WM. A. MORTON. ALFRED SANDERSON

VOLUME 66.

I Hayn't a Mother like the Best.

and graceful, was balanced upon the

father! Harry's going under the ice!

Every particle of color had gone from

farmer May's face; hetrembled in every

limb, and threw up his hands wildly

"Oh, help me!" he cried. "My boy,

"But I can," shouted a voice, brave

and clear as an angel's almost; " I can

swim, and I'll save him!" and, dashing

past weeping mother May, Joseph Craig

plunged headlong into the freezing

water, swimming for dear life. How they

shuddered when they saw him grass

water, and then rise, with his face

gashed and bleeding from contact with

the ugly ice corners. He was some way

out now, and made a third dive; then

there was a faint hurrah, and, breasting

the ice, he had just managed to swim to

the bank, with one arm holding up poor

"My child! my boy!-thank God!"

ried the happy parent, folding him in

nis arms. They bore him to the roaring

ire in the sitting room, and rubbed him

intil he opened his eyes and smiled.

Very soon he was able to set up and

And where was Joseph all the time

Sitting on the kitchen floor squeezing

nis wet clothes, and rubbing the great

painful gashes in his arms and face

rom which the blood was still stream

"Joseph!" He listened; it was farmer

May's voice, unusually soft and tender.

The poor apprentice lad shook like a

leaf; before he was aware a strong arm

ame round behind him, lifting him

rom the floor. He found himself, as if

augh and talk naturally.

the graceful boy's cheeks.

once, twice at a dark object under the

His strength seemed to have ebbe

away in the tide of grief.

ny boy! and I can't swim!"

and water.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1865.

NUMBER 10.

Biteraru.

Price of Two Potatoes in 1808. The following anecdote of Napoleon the First is related in a letter from a correspondent who was a considerable time in the French military service, and who vouches for its authenticity. The evening before the battle of Ulm. when Napoleon the First, in company with Marshal Berthier, was walking through the camp, listening to the talk of his soldiers, he saw, in a group of

roasting potatoes in the ashes. "I should like a roasted potato above all things," said Napoleon to the Marshal; "Ask the owner of them if

Grenadiers of the Guard, one who was

he will sell me one." In obedience to the order, Berthier advanced to the group and asked to whom the potatoes belonged. A grenadier stepped forward and claimed them

"Will you sell me one?" inquired Berthier.

"I have only five," said the grenadier "and that's hardly enough for myself. "I will give you two Napoleons if you will sell me one," said Berthier.

"I don't want your gold," said the

grenadier, "I shall be killed, perhaps, to-morrow, and I don't want the enemy to find me with an empty stomach." Berthier reported the soldier's answe to the Emperor, who was standing in the back-ground. "Let's see if I shall be luckier than you," said the latter and going up close to the grenadier, he

" Not by a long shot," said the grena "But you may set your own price," said Napoleon. "Come, I'm hungry,

asked him would he sell him a potato.

and havn't eaten to-day." "I havn't enough for myself," said the grenadier, "besides all that, do you think that I don't know you, in spite of your disguise? "Who am I then ?" inquired Napo

"Bah!" said the grenadier, "the 'Little Corporal,' as they call you. Am

I right? "Well," said Napoleon, "since you know me, will you sell me a potato?" "No," said the grenadier, "but if you will have me come and dine with

you when you get back to Paris, you may sup with me to-night." 'Done!" said Napoleon, "on the word of a 'Little Corporal'-on the

word of the Emperor. "Well and good," said the grenadier, 'our potatoes ought to be done by this -there are the two largest; the

rest I'll eat myself." The Emperor sat down and ate his potatoes, and then returned with Berthier to his tent, merely remarking

"that rogue is a good soldier, I'll wager." Two months afterwards Napoleon the Great was in the midst of a brilliant court at the palace of the Tuilleries, and was just sitting down to dine, when was without, trying to force the guard at the door, saving that he had been invited by the Emperor. "Let him come in," said his majesty.

"The soldier entered, saluted Napoleon, and said, "Do you remember having supped with me off my roasted notatoes?

ber," said the Emperor, and so you have come to dine with me, have you? Rustan, lay another cover on your table for that brave fellow," he said to one of

Again the grenadier saluted Napoleon "A grenadier of the Guard does not eat with lackeys. Your Majesty told me I should dine with you; that was the bargain; and trusting to your word, I have

come hither " "True, true," said the Emperor, "Lav a cover near me; lay aside your arms, mon ami, and draw up to the table. Dinner over, the grenadier went at his usual place, took up his carbine, and turning to the Emperor, presented arms. "A mere private," he said, "ought not

to dine at the table of his Emperor." "Ah, I understand you," said Napo-"I name you Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and lieutenant of my company of guards." 'Thank you, heartly." returned the

soldier, and amid loud shouts of Vive la Empereur! he quietly withdrew.

"Little Dam Brook."

A clergyman, seeing a little boy playing in a small stream by the roadside inquired for his father. "He's over to the little dam brook. exclaimed the lad.

"What!" said the reverend gentleman, shocked at the boy's profanity "Can't you speak without swearing? "Well, he is over to the little dam brook, anyhow," persisted the boy, as he went spattering through the water and mud after a butterfly. "He's been over to the little dam brook all day, and if you don't believe it, you can go up to that house and ask mother."

The clergyman sought an interview with the mother immediately, and complained of the profanity of her child. After telling her, however, what the lad had said, she laughingly informed him the "little dam brook," was a title by which the stream was called to distinguish it from a "big dam brook." situated a few miles further to

the eastward. He now felt that he had wronged the boy, and therefore owed him an apology Hurrying back to the spot, he ex

claimed: "Boy, I wronged you in accusing you of swearing; but you should have told me that "little dam brook" was only the name of a stream, and I then would not have scolded you."

