854, presents some interesting facts. Russia n that year is supposed to have pro luced 60,000 pounds froy of gold, and 58,000 pounds of silver. Of copper, she produced 6,500 tons, 4,960 tons of zinc, 00 tons of lead, and 200,000 tons of iron The disproportion here between the precious and useful metals is very strikng, as will be seen by a comparison with Great Britain. The gold of Great Britain in 1854 is estimated at 100 pounds rov · silver at 70 000 bounds : tin at 7. 2000 tons: copper, 14,500; zinc, 1,000 tons lead, 61,000 tons; iron, 8,000,000 tons. It

the same year the United States, includ ing California, is supposed to have produced 200,000 pounds troy of gold; 22,000 pounds of silver: 1,000,000 pounds avoirdunois of mercury, (Great Britain, and Russia producing none at all;) 3,-500 tons of copper, 5,000 of zinc, 15,000 of lead and a million of tons of iron. Mexico takes the palm in silver, the product of 1854 amounting to 1,750,000 product of 1854 amounting to 1,750,000 freed between the 20th of August and bounds troy. Chili ranks next, to 250,-

he same; Spain 125,000 pounds, and so n—Brazil closing the list with only 700 ounds. Prussia and the Hartz District ield the same, 30,000 pounds each. axony gives 60,000 pounds: France 000 pounds; Italy, Africa, the Indies, Southern Asia and Cuba do not appear in the silver list.

In the gold column we find the U
States taking the lead at the head o 200,000; next Australia, 150,000; Russia s Lefore stated, 60,000; East Indies and Southern Asia 25,000 pounds; Ecuador and New Granada 15,000 do.; Mexico

10,000 pounds, Brezil 6,000 pounds; Austria 5,700 pounds; and Africa 4,000 pounds. Spain brings only 12 pounds; he Hartz District gives but 6 nound and poor Sweden a miserable 2 pounds. Norway, Belgium, Prussia, Saxony, Switzerland, France, Italy and Cuba make no return in the gold column. The great country for mercury is Spain which produced in 1854 two and a half s we have seen; then Austria, with 500,000 pounds, and finally Peru, with 200,000 pounds, The tin crop is larger in Great Britain than anywhere else or the globe. To her 7,000 tons, the East Indies and Southern Asia bring 5,000 tons; Peru, 4,500 tons; Saxony 100 tons; Austria 50, and Spain 10 tons. Great Britain also surpasses all other countries in the production of copper, and will e to do so matil some facile pronasses of native copper which abound n the Lake Superior region is discover-Next after Great Britain comes hili, with 14,000 tons of copper; then Russia: then Australia and Oceanica roducing 3,500 tons; the same in the inited States. Austria 3,300 tons; the

3,000 tons, and so on, Saxeny closing the list with bare 50 tons. France, Switzerland, Mexico, and Brazil, it table. Cuba produces 2,000 tons, Africa United States, not only in silver, tin, product of this metal in 1854, in Great Britain, is set down at 61,000 tons against 15,000 tons in the United States. We had supposed that the lead mountains of Missouri would have given a different return. Even Spain produces twice as much lead as the United States, the yield in §1854 being put down at 30,000

East Indies and Southern Asia with

tons. Prussia produces 8,000 tons, Austria 7,000 tons, the Harts district 5,000 tons, Saxony 3,000 tons, France 1,500 tons, Belgium 1,000 tons, Itialy 500 tons As regards the iron crop we have seen Great Britain and the United States heading the list, the former with three and the latter with one million of tons. France come next with 600,000 tons then Belgium 300,000 tons; Russia 200,000 tons; Prussia 150,000 tons and so on, Norway bringing up the rear with 5,000 tons. The grand totals of the metallic tons. The grand totals of the metallic produce of the world for 1854, as summed up by Mr. Whitney, are: Gold 479,950

inds troy; Silver 2,812,200 pounds; Mercury 4,200,000 pouns avoirdu pois; Tin 13,660 tons; Copper 58,850 tons; Zinc 60,550 tons; Lead 133,000 tons; and Iron 4,792,000 tons.

Solitude.

More and greater sins are committed when men are alone than when they keep then selves in fellowship. When Eve in Paradise walked alone, then came the evil one and deceived her .-Whoever is amongst men and in honest company, is ashamed to sin, or, at least, he has no place or opportunity to do so. When David was alone, and idle, and went to wars, he fell into adultery and murder; and I have myself found that I have never sinned more than when I was alone. Solitariness inviteth to melancholy, and a person alone has often some heavy and evil thoughts, so hath he strange thoughts, and construed everything in the worst sense. as a shepherd knows every one of his Melancholy is an instrument of the devil, by which he accomplished his wicked purposes. The deeper a person its place. What he did others may do. is plunged into that state, the more power the devil hath over him. To us of the effect of the constant beating live in an open, public state is the

