the Odeon he found his place given to

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1865.

NUMBER 11.

Biterary.

A Ball at the Palais Royal. Prince Napoleon's much-talked of ball came off at the Palais Royal on the 11th. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, speaking of this Parisian "event," says: It was not only the first fete on a grand scale given in the Palais Royal since the death of King Jerome, but the most recherche one, out of the Tuilleries, of which there is any record since the restoration of the present dynasty. Twenty-two salons were thrown open, and as several of them are not large, the fourteen hundred invited guests filled the rooms to overflowing. Every one of these salons has a peculiar character of its own. Several of them have only lately been redecorated and newly finished, and were used for the first time on this occasion. The Prince, who is passionately fond of the fine arts has greatly added to the embellishments of he historical Palais Royal since his father's decease. The sculpture gallery contains busts and statues of many members of the Bonaparte family, at various ages. A bust of Prince Na-

poleon, taken when he wasthree or four

years old, represents him as a child of extraordinary beauty. A fine group of three children perpetuates the outward semblance of Prince Jerome (the deceased brother of Prince Napoleon) the Princess Mathilde, and Prince Napoleon himself in their infancy. A statue of King Jerome's wife bears a striking resemblance to Princess Mathilde at the present day. In the middle of this gallery is a remarkable model of a Roman temple of the Greek school. One little room contains busts of Napoleon I. at various ages, from 1780 to 1812; and also several chairs and other articles of furniture taken from child, a girl of five years old, had, howthe room in which he was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, in 1769. A delightful turned she ran toward him and told soft-carpeted gallery, used last night as a passage to the supper room, is lined | hood, that they now possessed a quantity on either side with well-executed bronze busts of a number of French celebrities | peddler, whose head her mother had cut -Voltaire, Mollere, Racine, Boleau, &c. On the walls of many of loft. The father sternly upbraided the the salons we recognized a great wife, but in a short time the woman's many modern pictures purchased by Prince Napoleon. Among these are he displayed. Seeing that what was done M. Moreau's "Equipus and the Sphinx!" in the exhibition of last year; M. Pils' battle piece, representing Prince Na- to get rid of the poor little girl, and the poleon leading his division at Alma, and some of M. Gerome's startling nudities. Mdlle. Rachel must have been a favorite in the Palais Royal, for we see her physiogomy frequently repeated in statues, portraits, and fancy oictures. The best portrait ever made of Beranger, that by Ary Scheffer, adorns this choice gallery. The finest room of all-the most charming room that I ever saw in my life, and one that the next day, and the unnatural mother with its grand proportions, massive and non-meretricious decorations, suggests the favorite morning lounging place of some English duke in a country house-is the billiard room. The one billiard table in the centre occupies but a small portion of the Luxurious sofas, arm chairs, and solid tables, disposed for comfort and convenience, are studded around. On one these table I saw interesting albums one of which was filled with drawings. by the Princess Clothilde, of the prettiest town, country, and maritime sites in Italy, with descriptions of them in her own hand-writing. Another contains most amusing color prints of carnival festivities in Italy; this is a present from Prince Humbert to his sister. A large folio contains engravings repre-

of the heir apparent ascending to the throne while a minor.