"Well, 'tain't no matter, said the happy youngster, as he held aloft a struggling frog that he had speared with "There's his mother's clothes stick. big dam on big dam brook, and a little dam on little dam brook, and we would have had a little dam on this brook, only I 'spect it's too small, it ain't worth

MRS. PETROLEUM.-A story is told of a certain Mrs. Petroleum whose hus band had suddenly come into possession of a large fortune, and had erected a house to correspond to the enlargement of his means. Mrs. Petroleum had heard that it was necessary to have a "libery," and accordingly sent to a popular book store and ordered one. A well-assorted library of standard works was sent to her house. Next day down comes my lady in a towering rage at their selection. "Choicest works?" cried she, as an explanation was attempted, "bother your choicest works; they were all different sizes and colors. I wanted them all in blue and gold, to match my fur-

and had been anticipated by his wife, The weather had been unusually mild who, as soon as the preference was exfor two or three days before Christmas pressed, uncovered a large dish near her so that the face of the big pond was husband, and there was a large bull frog rather rotten; but daring Harry thought of portentous dimensions and pugnahe could brave it; it would be a pity to cious aspect, stretched out at full length! spoil the fun now, and so many admir-Zachariah sprang from his chair, not a little frightened at the apparition. ing eyes fixed upon him, too. He made a bold dash-his little figure, upright

ice. Then there was a crash! the danlength be able to make a dinner." gerous cake gave way; and with a loud Zachariah could not stand this. His ery, Harry fell amid the rush of the ice surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a heartly laugh. He ac-The group at the window seemed for knowledged that his wife was right, and moment paralyzed with horror. Then that he was wrong, and declared that here was a scattering for the pond, and she should never have occasion to read screaming and crying from one and him such another lesson, and he was as all. "He's under the water! father! good as his word.

Tall and Short.

As regards country and town life, M. Villerme has ascertained, contrary to the generally received notion, that the inhabitants of towns are, on an average, a little taller than those of country districts. M. Quetelet found the same rule to apply in Brabant, where, after nearly ten thousand measurements he ascertained that town people are, on an average, three-quarters of an inch taller than country folks. Much discussion has taken place in connection with the question at what age we cease to grow. M. Quetelet shows that, in Belgium, at any rate, men not only grow between twenty and twenty-five years of age, but even on to thirty. Among nine hundred soldiers and recruits whom he measured, this was perceptibly the case, although the increase was, of course, but small. Dr. Knox, of Edinburgh, some time ago observed a similar fact; young men leaving the University at twenty or twenty-two years of age, and returning seven or eight years after-

but in height. The average height of conscripts. wenty years old taken from the whole of France, for renewing the imperial armies, is found to be five feet three nches and a half. Were it not that the French are very accurate in these matters, one might almost doubt whether the average was so low. Only one French soldier in forty is above five feet eight high; many of them barely reach five feet. It is the opinion of army surgeons that the maintenance of large standing armies tends to lessen the average height of the population of a y magic, sitting beside Harry, and country, by various direct and indirect

ward, had increased, not only in breadth

Harry's bright head resting on his agencies. Mr. Cowell, one of the facbosom, with great tears rolling down tory inspectors, some years ago measured as well as weighed, many of the "If there's anything you wish for now factory operatives at various ages; Joseph," said the farmer huskily, "any but as Lancashire mill-folk are thing you'd like to have, just name it my boy. You have saved us many very prone to wooden shoes of formidable thickness, and as it is not stated year of sorrow, and given us cause to whether Mr. Cowell included or excludemember this Christmas before all ed these substantial understandings, it others. Come, speak out, my boy."may be well to pass over his tabulations How could be speak when he felt so unnoticed. Young men in a good sta happy? Twice he tried to gulp down tion of life are rather taller than those the sobs rising in his throat—sobs of joy who have most privations to bear. Of eighty Cambridge students, between eighteen and twenty-three years of age, the average height was over five feet nine. It appears to be pretty certain, from the average of a large number of

"Only be kind to me sir;" he gasped out at length, "only drop a kind word now and then, for I havn't a mother like the rest." How was it now with father May He felt all at once that great lack there instances, that the height remains had been in his otherwise kindly heart. constant only from about the age of It quite broke him down, that appeal to thirty to that of fifty; a slight avehis better nature; so he leaned or rage growth until the former limit, a mother May's shoulder and sobbed slight average dimunition after the lataloud. Joseph set as if in a dream: ter. Among all the adults of all classes his beautiful Christmas had came at measured by Mr. Quetelet, he found that last; no more hunger and thirsting o fully developed and well formed men spirit now. How the joyous red sparks varied from four feet ten to six feet two: of firelight ran up the white wall, the with an average of five feet six; and whole room shining! Harry squeezing fully developed and well-formed wohim tightly with one arm, and Tiny men varied from four feet seven to five her cheeks flushed with crying, thrust ing her pretty doll into his lap, whisper feet eight, with an average of about five ing, "There, there, keep it Joseph.] feet two. Mr. Virey says: "Tall men are gendon't want it, indeed, and doubledeed I don't;" and then running away with erally much more weak and slow than

are preferred, for their fine appearance, sacrifice. Well, well, tears cannot always last in the body-guard of princes, and in the service of eminent persons, they are and very soon the May family were certainly neither the most robust nor bright and smiling again, Joseph the the most active; but they are docile, happiest of all. And when the Christ candid, and naive, little prone to conmas dinner was set on and all the spire for evil, and faithful even to the friends were gathered about it, they worst master. In war they are more made a place for Joe among the chil. fitted for defence than attack-whereas dren; and mother May could not head his plate enough with good things; and an impetuous and brusque action suits better for short and vivacious the poor lad felt as if he was more ready men. Tall men are mostly tame to cry than to laugh at all the kindly and insipid, like watery vegetables: words which every one had for him. insomuch that we seldom hear of a very Oh, what a blessing there is often in a few kind words. tall man becoming a very great man .-Little men manifest a character more A Gentle Reproof. firm and decided than those lofty and soft-bodied people, whom we can lead more easily, both morally and phsyically." Let all little men rejoice at such an opinion as this, and especially at the following incident: An empress of Germany, in the seventeenth century, to gratify a whim, caused all the giants