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—There have been a few changes in the situation in the Shenandoah Valley since my last letter, and the indications are that a terrible storm is about to burst in that Sheridan's fine army, greatly ult., has been broken up into detachments, and these are scattered about in places widely separated. One detachment is at Hagerstown, in Maryland, just south of the Pennsylvania line, and this detachment is considered large enough to have three of Sheridan's best generals- Another detachment is at a certain point in Maryland still further third is near Martinsburg; fourth is much nearer to Harper's Ferry tachment (probably acting as a corps of observation, and no doubt composed entirely of cavalry) is said to be still

near Cedar Creek. weeks ago the Administration caused the Manassas Gap Railroad, from Manassas Junction to Front Royal, to be reconstructed at great expense. Until Sheridan's defeat, on the 19th ult., it was intended to use that road for the transportation of supplies to the army; but his army was so weakened by disaster that it has been deemed pru dent not to keep it at any point south of Winchester, and therefore the Manassas Gap Railroad became entirely useless. It has been dismantled accord-ingly; the rails taken up and brought to this city, in order to prevent the re-bels from taken them up, and the cross-ties burned. This is equivalent to an abandonment for the winter, and until late next spring, of all the territory east of the Blue Ridge and south of the mac, except the little strip covered by the immediate defenses of Washington. The supplies for Sheridan's army are again sent, at great expense, from Balti more to the general depot at Harper's Ferry; and Sheridan's army is now doing nothing more, and will do no-

survive. Here is the whole matter in On the 4th of May Sigel had 16,000 troops. He lost in that month 8,000. Gen. Hunter added 12,000 fresh troops in slune, and took command also of th 8,000 that were left under Siegel. But he left Sigel there with 8,000 troops at Winchester, while he made his campaign against Lynchburg with his own 12,000 mem, who were all well trained soldiers. He lost 6,000 of his own troops, and Sigel lost 4,000 when he was driver from Winchester by Early. About the 13th of July Gen. Wright took into the Valley the 6th and 19th Corps, 15,000 strong, and added to them the 6,000 left under Hunter and the 4,000 left under Among these was Crook's Divis

more all winter than merely to

guard the line of the Potomac. This is the lame and impotent conclusion of

the campaigns of 1864 in the valley

campaigns which, under Sigel, Hunter

thing

perseded, on the 5th of August, by Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Sheridan brought with him from the James River 12,000 cavalry, and from Washington a division of infantry 4,000 strong. Another division of infantry, of 4,000 men, was assigned to him from the Sth Corps, and he also took command of the ²³,000 men just named under Gen. Wright. This gaye him 42,000 men to start with. He was rein-

Gen. Wright only lost 3,000 men

were drafted men.
Your readers will no doubt have noticed the official statement, made a few days ago, by Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, to the effect that since the 20th of last August, there have the army. This statement, I have ascertained, is frue. But the "voluntary enlistments" include, and indeed are composed, of substitutes and personal representatives, put in by individuals and towns in order to avoid a draft.— And I have ascertained, also, that the last draft itself has actually produced between 120,000 and 130,000 men,

Here then are 240,000 men, who have

ocen raised since the 20th of August.

What his become of them? 80,000, I know, have been sent to Gen. Grant's army; all of them having reached him before the 59th ult; 15,000 of them, I knew, have been sent to General Sheridan's army, the last detachments having been sent up last week. But this only makes 95,000 men. What has become of the other 140,000 men. Gen. Sherman needs 50,000, but I have not heard of any having been sent to him. Gen. Sheridan, then, has had, in all Gen. Sheridaa, 19en, has had, in all, 57,000 men, wherewith to conduct his campaigns. He lost, in his paragit of Early to Strasburg, August 6 to 15, 1,600 men; partly in baffle, partly through the excessive heat and want of water. He lost on his retreat from Strasburg to Winchester, August 16 to is, 890 men. He lost in his defeat at Winchester, August 18, and in his immediate retreat to Charlestown, 1,200 men. He lost in the severe buttle at Bunker Hill, Aug. 28th, 1,600 men; and in his subsequent

retreat to Charlestown, 2009. He last in the battle of Berryville, September 2d, 1,600 men; in the battle at Bunker's Hill, September 19th, 8,000 men; and in the battle at Fisher's Hill, Beptember 21st, three thousand men. joined him since Sept, 1st, and he sup-

posed that Early's army was entirely used up. A few that Great Britain takes the Lad of the him. From the 22d to the 30th of September, he lost in sundry skirmishes 2,000 men. From the 1st to the 5th of October, he lost 4,000 men in various attempt to force a passage through the Blue Ridge, in order to get to Lynchourg. His force was then reduced to 24,000 men, and with these he retreated to Stjasburg, from the 6th to the 10th efOctober, losing 15,000 men en roade. From that time, however, he began to receive the last reinforcements men-tioned above. From the 11th to the 18th ult., he lost in the skirmishes and rsun u.H., ne lost in the skirmishes and reconnoissancesing fitned in my recent letters, 2,000 men. He lost in the great battles of the 19th ultimo, 7,245 men, namely, in the 6th Corps, 2,200; in the 19th Corps, 3,218; and in Crook's Division, 1,827. And he has lost in skirmishes, and preconnoissances when the ishes and reconnoissances since then, nearly 1,000 more. His entire losses during the campaign have thus been men, and his present forces reluced to 21,155 men,

> In Madame C-'s school pails f water stood about in convenient situations with cocoanut dippers, for the convenience of thirsty pupils; but dippers will not bear too rough handling and the mortality thereof had been irritatingly great. Madame was upon her knees on the platform, one morning, devoutly conducting the devotions of her hundred pupils, when in the distance was heard the crash of the devoted vessel. There was a pause in the prayer, and these words audibly interluded by the oblivious speaker, " (food gracious f there isn't another of my cocoanut dippers gone!" and the prayer went on.

Danger in Trifles.

The road to home-happiness lies over small stepping-stones. Slight circumstances are the stumbling-blocks of families. The prick of a pin, says a proverb, is enough to make an empire insipid. The more tender the feelings, the more painful the wound. A cold unkind word checks and withers the olossom of the dearest love, as the most delicate rings of the vine are troubled by the faintest breeze. The misery of a life is born of a chance observation. If the true history of quarrels, public and private, were honestly written, it would be silenced with an uproar of derision.