senting the scenes witnessed by Prince

Napoleon in his excursion to the North-

ern Seas. The Emperor and Empress

came to the ball at ten, walked

about a great deal in the salons,

told) the Russian ambassador, were

of France, and a great many official

personages, a vast number of literary

and artistic celebrities figured among

the company. M. Emil de Girardin

who was there, calls it the "fctc of in-

telligence." It is understood in Paris

that the Prince Napoleon, with the

concurrence of the emperor, took this

opportunity to place himself before the

public in a more prominent position

than he has hitherto done, and in ac-

cordance with the confidence reposed

in him by the Sovereign, who has made

him Vice President of the Privy Coun-

Bride and Groom a Century Ago. To begin with the lady. Her locks were strained upwards over an immense cushion, that sat like an incubus on her head, and plastered over with pomatum, and then sprinkled over with a shower of white powder. The height of this tower was something over a foot. One single white rose-bud lay on its top like an eagle on a haystack. Over her neck and bosom was folded a lace handkerchief, fastened in front by a bosom-pin rather larger than a dollar, containing her grandmother's miniature set in virgin gold. Her airy form was braced up in a satin dress, the sleeves as tight as the natural skin of the arm, with a waist formed by a bodice, worn outside, from whence the skirt flowed off, and was distended at the top by an ample hoop. Shoes of white kid, with peaked toes, and heels of two or three inches elevation, enclosed her feet, and glittered with spangles, as her little pedal members peered curiously out.

Now for the swain: His hair was sleeked back and plentifully bepowered while his cue projected like the handle of a skillet. His coat was a sky-blue silk, lined yellow: his long yest of white satin embroidered with gold lace; his breeches of the same material, and tied at the knee with pink ribbon White silk stockings, and pumps with laces, and ties of the same hue, completed the habiliments of his nether limbs. Lace ruffles clustered around his wrist, and a portentous frill worked in correspondence, and bearing the minature of his beloved, finished his truly genteel appearance.

Singular and Fatal Disease. The Juniata Democrat says:

A very singular and fatal epidemic has made its appearance in the borough of Patterson, which, thus far has been confined to children from three to te years of age. Some pronounce it spotted ever; but the medical faculty decribe the malady as ercbro spinal meningitis or a low character of fever poison affect ing the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow. So far it has baffled their skill and the treatment prescribed for it in medical science. Almost every case seized with it has proved fatal offer a brief illness.

"Lay Still Sonny." A Parkesburg paper says that several members of the Legislature took the cars at Grafton, late on the evening of the 10th ult., for Wheeling, and among the number was a Mr. G., of somewha large proportions physically, and a Mr. D., of proportional under size. These two-the stalwart Mr. G., and the smooth-faced little Mr. D.—took a berth together, it seems, in a sleeping car.-The little man laid behind, and the ood-natured waggish Mr. G. before.-Mr. D. soon was sleeping and snoring furiously. Mr. G., more restless under the legislative burdens, soon arose, and was sitting by the stove, when an elderly lady came aboard and desired a sleepng berth. "All right, madam," said Mr. G., "I took a berth with my son, and you can occupy my place in that berth where my boy is sleeping." Taking Mr. G. at his word the lady disrobed, and laid down with the boy. After a quiet repose of some time, the boy, began to kick around to the annoyance of the old lady. So, in a maternal nanner, she patted the boy on the back and said: "Lie still, Sonny; Pa said I might sleep with you." "Who are you?" said the Legislator—"I'm no boy! I'm a member of the West Virginia Legislature!" It is said the old lady swooned.

A Russian Tragedy. In the village of Schapscha, in the lovernment of Kasan, some time since hawker of precious stuffs and jewelry stopped for the night at the house of a peasant who was absent. The peasant's wife, dazzled by the sight of all the fine things which the hawker had brought with him, killed him with a hatchet as he slept, hid the body in the loft and the goods under the floor. The peasant's ever, seen all, and when her father rehim, with all the eagerness of childof fine things which belonged to the off, and whose body she had hidden in the energy had triumphed over the weakness could not be undone, and that his wife must be saved at all hazards, he resolvsame night took her into a wood, where he intended to leave her, in the hope that she would perish with cold. The tears, caresses, and supplications of the child were too much for him, and he returned home with her-his fearful purpose unaccomplished. The mother. lowever, was pittiless. She heated the oven, and into it she thrust her helpless offspring. The crime was discovered was apprehended. The father had hanged himself, and was found suspended by the police.

Petroleum Explosion.