would terrify the dwarfs, means were

taken to keep the peace; but instead of

this, the dwarfs teased, insulted, and

robbed the giants to such an extent, that

the lengthy fellows complained with

tears in their eyes, and sentinels had to

be posted to protect the giants from the

Those who imagine that the

nigger" is about to be eliminated

rom the domain of politics may herein

"We have at two several elections

truggled for, as we have through life

pheld the principle that suffrage should

be based on character, not color. In so ar as our State constitution allows

white ruffians, pimps and blacklegs to

vote, and denies the frameniae to condemn ous and estimable blacks, we condemn and labor to change it. We did our vote, and denies the franchise to virtu

est to have it otherwise when this con

stitution was framed and ratified; we tried again and failed in 1860; we mean

delight and edification. A dozen wer

brought to him alive. He seized one

after another in his hand, and placing

its head between his teeth, with a sick-

ening crash of the skull, instantiv killed

it, and devoured the whole in a little

over a minute. Only three or four tails

were left when he had finished his meal.

dwarfs. -All the Year Round.

find their mistake:

Times.

One day, as Zachariah Hodgson was going to his daily avocations after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish and sent it home, with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it or made it into chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several different ways. She also, with some little difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home; some covered dishes were placed on th table, and, with a frowning, fault-finding look, the moody man commenced he conversation:

her face to the wall, lest by looking

back she might repent the immens

"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought "" "Yes, my dear."

"I will bet anything that you have ooked it. I will bet anything that you have spoiled it for my eating. (Taking off the cover) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? would as lief eat a boiled frog."

 $^{\prime\prime}$ Why, my dear, I thought you loved "You didn't any such thing. You knew better-I never loved fried fishwhy didn't you boil it?"

"My dear, the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also."

So saying, she lifted a cover, and lo the shoulders of the cod, nicely boiled, were neatly deposited in a dish, a sight which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the illnature of her husband.

"A pretty dish, this!" exclaimed he Boiled fish! Chips and porridge! If ou had not been one of the most stupid of womankind, you would have made it into a chowder." His patient wife, with a smile, im-

nediately placed a tureen before him ontaining an excellent chowder. "My dear," said she, "I was resolved to please you. There is your favorite

"Favorite dish, indeed," grumbled the discomfitted husband. "I dare say t is an unpalatable, wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than

than the whole of it." This was a common expression of his, Miscellaneous.

The Inauguration Ball. As our lady readers are naturally more or less interested in balls, and events of that character, they will look for some account of the grand Inauguration Ball, which came off, according to contract, "My dear," said his wife, in a kind, in the Patent Office building, on Monentreating tone. "I hope you will at day night. The following extracts from the special correspondent of the New

> happened, at the great shoddy show: ARRIVALOF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY. At half-past ten the Presidential par was announced, and as they entered the bands struck up" Hail to the Chief," and the company formed in lines, leading to the Presidential platform. The sident and Speaker Colfax led the y. Mrs. Lincoln was escorted by enator Sumner, Secretary Seward and Mrs. Fred. Seward, Secretary Usher and Mrs. Usher, Senator Wilson and Mrs. Vilson, and other notables followed The party proceeded at once to the dais, and bowed to the assemblage. When they were seated dancing was resumed. minediately an immense crowd of curious people gathered in front of the platform, and tried to stare the Presilential party out of countenance. This crowd was constantly reinforced, until it was almost impossible to get past the

> middle of the room. THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.
> The President occupied his chair but moment, gallantly relinquishing it to Mrs. Senator Harris, and falling back against the wall with the rest of the gentlemen on the platform. He was dressed in evening costume, but with a black necktie, and looked boyishly de-lighted at the charming scene before him. Irs. Lincoln remained seated in queenly state. She was dressed in white satin, richly embroidered, and wore a point lace shawl. Her necklace and earrings were of diamonds. Her hair was arranged with a fall of curls and with silver ornaments and with artificial flowers. Her rounded arms and dimpled shoulders were displayed, and her face bore an expression which as sured all observers that she was the wife of the President. Nobody could misake Mrs. Lincoln. She was every inch

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUITE. Surrounding the President and the Presidentess was a galaxy of noticeable people, the cynosures of all eyes. It was a perfect court picture, and should have been painted by Powell. On Mrs. Lincoln's right sat Mrs. Senator Harris, dressed in an elegant blue satin, with a leep flounce of white lace. At her left vas Mrs. Fred. Seward, with a tarletan skirt, with an overdress of pink satin. Near the latter was Mrs. Postmaster Dennison, in black. At the east end of the platform was Miss Dennison, dressed in a pink satin, with her friend, Miss Neill, at her side. The wife of one of the foreign diplomats, distinguished by her beautiful golden hair, attracted much attention, dressed very simply in white and gay shoulder knots. Miss Jennie Cameron stood leaning on the arm of the son of Secretary Welles.—

She wore a figured tarletan dress, festing with recommendations of the supper and but little water.