The waytarer who enters Financipina, no matter from what quarter, will see, long before he reaches the city, towering in solemn majesty far above every surrounding object, a huge dome. Its brown sides stand out in bold relief against the sky, and stand out in bold relief against the sky, and the gilded cross surmounting it twinkles and sparkles in the sunlight. Should the day be lowering, the massive dome looms in the mist, and the flying seud which up in the mist, and the hying send when sweeps across the heavens almost touches the top, it rears itself so high. No matter whence the traveler approaches, the dome is there, the marked attraction amid the great mass of buildings spread out so wide. ly. Whilst all else is confused and undis-tinguished, the dome of the Cathedral is plain and distinct. For miles it is visible plain and distinct. For lines it is visited to the principal object seen on every avenue of approach to this great city.

In the year 1845, when the United States were engaged in a foreign war, and soldiers of every State fought side by side, and North and South alike gave their children to toil scretcher to vindicust the hours of the whole

together, to vindicate the honor of the whol together, to vindicate the honor of the whole country; when Taylor, a Southern man, had won the hattle of Monterey, and was marching to the field of Buena Vista; and Scott, a Virginian, was gathering an army to capture Mexico; when McClellan and Bragg, and Sherman and Longstreet, and Meade and Fitz John Porter, were all subalterns in the Union armies, and all the vetted for galbaurry; when Jefferson Invisit and Abraham Lincoln sat in the Federal agel Abraham Lincoln sat in the Federal Congress, a peaceful religious duty was per-formed in Philadelphia. On Sunday, Sepformed in Philadelphia. On Sinday, Sep-tember att., [546, Bishop Kenrick, surround-ed by his clerge and his flock, laid the cor-ner-stone of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Payl. The build-ing thereon to be erected was in [20] for the worship of God. The corner-stone was in [40] worship of God. The corner-stone was and in what was then the outskirts of Philadel-phia. Logan Square had been enclosed, and the Cathedral was to overlook its southern side; but very few buildings marred the broad acces which then spread in an althe broad actes which then spread in an at-most unbroken range of green fields, west and northwest to the Mactes Kills Eighteen years ago. Broad street was the gostern limit of Philadelphia, Fairmount was muo-out of town—Franklin Square was the fashionable place of residence. Christ Church and Saint Peter's were almost the only churches with spires, in town, and the old State House had the highest steeple. People were then modest in their pretensions, and lived in three-story bricks. Brown stone was just coming the words, and white marble fronts had scarcely been broaded.

heir religions duties, and the corner-stone was laid; and on Eoptember 5th, 1846, the was laid; and on September 5th, 1840, me was laid; and on September 5th, 1840, me wast audience that had come so far out of town to stand reverentially in Logan Square, invoking God's blessing on their labors, dispersed, few dreaming of what a great work they had begun. Many have cone to their has residing place. Bishop zone to their last resting place. Bishot Kenrick was afterwards translated to flat timore, and has since gone to his grave, the Primate of the Catholic Church in the United rimage of the cathoric Church in the United States. Another Bishop took charge of the work, but Bishop Newman, full of years and of honors, was gathered to his fathers, and a third Bishop assumed the mitrowork, but hisnop Xewman, mit of years and of honors, was gathered to his fathers, and a third Bishop assumed the mitre. Bishop Wood is now the head of the Catholic Church here, and under his superintendence we find the great Cathedral completed, and Sunday next, Nov. 20, 1864, it is to be diented to the worship of God, 4t has een eighteen years, two months and four

The Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint The Camedral of saint Peter and Saint Paul is the largest church in North Ameri-ca, north of the City of Mexico. With the exception of one or two churches there, it is the largest on the Western Hemisphere. It exceeds in size the Montreal Cathedral, and s a monument of massive architecture, will last as long as the ground on which it stands. It has been built solely by the voluntary contributions of the members of the untary contributions of the members of the poorest religious denomination among us. Day after day the pennies-have been gathered, and this is what they have paid for. For eighteen, years, the poor people of our city have given what they could spare, and this is their offering to tood. The fathedral has been paid for, as it was built. Such has been paid for as it was built, stone laid, each nail driven, has b offering of a faithful member of the Charch. Over one million of dollars, nine-tenths of we been contributed for the construction

have been contributed for the construction of the great Cathedral, and now it has no debt, and can be dedicated to God, a free, untrammeled offering.

The work has gone on slowly, and without ostentation. But few men have been employed, and nearly all began their labors when the building began, eighteen years ago. A quarter of a lifetime they have spont in laboring on one spot, and now that their occupation is gone, they must feel yery said. The work has scarcely been heard of. Outside of the Cathodic charehas it has been soldom mentioned. Although the trappedal is the greatest addices in Philadelphia, no one, outside of the Church, has been asked to contribute. Almost imperceptibly it has contribute. Almost imperceptibly it has grown up in our midst, and we have scarce noticed it. So slowly has one stone been aid on another that until a few days ago when the forthcoming dedication was announced, half of Philadelphia knew such a building wise in e.g. by once or in contemplation, but that was all, wow ing daily pilgrimages to Logan Square are numerous. The cursure loaded. Thousands stand there in the streets, staring up at the edifice, whose acred mysteries are to be unveiled on Sun-