A petroleum distiller writes: There o principal causes of th accidents which have occurred in the explosions of coal oil. The first arises from the ignorance or want of care in the person having charge of the lamps It is indispensable, in filling the lamp to leave a sufficient space for the dilation or expansion of the fluid which is necessarily produced by the heat of the rooms, and by the combustion of the oil in the lamps. It can be easily understood that the oil, under these circumstances. having increased its volume may occasion an explosion, especially if the lamp is cracked or has any other flaw or defect. The second cause of an explosion is owing to the intentional admixture of benzine with the oil. It can be easily ascertained without an instrument i stayed to supper, and did not leave the oil contains benzine! By pouring till one o'clock. All the corns diplointo a cup or saucer a small quantity of matique, with the exception of the oil, and then applying to it a lighted Pope's nuncio, who, as a matter of match; if the oil does not take fire imcourse, never goes to balls, and (as I am mediately, it may be considered of good quality, and free from any explosive present. Besides ministers, marshals

Remedy for Curculio.

Mr. Winn Gunn, of Shelbyville, Ky. sends us the following interesting state ment in reference to the destruction of

this pest to fruit: In the spring of 1860 I noticed some of my plums punctured. Having succeeded in catching the striped bug that s so injurious to melon vines—by plac ng wool on the hills around the young plants—I concluded to try it around my plum trees. I removed the grass ut a foot around the tree placed tras wool on the cleared ground and wrapped cil, and, as is supposed, Regent, in case around the forks of the tree. looking the next day, I found my trap had caught "a number of the enemy," they having become entangled in the This tree produced a beautiful crop, while the fruit on the others twenty feet of it, "came to naught." 1861 I treated part of the others the same way, with like result. Also in 1862. In 1863 I treated all my trees the same way. A more healthy and abundant crop of plums I never saw. I have eight vaieties; I have a frestone damson that deserves a place in every fruit-yard, being hardy and very prolific—a supefor fruit for canning or drying .- Cin-

cinnatti Gazette. Manufactures of Ireland.

Ireland now possesses large manufac ories of machinery, especially for linen. for steam engines, and, of late years, for iron ships. So much has the character of Irish woolens recently risen, that between 1851 and 1863 the number of mills ncreased from nine to forty-three, or nearly four hundred and sixty-three per cent. The cotton mills in Ireland, since the American war, have been applied to the manufacture of flax, and the Irish poplin trade has greatly revived, but, by ar the most important branch of Irish manufacture is the linen trade. In 1864 there were in Ireland seventy-four spinning mills with six hundred and fifty thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight spindles, and there was a similar increase in power loom factories Ten years ago there were seventeen thousand persons employed in the linen trade of Belfast, while in the present year there were twenty-five thonsand There has been an enormous increase in flax cultivation, the total value of the crop of the present year being no less than three million, nine hundred and eighty-nine pounds. The total value of linens exported from the United Kingdom has increased from five million, one hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and forty-seven pounds. in 1861, to eight million, four hundred sixty-nine thousand and thirty-six pounds in 1863.

- It is stated that in boring for oil in Wirt county West Virginia, recently, some parties struck a rich vein of anti-The sum of \$360 per ton was at once offered for all the discoverers could supply, and at these rates their profits will rival those of the silver mines of

Miscellancous. The Recent Battles in North Carolina-

Full Particulars. pondence of the N. Y. Herald. IN FRONTOF KINSTON, Mar. 11-A. M. A number of skirmishes and engagements havetaken place here since Tuesday, the 7th instant, which, for pertinacity of fighting and the results that followed, would bear respectable com-parison with many of the battles that figure largely in history. Time will permit me to give you only the general features and events, while the details, and list of killed, wounded and prisonhave already advised you of the general movement, which started from Newmovement, which started from Newbern and vicinity on the 6th and 7th, under command of Major-General Cox. Since then Major-General Schofield has established his headquarters at Newbern, and has spent the most of his time in the field in front of Kinston. PRÉLIMINARIES TO THE FIGHT ON THE 8TH INST.

The first action of any consequence was on Wednesday, the 8th, although there was some inferior skirmishing on the 7th between a small body of Col. Classen's command and the enemy skirmishers, which resulted in the lat ter being driven to their works at Jackson's Mills, about four and a half miles east of Kinston. There was subsequently more or less artillery firing till night came on, attended with insignificant results.