The coffee from were insolent and inefficient. It was impossible to get in or out of the supper room or near the table. No wines were furnished with the supper, and but little water. much attention, dressed very simply in She wore a figured tarletan dress, festoned with roses, revealing a skirt of white tarletan. Miss Harlan, the other end of the building, where daughter of Senator Harlan, also formed one of the group; simple white dress, trimmed with blue cord of the supper. All the dresses which and tassel. Behind this brillant group of ladies stood Secretaries Seward and here. The ladies were very angry—so Dennison, Senators Sumner and Harris, Mayor Wallach, of Washington, Cap-tain Robert Lincoln in full uniform. Marshal Lamon and Speaker Colfax. THROUGH THE ROOM, wandering about the room, looking as though he was lost, was Secretary Welles with Mrs. Welles upon his arm. No

one appeared to pay any attention to him, and everybody seemed, like Andy Johnson, to have forgotten his name. General Halleck, with his lady, hardly knowing what to do, or what in reality was his rank, was also there. He was dressed in full uniform. Mrs. Halleck was very handsomely dressed in white satin. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was roaming around, solitary and alone, evi dently determined to see all the sights. The Secretary and Mrs. Usher, and Assistant Secretary of War Dana and his lady were constantly on the promenade rst in the ball-room and then strolling through the passages between the cases of models. Mrs. Costan, whose husband invented the signal lights of the navy, wore a dress of white tulle, with bars of white satin ribbon, and ornashort men, for all exertions both of body and mind. If men of high stature mented with a magnificent set of pearls. Ex-Surveyor Andrews, of New York, promenaded with Mrs. E. S. Cleavland, of Hartford, Conn. She was dressed in a corn-colored satin, with a lace circular loosely about her, while Mrs. Cleavland, escented Miss. while Mr. Cleavland escorted Mis State Central Committee of Connecticut was, represented by its chairman, E. S Sperry, of New Haven, accompanied by als wife, dressed in a rich crimson vel-vet, with a white lace shawl, her head tastefully dressed with white flowers. Conspicuous among the promenaders were Mr. and Mrs. Orm, of Philadelphia the latter dressed in a rich blue silk elegantly trimmed with lace. Genera Hooker's manly form and fine face were seen everywhere, accompanied by his niece. He was also in full uniform. Vice Admiral Farragut, with his beaming face, was surrounded by a bevy of beauties. General Banks participated in several quadrilles, each time with new partner. Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, joined in the festivities. He, as usual, was dressed in a plain black suit. Miss Sarmiento, of Philaand dwarfs in the empire to be brought to court. As it was feared that the giants

delphia, was one of the attractive belles of the evening, dressed in a rich corn-colored brocaded silk, with brilliant diamonds. Miss Morgan, of New York, a niece of Secretary Welles, was dressed in a becoming evening dress of tarlatan. The Misses Simpson and Miss Gardiner represented the "Hub of the Universe." Miss Sherman, daughter of the Senator and niece of General Sherman: Miss McBlair, daughter of Paymaster Mc-Blair, of the Navy; Miss Montgomery, daughter of Captain Montgomery, of daughter of Captain Montgomery, the Navy; Miss Whiting, daughter of Captain Whiting; Miss Thole, of Wash-ington; Mrs. and Miss Miller, wife and laughter of Judge Miller, of the Su preme Court, were all universally adnired. Hon, Augustus Myers, accompanied by four or five ladies, represented the Salt city of the Empire State Census Bureau Kennedy, supported by Mrs. Kennedy and Miss Grant, of New York; Miss Nourse, daughter of Pro-fessor Nourse, of the Naval School; Lieutenant Simpson, of Gettysburg; Captain Cushing, Colonel and Mrs. Shipman, of St. Louis, and many other fficers of the army and navy of variou orncers of the army and navy of various grades, added to the brilliancy of the scene. Mayor Senter and lady, of Cleveland, Ohio; Judge Bustzed, of Alabama, resting from his fatiguing judicial labors, Zac. Chandler, of Michi-

the tagain and failed in 1800; we fire in to keep trying till full justice be done."

—New York Tribune.

It means to keep trying until the negro is invested with equal political privileges with the whites. It means to keep trying until the prejudice against negroes is banished. It means to keep trying until scale capality is gan, dancing like a trooper, and Long ohn Wentworth, towering like a iberty pole, were surrounded by astonished thousands. Mrs. George Francis to keep trying until social equality is established between whites and negroes Train was probably the most gorgeously dressed lady at the ball. In a word, it means to keep trying unti ANDY JOHNSON'S PLEBEIANS. We have given a description of the aristocracy, and now it is our duty to describe what Andy Johnson would the doctrine of miscegenation is made a plank in the Abolition platform. The Tribune is the criterion of "loyalty, call the plebians. There were numerous and the definition of "loyalty" is a be-lief in negro equality, practically exem-plified by miscegenation.—Chicago all the picolans. The utrageous costumes to be seen. The aded "wall flowers" were in very trong force. There was one lady who strong force. There was one lady old-fashion brocade with big knots of The English people are refined yellow ribbon, without any crinoline a number of ladies in plain black silks and cultivated, and boast of it. Yet at a fair recently there was exhibited pubothers in mouslin delaines; one with brown merino dress, with a black cloth cloak and black hat; one with a faded licly a being in human shape, wearing only the savage garb around his alico, evidently from Tennessee: another with a carriage cloak. At least a dozen ladies wore bonnets more or less inappropriate to the festive scene. Sevwaist, who devoured rats for John Bull's

gentlemen elbowed their

hrough the crowd with stove-pipe hats

in hand, and wearing their winter over-

manner of devices. Andy Johnson's least twenty to one. They threw shod-dy and petroleum completely into the shade. The dancing of these people was marvellous. The men threw their legs around like the spokes of a wheel; the women hopped, skipped and jumped about in a manner which would have

made a French dancing master commi suicide. They introduced the figures of a quadrille into the Lancers, and a breakdown into a quadrille. They appeared to think that every other dance was a waltz, and acted accordingly York Herald, will give the reader some The galop, the schottische and varsou-vienne, the Danish and the redowa idea of who were present, and what were all Greek to them. They understood nothing but a plain waltz and a plain quadrille, and appeared to think that they were exhibiting the greatest science when they were kicking up the most dust. Those of the plebeians who did not dance gathered around the doors of the supper rooms, and remained there from nine o'clock until the time that the supper room was opened. This gives a pretty accurate idea of their ealibre. THE COLORED RACE. In spite of the reports to the contrary,