The Cathedral was designed and its con-struction superintended by Napoleon Le Brun, Esq. The facade was drawn by John Brun, 1884. The lacade was drawn by John Notman, 1884. It is built of dark brown stone. Every thing about it is massive. Huge columns adopt the front, and fire sumounted by enormous capitals which in turn samplest the solid brown front of roof. The cornice is the largest of any building in the United States, and projects fighter forward. Though massive everything is claimagnet. ward. Though massive, everything is ela-borately ornamented. Richness and gran-deur are the objects sought and attained by the architect in the construction of the by the arranger in the construction of the front on Logan Satures. The people who linger about gazing for hours at the columns and their delicate fluting, attest his skill. The building is one hundred and thirty-six feet in front on Logan Square, and from the ground to the apex of the pediment of the form the one hundred and but feet and six The ground plan of the Cathedra s an oblong, one hundred and thirty-six proad by two hundred and sixteen feet long. broad by two hundred and sixteen feet long. The building is shaped like a cross. The nave or long piece of the egoes is one hundred and ninety-two feet in longth. The transept or short piece is one hundred and twenty-eight feet in length; each is fifty feet wide. West of the transept, the nave is bordered on each side by heavy pillars ten foot some supporting a yaulted colling. feet square, supporting a vaulted ceiling which spreads over the ground floor, at a height of eighty feet. On the offiside of each neight of eighty feet. On the offiside of each row of pillags are aisles, 'twelty-two feet wide and forty-two feet high, covered in with small domes, gach having a circular window in the top, with a small stained glass ceptre. The north aisle windows have blue centres: those on the sinth side learners. centres ; those on the south aisle have red centres. The maye is lighted from the top by a row of large windows on each side of the vaulted ceiling. East of the transent on each side of the sanctuary or chancel is on each side of the sanctuary or chancel is a chapel twenty-two fret wide and thirty-nine feet long. Each of these is lighted by a sin-gle stained glass window at the top. Un-like most buildings in the country there are no side windows, and all the light is intro-duced from above. This, taken in conjunc-tion with the prevailing color of the whole interior, which is made to resemble Paris stone includents the architectural effect and

stone, neightens the architectural enect, and imparts the solemn and religious tone ap-propriate to such an edifice. Nor is the ef-fect marrest by the spained glass. The few stained glass windows in the building throw no light in any part but the chapels. The clear white, natural daylight, in all its purity lights up the nave and transept, and pleases for more than any stained glass could. ar more than any stained glass could The sanctuary, or chancel, is fifty feel vide and forty-six feet deep. It is payed with fine marrie, the stones being laid so as o form a pleasing figure. It is railed in by to form a pleasing agure. It is railed in by the most magnificent marble railing ever seen in Philadelphia. It is low, broad, plain and rich; polished to the highest susceptibility of the stone; without any ornament but its own loveliness. The altar, when completed, will be a grand affair. The steps only are now laid. Four steps go up to the base of the altar. They are all made of Pennsylvania marble, excepting made of Pennsylvania marble, excepting that the elevations of two of them are en-cased with jet black marble from Killarney, This marble shines like a mirro the polish is so exquisite. A temporar altar of wood is now erected on these steps attar of wood is now erected on these steps. At some time it will replaced by the grand altar. The sanctuary lamp will hang about fifteen feet above the base of thealtar. For nearly one hundred feet a slender wire comes down from the highest part of the roof, and on it the lamp will be suspended.

stone, heightens the architectural effect, and

But the great triumph of the Cathedral is the dome. At the base it is seventy-one feet in diameter. The walls are ten feet thick, and inside it is fifty-one feet across. From the ground to the top of the dome it dome stands a huge gilded cross. Being on elevated ground, the Cathedral is by far the highest building in the city. It almost makes one giddy to stand on the marble pavement and gaze up into the dome. One hundred and fifty-six feet above where you stand, it closes over you. The eye is lost almost in the endless circles of stone upon

Important Letter from the Portland
Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—There have been a few changes in the situation in the Shenandoah Valley since my last letter, and the indications are that a six feet around the outer edge. Come nearer and look at the four medallions which represent the four Evangelists, and are set in the four corners of the base of the dome. They seem small and delicate, and are set in the four corners of the base of the dome. They seem small and delicate, and scarcely life size. They are eighty feet above you, and each one is nine feet in diameter, and almost thirty feet around.—Look at the pen in St. Luke's hand. It seems a few inches long. Were you close to it and could measure it, it would stretch proper than three feet. Gozza up at the corn

more than three feet. Gaze up at the cornice above the medallions. It runs around nice above the medallions. It runs around the base of the dome. It looks as if with care a man could stand upon its top, but four men in a row can run around it. See that little square door above the cornice, through which it seems a child might creep. tall man can stand erect within it. ar above the cornice, and the door, and the far above the cornice, and the door, and the medallions, the dome rears itself. They are scarcely half way up. Set the Continental Hotel upon another building as high as it is, and they will nestle cosily under that dome. Place them in Logan Square and they will be almost eighty feet short of reaching to a level with the top of the gilded

So well proportioned are all things in the Cathedral, that until one begins mea Cathedral, that until one begins measuring, he has searcely an idea of its size. Everything, large and small, is, so elaborately ornaments; so appropriate, and—if dult marble can be said to he so—everything is so modest, that the eye is soothed, and but few prominent points catch it, shut begin measuring, and at once the grand-sur of the editice is forced upon the mind. Standing at the grand slare, and looking west above at the grand altar and looking west along at the grand aftar and looking west along the nave, the solid pillars on each side stretch out in long rows, and at the end is the organ gallery. It seems a small affair, If dofa jult look as if it were thirty feet wide. To be sure by is any handred and almety feet off, but that would scarcely deceive the eye so much. Two very little fellows—almost children in size—are ar-ranging the gas fixtures. You know they ranging the gas fixtures. You know they must be men, but scarcely can believe it.—See, one of them strikes with his hammer, $q(\theta_{B}, p_{B})$ [full and it is raised again, before the sound is heard. There is the groat test of distance. Along that grand paye it takes sound some perceptible flipe to travel.