THE BATTLE OF THE STH INST.
Wednesday forenoon, the 8th, the
memy gaveevidence of a determination to attempt to turn our left flank, where the Fifteenth Connecticut and the the Fifteenth Connecticut and the Twenty-seventy Massachusetts were occupying the advance skirmish line. The rebel force that made this unexpected onset is supposed to have been Hoke's division. They came upon us furiously, and the consequence was that a large portion of the two regiments mentioned above were taken prisoners, they having been completely out flankthey having been completely out flank-ed by the rebels, who pressed in upon them from the rear and the sides, and gobbled them up nearly en masse. Twenty-seventh Massachusetts ered not far from two hundred, Lieut. Colonel Bartholomew being in command. He was captured with his regiment. It is his second misfortune of the kind. He was once before captured, when in Hackman's brigade, at Drury's Bluff. He is a most worthy officer, and his command fought like heroes before surrendering; but it was against far too great odds. The Fifteenth Connecticut numbered twelve or thirteen hundred including a few fragments of other regiments that were with them, and a large proportion of them were captured. Major Osborne, who was in command was wounded and taken prisoner.

Just previous to this the enemy had advanced with similar impetuosity in front of the First and Second divisions,

and captured portions of three or four companies of the Twelfth New York Many of these three commands made good their escape in the confusion that occurred and atterwards, and some have straggled in from time to time even u

to the present moment.

The left of the line was held by the Second division, General S. P. Carter in command, and some of the most desperate fighting occurred in their front. The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, when they found themselves being surrounded, fought like Trojans, resorting to the bayonet when their ammunition became exhausted. They deserved a more glorious fate than they met. Those of the Fifteenth Connecticut who were captured displayed equa

valor.

Previous to the capture of these regiments General Carter visited the skirm ish line, and was particularly exposed to the fire of the enemy. Afterwards, on the afternoon of the 8th, he had his horse shot under him, and the rest of the day he performed the most of his duties on foot. His coolness was well illustrated in the fact that he bore off in his arms, from the line of skirmishers a soldier who was wounded. Such in stances of courage, magnanimity an devotion to his troops, make him an object of idolatry with the latter, and they universally speak of him with love and admiration. He is a man of few words, but of iron will and sturdy action

and a true soldier at all times.

To partially compensate for the lo of the regiments above named, Colonel Savage, of the Twelfth New York cavalry, afterwards made a detour towards the rear of the enemy with a portion of his command, capturing between fifty and one hundred rebels, a few wagon and a surgeon. The same afternoon also, an attack was made upon our right occupied by the First division, commanded by Gen. Innes N. Palmer; but t was repulsed without difficulty and

without any serious loss of life. Our line at this time (afternoon of the 8th) was in front of Jackson's creek, at one point on which (Jackson's Mills previously mentioned,) the rebels had their strongest position. In the early part of the afteernoon Col. Malloy, of the In the early Seventeenth Wisconsin, but now in com mand of the First brigade, Second division, was winning laurels by lant and successful opposition he was presenting to any further advances upon our left. It must be confessed, however, that it was no trifling task, inas much as many of his troops were small fragmentary portions of a large number of regiments from different States. many of them being without officers of their own, some of them being conv. lescents, others new recruits, and all o them but little disciplined under their new organization. They were a part of the provisional division which General Meagher was to have commanded, but which now largely entered into the make-up of General Carter's division, and partially into that of General Pal-