> Numbers of them were on hand as waiters, however, and were on view in the outside halls. The retiring rooms of the Presidential party were exclusively attended by negroes. This was the only consession of the African race. Appropria of this another bit of gossip. A colored delegation once called on the Haytien Minister, who received them vary indigenantly assume that very indignantly, assuring them that he was not an African negro, and that a Haytien was quite a different sort of The absence of negroes was much remarked. They were so conspicuous during the inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol, and the reception and in the procession, that every one expected to see them dance the Juba or Virginia reel before the President. Nobody could have objected, probably, had they been present, for this was a thoroughly abolition ball, all of the old Washington aristocracy refusing to attend. But either the inclination or the ten dollars

> was wanting, and the colored race was up-represented, JUPPER READY.
>
> Just before twelve o'clock the President was notified that supper was ready.
>
> The Presidential party then retired in the same order as they entered, and a rush was made to follow them. Policemen kept back the crowd and the party. men kept back the crowd and the party got safely out of the ballroom and were ushered in the supper room by a private entrance. Then the doors were thrown open to the guests, who dashed in pell-mell in dreadful confusion, ladies being half fainting through the crush. Men tried to tear down the temporary doorway. The table was cleared almost in minute and after the first ten minute the waiters could bring nothing except for a fee. In an hour there was nothing left to bring. At least half the people went away hungry. There was no attempt to keep order. The committee men were not to be found and the policemen were insolent and inefficient. It was impossible to get in were the men. Some bullied. bribed the waiters, and some ate the remains of other people's suppers. The mass surged to and fro like a sea. Plates

were broken by dozens. There was END OF THE SHOW.
The ball did not close, it fizzled out like a poor piece of fireworks. After two o'clock the people were still eating off of plates which had been used be-

fore, and drinking from each other The end of the inauguration cere monies was not at all creditable to those concerned. Although many distin-guished gentlemen and elegant ladies guished gentlemen and clegar. Many were present during the evening, the majority were of the other stamp, and had never before been seen in Washington. The reader has a faithful pho ograph of both phases of the affair, and can form his own conclusions as to the success of the ball.

Mexico-Mixed Population---Condition of the Country---Antiquities---Fruits and Flowers, etc.

[From the New York Daily News.] CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 29, 1865. The Mexicans are exceedingly swar hv-a mixture of the Indians, negroe and Spanish. There is no sang pu The mixture among the common people would satisfy even Mr. Lincoln or Wen dell Phillips. Whether it is the long continued civil war or the mixture o races which has reduced the Mexican to their present condition, we will leave others to decide; but it is very certain that either must lead to misery and degradation. The road from Vera Cruz to the city passes through as beautiful a

country as, perhaps, the eye ever rested A French savant, who traveled with us, and who was sent out by the French government to examine into the works of antiquity in Mexico, says that there is everything to prove that this is the old est country in the world. If so, we may expect to hear of the discovery of the site of the Garden of Eden right here instead of on the other continent, where it was always supposed to be. The cause of Mother Eve's fall must have greatly degenerated since her time. fo have seen no Mexican apples that would tempt one to eat, even though they were "forbidden fruit." I must, they were however, do justice to the magnificen fruits that literally lined the roadside growing there in wild profusion. Im mense orange trees, covered with their golden fruit, and flowers blooming on the same tree—forests of bananas, with the rice fruit ripe and ripening, and pine apples and other tropical fruits, was a sight for January that would

amply repay one for all the discomfort amply repay one for an end of the trip.

Flowers, too, were in profusion all along the road until we reached the mountain peaks, covered with eternal snow. I noticed the convolvulus, red and white honey-suckle, double r pink and red, and other flowers that were familiar. I saw one tree, about the size of an apple tree, covered all ove with red flowers, and not a leaf on it.-From Vera Cruz to Cordova one is struck by the immense quantity of loose stones of every size and shape lying on the surface of the earth, as though in some fierce convulsion of nature the mighty rocks had been shivered into fragment and scattered broadcast over the land.-For the purpose of macadamizing it is very convenient arrangement, especially a people who are not too fond o k. After passing Puebla, we came in sight of Popocatpetl, which is 600 feet higher than Orizaba, and alongside of this mountain peak is a lesser one called the "White Woman," which is supposed to resemble a woman in a re clining attitude, dressed always in white of course, as the snow never melts, even in midsummer. As we wound along the base of these high peaks, at an altitude of several thousand feet abo

level of the sea, we felt as if in transitu from earth to heaven. The snow lay in patches along the roadside, and had we felt so disposed we might have had a nice game of "snow balls." Still the atmos phere was not cold when the sun wa shining, but at night we needed all the wrappings we could command About noon the third day out we begar to descend into the fertile Valley o to descend into the fertile Valley of Mexico, which is about eighty miles long and forty wide; and before dark we reached this city, which is grand and wonderful to behold, and fills the new comer with dreamy amazement. Shut out from all the world, self-supporting and self-sustaining, for seven centuries its history. coats, as though they expected a snow storm in the Arctic regions. There were gentlemen with all manner of scarfs, bright and fancy colors, as well as dingy black, displaying glittering pins of all seven centuries, its history and its splendor are as wonderful as the charming tales of Scheherazade.

The Savannah Republican of the 2d

Augusta Constitutionalist of February derived from a citizen of Columbia It appears that the rebel troops in large numbers left on the 17th ult., in the diection of Charlotte. Governor Magrath left on the 18th for the upper section of the State. Beauregard left the same day for Charlotte. Mayor Goodwin went the same day to meet Sherman and surrendered the city to him at Saluda oridge, three miles out. On the same day the public stores were thrown open and everybody helped themselves. Nostores were burned. Sherman's army entered Columbia in theafternoon. vards they commenced destroying public property. The depots and arsenals were blown up, and the buildings in the suburbs containing the public stores were fired. Late in the afternoon a pile of cotton in the street, near the Conga-ree House, took fire from sparks, and the flames spread to some wooden buildings, which unfortunately were in the vicinity, whence a strong wind drove them furiously down the street not one negro was a guest at the ball on both sides. The scene became ter-rific. Loud explosions continually filled the air. The residences and ground were shaken as by an earth-quake, and vast columns of smoke, and flame rose to the heavens. Nothing of any account was saved.