But we must harry on with the description. The broad navement is of models. tion. The broad payement is of marble. It was laid by John Baird, Esq. It extends all over the ground floor and is laid on lipide gights. The payement cost \$10,000, Off to the side, in the chapters and around the other it can be seen. Advantable for the side. the ghat, it can be seen. A dozen different plans of ornamental tiling adorn the floor. All are different, yet because All are different, yet harmonious, and all are beautiful. Yet much of this beauty is

are beautiful. Yet inter of this beauty is lost herause the harve and transing pows cover the marble flooring. We, Americans, mast sit down when we go my where, and pews must be put in the great churches. In Europe not a pew mars the effect of the great cathedrals. (In each side of the nave these are place for the sizes. These have here are places for the altars. These hav he steps erected, but nothing more. With the grand altar in the sactuary, and the two chapels heside it, when completed there will be this on chapels in the building. The artist who has adorned the Cathedral

The artist who has adorned the Cathedral is Constantine Brumidi, Esq. For more than three years past he has been engaged on the decorations of the walls. The papiling of the Assumption ly the asome and the medallions of the foar Eyangelists were executed in Washington, on canvass, and brought to the Cuthedral and fastened in their places. Brumidi's great triumph has been the freeso painting of the Crucitixion in the eastern end of the nave, behind the allar. It is large and magnificent. Each figure is complete, and it strikes the Landder in the eastern end of the nave, befind the altar. It is large and magnifeont. Each figure is complete, and it strikes the balaker with the alvo grap compility which such a patheling should inspire. This was painted on the wet plaster, and is a genuine fresco. As the artist progressed, after sketching out his work, he would pick out a few square inches of the dry plaster and replace it with soft wet plaster. So he did until gradually soft wet plaster. So he did until gradually the whole surface had have pointed upon. By this occurs the planter and the pointing that way. At each end of the transent another large painting. On the north cache the Nativity of firth of Christ. On the south end is the Adoration of the Wise Mor mestics in her arms, Far off in the dis-ance can be seen the shepherds guarding their flocks, and the Star of Bettilehem in the heavens. In the latter painting the wise precious stones and sacred ointment. The

are also grand works of art,
the pastern ship grithe nave can be seen represented the Roman Cathoin, cased. Christ, the Son, is being crucified; is suffering, that sinful man may be saved. Far always the Cracklyton is another fresco pai, ting, representing the Eternal Father, is the midst of his angels, looking down upon the son. And above the Father is the Holy Chost, represented by the usual symbol of a dove. Here, we have the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; the Trinity, believed in by all Christian Churches, Protestant or Catholic. At the base of the Cross kneel the weeping Virgin, and Mary Magdalen, and the Apostles, and in the foragangial is the spongrant Vinegar Col. ire also grand works of art. foraging he is the spongrand vinegar cop, which the soldiers mockingly presented to Christ when he asked for a drink,

We have still to record, however, one one threst exhibitions of Brumidi's skill the finest exhibitions of Brumidi's skill, On each side of each of the three great paint-ings there seem to be two niches. There are thus twelve in all. They seem like niches, but are not; and in each seems to stand a statue, but it does not. The observer is al-most sure that before him stands a niche, gost sure that before him stands a mene, epichoting a statula. The perspective is wonderful. On the dut plaster surface Brundid has wrought in chipro oxearo a wonderful exhibition of what an artist can do. The twelve Apostles stand there gazing at you—more diffe-like than statues could be more rounded and solid than one would think a painting could be. Four guard hink a painting could be, each great painting. They are merely paintings in the walls. The robes, the upifted hands, the eyes, and features are almost life like. Brumidt has just finished his work; he is a modest, unohrusive man. In old dodies, bedaubed with paint, on a huge scaffold of rough boards, dirty and sneared, his slowly did his patient task.—
He asks no praise of the world. He has not He asks no praise of the world. He has not had his name in the newspapers. He has courted no fame. He asks no pay for his labors. Humbly did he trace out the gloianors. Humby did he trace out the gio-rious figures on the wall, anknown to all but a very few of our people, watched for a moment by perhaps one or two who hap-pened to be wandering about the untinish-ed Cathedral; but nearly all the time alone and solitary. Enthusiasm for his art and the enjoyment of practicing it were his re-ward. He has gone now. The last torches ward. He has gone now. The last touches have been given to the last of the Apostles The Cathedral will know no longer the pa

The Cathedral will know no longer the partient laborer of almost three years. But though few know him, and few will ever see him again, he has left something which will live long after he is under the sod.

And all this in the dark days of our country—In the midst of war and missery—is for the praise of that Hessed God who taught peace and good will among men. In 1846 in the midst of war the Cathedral war. taught peace and good will among men. In 1846, in the midst of war, the Cathedral was begun. Now, in the midst of war, it is completed. It is a temple erected to Peace, and those who will worship in it will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that daily their prayers go up to Heaven for Peace once again to bless this distracted land.—May the great Cathedral always be a ruluse for those, who, sickened with the constant cry of awful war, wish to worship their ry of awful war, wish to worship their from the part war, was to worsing their food in truth, without having war anthems sung it his temples, or war rhapsodies preached by his servants. Our labor is ended. Philadelphia is proud that now she has the greatest church in America.

A Warlike World, The Opinion Nationale, of a recent date, gives this dismal picture of the present belligerent condition of the

If there be a dead calm in politics, as well as business, among us, it is not the same in all parts of the little planet we inhabit. Three-quarters of humanity in fact, are living in the barbarous state of war There is war in Poland. War in Algeria.

War in Tunis War in the United States War in Peru, War in New Zealand, War in China and Kachgar. War in Japan. War in Afghanistan.

War in twenty countries in Africa. This is, unfortunately, enough to di This is, unfortunately, enough to uiscourage the friends of universal peace, and who can say they will not meet with still greater disappointment next year? Italy, Hungary, Poland, Denmark, and the Slavonian population of Turkey are not it must be confessed, Turkey, are not, it must be confesse in the most pacific humor, and, to the who study the general situation of our continent, it is quite evident that the general situation, instead of getting bet-ter, goes on from day to day getting

- Why is an Irishman's joke like ar rishman? Because it is pat. -" My Lord," said the foreman of Welsh jury, when giving in their verdict, "we find the man that stole the mare not guilty."

-A country individual who was eaught in the water-wheel of a sawmill says he intends to apply for a pension, as he is a survivor of the revolution. -"What o'clock is it?" "I don'

kňow, but 'tis only a question of time." - Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Wayne ounty, Ky., have twenty-two children. This is, perhaps, the most extensive brewery in the West. - "Soldiers must be fearfully dis

nonest;" says Mrs. Partington, "as it seems to be a nightly occurrence for soldier to be relieved of his watch " -When does an eagle resemble adog :

When he's a terrier in the sky-or,

you like it better when he's a Skue ta -- The coon that wears a silken coa The cocoon. -An Alabania rebel, when asked

whether they "conscripted close" there, said feelingly: "I should think they did! They take every man that hash een dead more than two days!" --If you and your sweetheart vote upon the marriage question, you for it

and she against it, don't flatter yourself as to it being a tic. - Equipped-I hope, my friend,

ver you come within five miles of my nouse again, you will stay there all

The roat of a horse is the gift of na ture; that of an ass is often the work of

-- Old Mrs. Lawson was called as itness. She was sharp and wide awake. At last the cross-examing lawer, gut of all patience, exclaimed. Mrs. Lawson, you have prass enough your face in make a twelve quar pail." "Yes," she replied, " and you've nush in your head to fill it.

-"I like you," said a girl to be uitor, " but I cannot leave home, I am a widow's only darling, no husband car qual my parent in kindness." "She nay be kind," replied the wooer, "but be my wife—we will all live together, nd see if I don't beat your mother.' - A county man walking along New

baricade of hunber, and asked what it was for. "O, that's to stop the yellow ever," was the reply. "Eh? Thave often heard of the board of hyalib, but I never saw one before of a gentleman walking with two ladles stepped on a hogshead hoop that

flew up and struck him in the face Mercy," said he, "which of you lropped that?" - You land much bester ask for manner than for money," said a finely-dressed gentleman to a beggar boy who had

-- If an elephant can travel eight niles an hour, and carry his trunk, how far could he go if he had a little page to carry it for him?

I asked for what

A certain judge having been called at a public meeting, for a song, regretted that it was not in his power to gratify the company. A wag who was present observed, "He was much surrised at the refusal, as it was notorious hat numbers had been transported by hls voice."

- "Mr. Smith," said the counsel, you say you once officiated in a pulpit lo you mean that you preached?"--who did"—"Ah, the court understood you differently. They supposed that the discourse came from you." only throwed a light on it."

How long Eve, the first woman ived, we know not. It is a curious fact that in sacred history, the age, death, and burial of only one woman -Sarah, the wife of Abraham-is dis tinctly noted. Woman's age ever since appears not to have been a subject for history or discussion.

- The wags says that in Gen. Sigel' refreat from Martinshurg, he turned his artillery on his ammunition train, and sent word to the pursuing rebels that he would blow the whole thing up if they didn't let him alone,

AUGUMENTUM AD FEMINAM.-A Scotch paper tells the story of a dairy farmer, who, after the burial of his wife drove a hard bargain with the grave ligger, who, bringing his hand down on the shovel, said: "Down wi' anither shilling or up she comes!" - It has come to be known that many

rebel prisoners take the oath of alle giance, enlist for bounty, and the first opportunity that offers away they go to their friends. They have had a nice furlough, and return to their commands enriched and recruited.

- An apprentice to an English iron founder, who blead guilty to baying absented himself one day from his work, was lately sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with hard labor, asa penalty for his offence.

- An ingenious Parisian has inventand move about at the same time. A - There are said to be in the United States afty thousand heathers. Idol

gods are worshipped in two heathen temples in San Francisco, The Chinese have large colonles scattered all and, from the way you step out, I am over California, and the work of their evangelization is an inviting one for ('hristians of every seet. - According to a California paper

they have a queer currencey in Owensville-acorns. Business men got along very well until the Indians began to lay up their stores, when the currency became deranged, and a panic ensued!

-The government is robbed on all sides, but let us be thankful that the currency is so depreciated that only half is stolen which is minus.

sneering remark of a leader in the circle of aristocracy-of the codfish quality. Well, who was the Earl of Stanhope? He wasonly a printer. What is Prince Frederick William, married to the Princess Royal of England? He, too, was only a printer. Who was William Caxton, one of the fathers of literature? He was only a printer. Who are Horace Greely, George D. Prentice, Charles Dickens, M. Thiers, Douglass Jerrold, Bayard Taylor, George P. Morris, J. Gales, C. Richardson, N. P. Willis, and Senators Dix, Cameron and Niles?-They, too, were all printers. What was Benjamin Franklin? A printer. Every one cannot be a printer-brains

A Speech from Gen. Butler. General Butler having been treated to

most sumptuous repast, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York city, previous to his departure from his labors in the late election there, took occasion to make an afternoon dinner speech, in which the rough spirit of this wolfish ndividual appears to be almost tempered to the mildness of the nature of the lamb. He talks in a strain of generous forbearance toward the South that might remind one of Lessing's wolf or its death bed. In reviewing the speech of this man, who has made for himself such an unenviable reputation, the