Goods, provisions and furniture, moved to supposed places of safety were burned as the fire progressed. The distance burned in Main street was about a mile and a half. Dr. Reynolds' house is the only one left standing between the sec tion known as Cotton Town and the State House. The fire also extended State House. The fire also extended five or ten blocks east of Main street destroying everything. The entire business portion of the city is in ruins. Both hotels, the Guardian and Carolinan newspaper offices, a number of churches the Catholic Seminary, and several other public buildings; all the depots, the buildings at Charlotte Junction, and Evans & Cogswell's printing establish ment are among the buildings burned All cars, engines and railroad stock which the rebels did not succeed in re-moving were also destroyed. Only three churches are left standing—the Catholic, Episcopalian and Presbyterian. The Female College was uninjured, and is now occupied by houseless women and The old State House was The new State House was children blown up. The flux State House was not touched, as it contained a statue of Washington. Wade Hampton's house was saved by Federal officers. General Proctory house was saved by Federal officers. reston's house was also saved, and giv en to the occupants of the Catholi Seminary, whose property was acci-dentally destroyed.

The railroads about Columbia are all torn up. All the bridges leading to the place are destroyed. All the foundries and machine shops are also destroyed. The country around the place is stripped of all eatables and transportion, and all the horses and carriages in the city are

The citizens are said to be in a desti tute condition. Unless some relief is soon obtained there will be great suffersoon obtained there will be great suffering and death from starvation.

Some twenty-five miles of the Greenville Railroad had been previously damaged by a freshet. Much damage was also done to the road by the enemy.

The Treasury Department and banks were removed to ('harlotte Both

were removed to Charlotte to the same place Many negroes left with Sherman's rmy. None were taken by force. Large army. None were taken by force. Large numbers are returning to their masters. Sherman thought he would not visit the country west of Broad river, and dvised the Mayor to send the citizens

The Union troops seemed to be much power. Few if any private residences were entered. No outrages are known to have been committed on ladies. The enemy were under strict discipline dur ing their march through the city.
Sherman's headquarters in the city were at the residence of Mr. Duncar It was estimated that his infantry and artillery numbered 70,000. No cavalry were with him. Their rear guard pas ed through on Tuesday afternoon. The troops were in the best condition, well clothed and well shod, and marched as f they had just started on an expedition instead of having been out for weeks. Fort Mott, St. Matthews and Union Court houses have been destroyed

Some of Sherman's officers said his destination was Raleigh and Salisbury. The General himself appeared in good spirits and confident of success. One corps took the road to Camden and Florence, another corps to Winnsboro and Sherman with two corps moved or the direct road to Charlotte.

Vast Armies and their Movements. There have been vast armies and rand movements in ancient times. Here is a record of some of them: Sennacherib, the Bible tells us, lost in

single night 185,000 by the destroying angel The city of Thebes had a hundred gates, and could send out of each gate 10,000 fighting men and 200 chariots; in all, 1,000,000 men and 2,000 chariots. The army of Trerah, king of Ethiopia consisted of 1,000,000 men, and 300 char Sesostris, king of Egypt, led against nis enemies 600,000 men; 24,000 cavalry,

his enemies 600,000 men; 24,000 cavalry and 27 scythe-armed chariots; 1491 be Hamilear went from Carthage, and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships and 3,000 small vessels, and a land force of 300,000 men. battle in which he was defeated, 150,000

Ninus, the Assyrian king, about 2,200 years before Christ, led against the Bactrians an army of 1,700,000 foot, 1,700,000 horses, and 16,000 chariots armed with Semiramis employed 2,000,000 men in building Babylon. She took 100,000

prisoners at the Indus and sank 1,000 oats.

A short time after the taking of Baby. lon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 600,000 foot, 120,000 horse, and 2,000 chariots, armed with scythes. Army of Cambyses, 50,000 strong. uried in the desert sands of Africa by south wind.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermo , his land and sea forces amounted to 2,614,510, exclusive of servants, eunchs. women, sutlers, etc., in all numbering So say Herodotus, Plutarch, and Isocrates.

The army of Artaxerxes before the battle of Canuxa amounted to about

Ten thousand horses and 100,000 foot fell on the fatal field of Issus. When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, ,100,000 perished in various way The army of Tamerlane is said to have mounted to 1,600,000, and that of his antagonist, Bajazet, to 1,400,000.—Zion's

-The delicate and dangerous operation of excision of he tongue has recenty been successfully performed. The patient was a Manchester man; the operation was performed in Edinburgh by Prof. Syme, without the aid of chloroform, and the unhappy sufferer has since written to the Professor that he never felt better in his life than now. The Scotsman says that as newspaper readers will not fail to remember that two distressing and fatal cases occurred within the last two or three years, it seems only fair to record the act that a successful operation has taken place.

The Memphis and Vicksburg packet James Watson, laden with government freight, a large number of passengers and eighty-six soldiers, sunk twelve miles below Napoleon on the morning of the 2d. Over thirty lives were lost, including Adams Express messenger, twenty soldiers, several ladies and children. The officers of the boat were mostly saved. The steamer and cargo

Rebel Account of the Capture of Examination of the Exchange Question

Columbia. The following scathing article, on the The following scathing article, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, is from the New York *Tribune*, and was nst.. contains a rebel account of Sher written by one of its correspondents who lately escaped from confinement in a rebel prison. He knows whereof he man's occupation of Columbia from the

speaks. If anything can move the administration to proper action in this most important matter, the article from which we make the following extracts ought to be sufficient to do it

The relatives and friends of prisoners in the South, who place any confidence in the dispatches and letters sent from Washington, even though they come from men in power and position be more largely blessed with faith than reason. Again, and again, and again has the story been told, circulated and believed, that a general exchange of our prisoners would soon be made. From Tay 30, 1863, when the cartel was interrupted, to the present, this statement has been put forth, usually just before a draft, or when it was necessary to stifle the natural clamors of the people. And to serve this very needful purpose, some hundreds, and once or twice some thousands, usually the sick and wounded, have been exchanged by a special arrangement. But nothing like a general exchange has been begun, and I am free to say, in my judgment, was ever contemplated at Washington.