World says: He is for allowing the South till the eighth of January to repent; but after hat, they are to be told they have sinned away their day of grace, and the door of mercy will be shut against then orever. He says, again and again, that this offer of grace is to be made 'he last time,' though made in the tainty of disdainful rejection. It is to e made as a justification of subrengeance; and, considering that it will be spurned, it is to be regarded merely as a tricky device to disarm cen-sure. "I think we are now strong enough," said Butler, "to make that offer, and then I take it that the most squeamish of our friends will agree with us, when they find that we have exhausted every resource of statesman

exhausted every resource of statesman-ship in the attempt to carry out peace— that it is time then to make war, yea, war from the hilt." After its rejection, he would have no more money bounties given to our soldiers; he would be stow on them generous bounties in the southern land. "We will open new and offices wherever our armies march, listributing lands among the soldiers to be theirs and their heirs forever. That is to say, the key-note of the war must thereafter be universal massacre

and extermination! Ye victis! The following passage of General Butler's speech is the key-note of the whole: A harsh measure, everybody will say but is it not quite as just as that we shoul ax ourselves, and raise the necessaries of itte, for the purpose of giving bounties and support to the soldiers in lighting these men whom we have three times over sol-emity called to come and be one friends; n 1862, to come in June; in 1863, to con-

in 1862, to came in June; in 1865, to come in Segingher; and in 1884, to come by the 8th of January, 1868. And when the clock strikes the host knell of that parting day, and then all hope of return for those who have not made progress toward that return shall be lost forever, no longer can they tive is the land of America. Mexica, the Test Indies islands, or some place byth I care not to be cursed with Japar presence, shall be their dwelling place. They shall never come here again. The southern people are to be driver

to some place warmer and worse than Mexico and the West India Islands, turk found his progress stopped by ; some place that I care not to name, as Cowper's petit makes preacher cared not to name the same place "to ear The sum of General Butler's polite. speech is that there should be made to the South a mock-magnanimous offe which they are sure to reject; and this is to be done as an excuse for driving them not to Mexico but to ---! and them parceling out their tands among our Taking General Butler's speech as

> well-established character, A CURIOUS CASE FOR THE SURat school, some two years since, put a wid a club piece of ginger up his nostrils. schoolmistress got it out, as she thought but the poor little fellow suffered fo some time afterwards with pains in his to several surgeons, but they thought a polypus was forming in his nostrils, and out of one side. At last a letter was got from a kind lady admitting him into a hospital in London, and he was there nearly two months, but then he was turned out incurable. The little fellow has suffered very much ever since, and seemed very poorly. At last he said to his mother. "I have got something

whole, it is quite in keeping with his

coming down my nose," and, on looking, she found it was the piece of ginger which had for two years caused so much pain and trouble. It was quite rotten. The little fellow is now getting better, and can, of course, breathe freely through both nostrils. A Hlind Musician of Rare Ability.

A friend has informed us of a blind man, a graduate of the Ohio Institute for the Blind, who is a novelty in the such as to astonish every one who has had an opportunity to listen to him. He runs down on the bass notes lower than any other man, and yet sings the highest tenor with perfect case. with one hand, and accompanies himself with the other on a cabinet organ iope, make his appearance in public.

RELIGION IN DAILY LIFE.—Religion is not a perpetual moping over good books. Religion is not even prayer; praise, holy ordinances—these are neessary to religion-no man can be religious without them. But religion is mainly and chiefly the glorifying of God among the duties and trials of the world: the guiding of course amid the adverse winds and currents of temptation, by the starlight of duty, and the compass of divine truth; the bearing us manfully, wisely, courageously, for the honor of Christ, our great leader in the conflict of

A CAUTIOUS MAN.-As a pedestrian tourist was lately proceeding toward Trenton, he asked a man who was breaking stones by the roadside how long it would take him to reach that place?-The man looked at him without speaking, and then resumed his work. The question was repeated with the same result, and at last the traveller walked on. He had not proceeded more than a hundred yards when the man called after ed a boat in which persons can bathe- | him, and made a sign for him tolreturn. When the pedestrian reached the stonesort of floating cradle, with a fent roof | broker, the latter said to him; "It will and sides, and a kind of hand propeller. | take you an hour to reach Trenton." "Then why did you not tell me so at first?" said the traveller. "Why,' replied the man, "it was necessary for me first to see at what rate you walked, now able to say that you can do the dis-

tance in an hour."

city of H---- there resides a worthy deacon, blessed or cursed with a tall. gaunt figure, also with hands of enormous dimensions. He was strictly pious, never failing to ask a blessing not only when his own family dined but also at the servants' meals. On one occasion he employed a male servant who was entirely ignorant of the Deacon's religious propensities. He made his appearance shortly before the dining hour, He is only a printer," was the and as soon as the bell sounded the ser vant started for the table, and without ceremony commenced devouring the good things. The deacon was horrified, and extended his hands, saying, 'Pause, young man-pause!' The young man addressed raised his eyes significantly to the Deacon's upraised hands, and replied, "Yes, and pretty good-sized paws I should say !"

An Astounded Deacon.-In the

A boy, 13 years old, died in Chichester, N. H., recently, who weighed 385 pounds. It took 1151 feet of boards to make his coffin. It was so large that it could not be taken into the house The corpse was bound upon timbers and carried to the coffin outside of the

RATES OF ADVERTISES. square of ten lines; ten per cent. Increase for fractions of a year.

REAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY, SMI GENERAL ADVERTISING, 7 cents a line for the first, and 4 cents for each subsequent insertion.

ATENT MEDICENES and other adver's by the

Quarter column, Business Cards, of ten lines or less one year, Business Cards, five lines or less, one year, Legal and other Notices— 1.50

The School House.

Teachers and parents should make it a duty to see that the circumstances under which children study are such as shall leave a happy impression upon their 'minds.' Young scholars will gradually and unconsciously become like what they most look upon. Little children are wonderfully susceptible for good or evil.

Shabby school houses induce slovenly habits. Unswept floors indicate cobwebby brains. Ill-made benches not only warp and dwarf the body but, by reflux influence, the mind as well. Why are children so often discouraged and ven disgusted at school? Because the school house seems a prison, and the furniture as instruments of torture.

No matter how old or unfashionable your school house—keep itclean. Hide ts sombre walls with pictures, embower ts weather-beaten exterior with flowers rines, and decorate its yard with shruberv. Then the birds will comesinging welcomes to your children. Then th young immortals that enter its door will se won by love and beauty. They will enchained as if by sweet magic and their hinds will be awakened to learn-

links of gold brightening and strengthening for ever and ever. Talented Youth.

ing and virtuous instruction, with

A good anecdote, is told of a housepainter's son, who used the brush dexterously, but had acquired the habit of putting it on too thick." One day his father, after having frequently scolded him for his lavish daubing, and all to no purpose, gave him a severe flagella-

"There, you young rascal," said he, after performing the painful duty, "how

do you like that?' 'Well, I don't know, dad," whined the boy, in reply, "but it seems to me that you put it on a thunderin' sight

thicker than 1 did!" A SHARP RETORT.—The La Crosse Democrat is responsible for the following good thing: At one of the hotels in our city, the landlord said to a boarder: "See here, Mr. ----, the chambermaid found a hair-pin in your bed this morning, and it will not answer.'

"Well," replied the boarder, "I found a hair in the butter this morning, but it lid not prove you had a woman in it." The two men looked at each other for about ten seconds, when each smiled and went his way, no doubt pondering

on the peculiarities of circumstantial MSh. Observing a few days since, a ough-looking customer in the custody of a policeman, and followed by a large oncourse of the canaille, I inquired of ne of the crowd, a verdant-looking son of Erin, what offence the culprit had been guilty of, "Sure, an' he attimpted to commit suicide he did " was the reply. "Suicide!" I ejaculated in surprise. "By what means pray?" batin' his poor old father over the head

eral and suicides in particular.. Mes Here is a specimen of breaking the news gently:

divil!" rejoined my informant. It was

some minutes ere I ceased to contem-

plate the depravity of mankind in gen-

During the summer of 1849, a Mr. James Wilson, of West Jersey, died of the cholera while some fifty miles from iome. -John Rodgers was employed to conrey the dead body in a wagon to his riends at home. By inquiry he learned the precise house of the deceased. On

lriving to the door he called to a respect-able looking lady, who was in fact the newly made widow, and asked: "Does Mr. Wilson live here?"
"Yes," was the reply, "but he's not

at home to-day."
"I know he's not at home now, but ne soon will be, for I've got him here lead in the wagon."

TREES MOST AFFECTED BY LIGHT-NING.—Fig. trees and cedars are rarely struck by lightning; the beech, larch, fir and chesnut are obnoxious to it; but the trees which attract it most are the oak, yew, and Lombardy poplar. Whence it follows that the last are the trees most proper to be placed near a building, since they will act like so many lightning conductors to it. Again, the electric fluid attacks in preference such trees as are verging to decay by reason of age or disease.

Compliment to Archbishop McCloskey. A very elegant entertainment was given to Archbishop McCloskey,of New York, on Monday evening last, at Delnonico's, by Charles O'Conner, Esq. The company numbered about a hundred persons, all Catholics, and embracing some of the most distinguished citizens. Judge Daly represented the Bench, James T. Brady the Bar, James Gordon Bennett the Press. and Dr. Bedford the medical profession. while there were also present several of the clergy and a large number of the representatives of foreign countries. The Archbishop responded to a complimentary toast in brief and appropriate terms-recognizing the great responsibility of the office he had been called to fill, and the influence exerted upon the whole country by the moral and religious tone of the City of New York. The occasion was one of marked interest.

New York was wild with peace rumors yesterday, and gold got a very blackeye' in consequence. All kinds of improbable stories were in curculaof improbable stories were in care in the stories were in the stories were in the stories were in the stories and in the stories eabinet are willing grant some such amnesty as General attler sketched in his Fifth Avenue Hotel speech, The Washington Chronicle of yesterday gives unmistakable in-dications of the willingness of the administration to make terms with the South on the basis of the Union and the extermination of slavery. It takes two, however, to make a bargain, and while we hope, if a tender of peace is honestly made, that it will be frankly accepted we very much fear that the rebels are in mood to listen to overtures from a

The following vaticination now awaits fulfilment. Mr. Seward in his Auburn speech said to his hearers: "You have already abundant evidences of the exhaustion of the Rebels, out not yet evidence of their conscious ness of that exhaustion. Those evidences will appear immediately on the announcement of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.'

A fellow contemplated in utter onderment the magnitudinous dimensions of a bystander's feet, and in a tone of astonishment, as he surveyed the man's proportions, said, "You'd have been a tall man if they hadn't bent you so far up."

A mason in Limerick, Ireland ately hammering a stone, chipped out what he supposed to be a lump of glass. proved to be a diamond worth five

-Spend not the morning, the quintessence of the day, in recreations; eleep-itself is a recreation, add not, therefore

natice to sauce.