Since my escape I have madediligent inquiry in military and civil circles, all the way from Knoxville to Washington, where, in conjunction with my confrere Mr. Richardson, I spent nearly a weel ndeavoring to learn who was responsi ble for the fact that our thirty or forty thousand prisoners are neither exchanged nor relieved from the barbarities practiced upon them by the enemy by a prompt and vigorous retaliation; and all the information I have been able to gather on the subject puts the dreadful responsibility upon Mr. Edwin M. responsibility upon Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War. Of course, the rebels and they alone must bear the odium justly excited throughout the world of treating their captives with unprecedented and needless cruelty. That it lay in the power of our authorities to exchange them, whether with or without some sacrifice of principle, is no excuse for the enemy he cannot avoid the issue; he stands convicted of the charge by overwhelming evidence, and ages and nations will

condemn him with a unanimous The question is, when the Rebels agreed to exchange man for man, leaving a large excess of captives in our hands, and the determination of mooted points for future consideration who prevented the exchange and why? If there were good and sufficient reasons that the arrangement should not be made-as I believe some of the friends of Mr. Stanton claim—why were not these reasons given? Why was the country kept in ignorance when it had the right to know? For the refusal to exchange, and for

the darkness that enshrouds the entire question of the exchange, we are, to the best of my information, indebted to the Secretary of War. It is, I have understood, his settled conviction not to ex-change at all; that we can far better afford to do without our prisoners than the Southerners can without theirs, and that our best policy is to retain all our captives and let the foe retain all of his until the end of the war.

The Treasury Department and banks were removed to Charlotte. Both newspapers moved a portion of their stock to the same place. that the time of many of our soldiers held in the South has expired, while those in our hands are enlisted for shocked at the gross injustice done to our brave defenders, and at the entire

incensed against Magrath, and would incensed against Magrath, and would incensed against Magrath, and would fairs, individuals are ever made to yield to principles; and war, too, is so much to principles; and war, too, is so much arriving at such a conclusion. and so necessarily a barbarism, that, it may seem sentimental to some to talk of our freezing and suffering heroes when hundreds and thousands of them are swept every month into the tom by the necessary accidents of the mighty

Not without a certain speciousness i this view; but the enlightened opinion of war is, that there be no unnecessary suffering, and that what cannot be avoided be mitigated as far as possible When the exchange of man for man was proposed there was no valid reason given why it should not have been accepted, and at least 10,000 lives thus have been saved to the Republic. What we want, what the country lemands, and the relatives and friends of the Union prisoners will have is that the questions at issue between the Government and the Rebels be fairly stated; that, if those near and dear to them are to be held, the reason of their deten Let us have no more double-dealing. chicanery and false promising. Let the Secretary of War tells us what he in-tends, and what he will do, and the

reasons, so far as prudent, for his course of conduct. We have had far more than of conduct. We have had far more than enough of trickery and shuffling and charlatanism. We want facts, figures and open avowal of motives, whatever they may be.

My feelings have been deeply interested in, and my sympathies largely ex-cited in behalf of the Northern and Southern citizen prisoners, whose cap-tivity I shared in Castle Thunder and the Salisbury Penitentiary. They are, as I have mentioned, mostly poor men,

with large families dependent on them They have been treated sometimes with barbarous cruelty, as in the Libby prison, where they were not permitted to purchase anything, and were so near ly starved that they often could not stand up long enough for roll-call Many of them have died, leaving their families dependent upon the cold chari ties of the world; and they will all die unless they are released at an early day for their situation constantly grows vorse, and their capacity to endure That an arrangement had been made for the exchange of civilian as well as other prisoners, I read only a few days ago in the public journals. I read it, and my cheek burned with indignation

that another of those base attempts to deceive the people should be made. I have no faith in the announcement, and moreover I do not imagine for a moment that Secretary Stanton, or President Lincoln, or General Halleck, or Genera Grant, or whoever caused it to be madpublic, believed the statement. A partial exchange may be made, just enough to hoodwink the people; but more will die in the next month, in my opinion, than will be released. Th draft is coming off-something must b the horror, worse than death, it has of the norror, worse than deadh, it has of hopeless captivity and slow torture; and so the old lie of a general exchange is put off upon the much-abused country.

Is this honorable; is it honest; is it decent?
When a great Government like ours

deems it necessary to cajole the people to cram them with false promises, to in-sult their judgment with oft-repeated there must be some weak and wicked men managing its affairs.

The loyal people of the Republic are not children nor fools. They can bear to be fairly dealt with; they can comprehend matters of policy perhaps as well as some of the members of the Cabinet; as some of the members of the Cabinet; and they certainly have no relish to be blinded and bullied by an incompetent Secretary, as others high in office are said to be, into measures that are neither apt nor advantageous.

Let us have no more shuffling on the subject of the exchange. Let it be understood who is responsible for the thousands of deaths of our prisoners. Let Secretary Stanton discharge his duties fitly, or let him resign. Upon him much odium has fallen and more will fell. If he was responsible in the control of the c

will fall. If he were as perspicacious as he deems himself, he would, I believe, have surrendered long since an office the public do not deem him competent to fill. He would have understood the to fill. He would have understood the opinion of the people to be, that the resignation of Edwin M. Stanton would glorious victory to the Union arms. JUNIUS HENRI BORWNE.

FGAL AND OTHER NOTICES

RATES OF ADVERTISING. JEINESS ADVECTISEMENTS, \$12 a year per quare of ten lines; ten per cent. increase for ractions of a year. RAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY, and GEN-RAL ADVECTISING, 7 cents a line for the

ATENT MEDICINES and other adver's by the

Quarter column, BUSINESS CARDS, of ten lines or less one year, usiness Cards, five lines or less, one

Items of News. is understood that the President will not sign the bill regulating trade between the loyal and revolted States, and repealing the act authorizing the appointment of cotton agents.

In the organization of Senate committees, Mr. Fessenden will be chair-man of the Committee on Finance, but few other changes will be made. The annual rate of mortality in Boston is 1 to every 41 of the population London, 1 to 45; Philadelphia, 1 to 50 New York, 1 to 35.

A negro, covered with scales and varts, has been exhibited in Dayton, Ohio, as having been "chawed up" by bloodhounds. There is no bound to the bloodhounds. credulity of some people, where the negro is concerned.

A Catholic Orphan Asylum, to cost \$40,000, is to be built the present year at Fort Wayne. The Governors of nine States have nited in a petition to the President fo

the appointment of Judge Edmunds as Secretary of the Interior Large numbers of Union prisoners from the Wilmington exchange are daily arriving at Annapolis, their wretchedness sadly augmented by the

empestuous seas of the past week An extra session of the Arkansas Legislature has been called by Governor Murphy for the 4th of April, to act upon he Constitutional amendment

The Missouri State Convention, on Monday, declared the seat of T. B. Har ris, of Calloway county, Mo., vacant, in consequence of disloyalty. General Butler is said to be strongly pressed by nearly all the officials, for the position of Chief of the Freedmen's

There are a couple of tenement houses in Cherry street, New York, which contain an aggregate of 900 souls—440 adults and 460 children. The buildings are each eighteen feet wide and five stories

high. It is estimated that the sugar crop in Vermont last spring was 15,000,000 lbs., worth \$2,250,000, enough to pay the war expenses of the State twice over, and have enough to sweeten the teabesides There is every prospect of the expedition proposed by Sir Henry James, to run a line of levels between the Mediterranean and Dead Sea, being carried

into effect. The policy of the new Secretary of the Treasury will be to contract rather than expand the currency. Like his predecessors, however, he will be governed. erned by the reception the National Government loans meet with. With the balance sheet against him, the deficiency must be supplied by loans or re-issues

Arguelles, who was some time ago extradited from New York and taker to Cuba, where he was tried and con-victed of having been engaged in the slave trade, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the chain gang. Zulueta, a wealthy Cuban, convicted of the same offence, has been sentenced to pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and to be banished from Cuba for the space of five years.

John C. Heenan, the noted American pugilist, is now residing in a reduced state of health, and is but a shadow of his former self. One of his lungs is almost, if not entirely, gone, and the mar that stood six feet two in his boots, and weighed two hundred and thirt. pounds now weighs but one hundred

A New York contemporary remarks that the country is upside down, for while Mr. Beecher makes political John C. Fremont was fined twenty

ve dollars the other day by Judge Mul in, of the Supreme Court, circuit, for non-attendance as a juror. There seems to be a general freshet in all the rivers of Kentucky and Tennes

Considerable damage has been done to bridges and other property. The election in New Brunswick will probably result in the indefinite postonement of the Confederation scheme Captain Kennedy, one of the hotel urners, was, on Saturday last, convey-

d to Fort Lafayette, by order of Ger It came out in debate in Congress, the other day, on a motion to prohibit the importation of statuary in leac, that the Republican house of Phelps, Dodge & Co., in New York, have been in the habit of importing lead negroes, lead statues of liberty, and other lead dodges, in order to dodge the duty on "lead in pigs." One of the members of the firm was the Lincoln candidate for Congress against Hon. James Brooks, and is a trooly loyal" and patriotic gentleman, nd loves the colored man with his

whole heart. Some of the tax-gatherers under the nternal revenue law appear to be mak ing a good thing of it. Senator Wilson ays that collectors hold at present more han twenty millions of dollars which should have been handed over to the Freasury, but which they use for specu ties. The practice should be stopped at

The immense property forming the royal patrimony of Spain will be sold for the benefit of the Spanish nation. It s expected that the sale will produce 500.000.000 reals. The bill which has been drawn up at the instance of the Queen, was received by the Chamber of Deputies with indescribable enthusiasm One of Garibaldi's generals has been rrested in New Haven for keeping a arber shop open on Sunday, and was lischarged because he did not talk Eng-

The Funeral of Cardinal Wiseman Yesterday the body of Cardinal Wise

man was solemnly buried at the Roman Catholic Cemetery of St. Mary, at Ken sall Green, amid such circumstancess of of ritual pomp as, since the Reformation at least, have never been seen in this country, and, we may add, amid such tokens of public interest, and almost of sorrow, as do not often mark the funerals even of our most illustrious dead.— Not since the state funeral of the great Duke of Wellington has the same interest been evinced to behold what, it was thought, would be the superb reli gious pageant of yesterday. Since the death of Cardinal Wolsey, we believe, no English Cardinal has been buried in this country, and the funeral obsequies were looked forward to as likely to afford splendid ceremonial of the most im-

the pro-cathedral of Moorfields were not disappointed in this expectation. In the streets, however, the procession was re-markable only for its enormous length. It soon, too, got broken and disarra and mixed up with vehicles of all kinds; and this made the whole out-door portion of the ceremonial ineffective, except as regards the immense crowd it attracted along the whole seven miles of road it had to traverse from Moorfield's to the cemetery. Every-where, however, the cortege was received with marks of profound respect. At least three-fourths of the shops along the line of route were closed; the streets were lined with spectators and everywindow and balcony was thronged. Altogether the feeling among the public seemed deeper than one of mere render respect to his memory as an minent Englishman

ian nobleman, whose wife, an Italian woman, died; but his love for her could not brook the thought of separation.-So the dear body of the departed was entrusted to a chemist of remarkable skill in his profession, who, by the em-ployment of dissolvents and compressions. reduced and solidified it until it which shape he preserves and wear