Strangely, too, no connection existed at this time between the First and Second divisions, there being an interval of un-defended territory between them. Brigadier General Ruger, of the First divi sion, Twenty-third corps, but now in command of the Third division of this army, had his headquarters and division four or five miles back, and Gen. Cox's headquarters were in the same vicinity. The latter, however, was present at the division headquarters in front, and in field came up, although the sole direction of movements was left with Gen. Cox. General Schofield exhibited the utmost nonchalance during the operations of the afternoon while he was preent, and doutless looked upon it as a very slim affair compared with some of the ugly ordeals he had previously passed through. In view of the advised through. In view of the adverse cumstances which existed, and plendid conduct of our troops since, it is no detriment to the cause, nor dis-credit to the gallant general in command to confess that we were surprised at first, and hardly supposed the enemy to have the force which they proved to have. But the fragmentary masses re-deemed themselves, and the Western States, from which the most of them came, may continue to be proud of their General Cox has issued an order praising them for their gallantry and when there is a fighting opportunity nereafter wo to the enemy that stands

in their path. Between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, Gen. Ruger came up and filled the interstice between the First and Second divisions. This gave a new life to the entire line. and Colonel Malloy made a charge upon the rebel rifle pits, partially regaining the ground he had formerly occupied. As this night came one and the action ceased. Captain Fish, of the Twelfth New York cavalry, had lost two howit-zers, and Captain Kelsey, of the Third New York artillery, had lost a Napo-leon gun. We had taken perhaps, two

hundred prisoners during the day. THE ADVANCE ON THE 9TH INST Thursday morning, the 9th, Malloy fully regained his original position and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon, and were each time easily Washoe and the oil wells of Venango. repulsed with some loss of life and a

small loss of prisoners to them. The afternoon was mostly occupied with light skirmishing along the whole line. About two hundred prisoners were taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastworks having heap aggreted and start

works having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both them and the skirmish pits All through the evening of the 9th, and the night and morning of the 9th and 10th, rebel fury again belched forth. They had evidently learned of something that urged them to unusual despiration; and we afterwards learned that it was those boat the recognization. that it must have been the reception of intelligence by them that Couch was coming up overland to join Cox. This of course, necessitated a furious and peedy onset upon Cox, in order to an ibilate him before Couch should come p and prove a couch of thorns to them All night long they charged again and again, making six or seven different charges, and a roar of musketry and cannon that was deafening and terrible as it swept and surged through the night air. They had driven back our skirmish line from their rifle-pits to the breastworks, and they seemed determined to pour their hordes over into these. But the wave was sent bounding back time after time, and finally, on the morning of the 10th, as they attempted another flank move-

ment upon our left, it is said that we

took from them an entire regiment of Alabamians. From this time their ar-

dor began to diminish, and yesterday

afternoon when I left the immediate

scene of action there was every pros-pect that we would soon regain the skirmish nits and win a handsome vic ory over the maddened toe. THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES The list of killed and wounded from the operations of yesterday and the night before will be quite heavy on both sides, though much more so with them than with us, from the fact that we fought from behind our works, while hey indulged in some most foolhardy harges. We have probably taken, rom the commencement up to last eveing, not far from two thousand prisonrs. Our entire loss from the commence nent, in killed, wounded and prisoners, annot be over two thousand. Captain lassett. Fifteenth Connecticut. Bassett, Fifteenth Connecticut, is thought to have been mortally wounded, and at last accounts was in the hands of the enemy. Capt. Myers, Twelfth New York cavalry, was captured. Lieu-tenant Pittman, Twelfth New York cavalry, is supposed to have been killed. Captain Hufty, Ninth New Jersey is re-ported to have been mortally wounded. Captain Hubbard, Twelfth New York Lieut. Haring cavalry, was captured. Lieut. Harin Acting Adjutant of the One Hundre and Thirty-second New York, was badly wounded in the face. The colonel of the One Hundred and eightieth Ohio was severely wounded in the leg. Captain Forbes, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts,

Forbes, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts was badly wounded. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY where most of the fighting occurred presents a dead level, and the fields and roads were muddy beyond description. The soil is a mixture of sand and clay and those who were with Sherman through Tennessee and Georgia affirm that they never saw the mud worse in any of those marches than here. There being no eminences, also, the artillery could not be worked so advantageously as otherwise. The prisoners we took were mostly Georgians and South and North Carolinians. The most of the prisoners were well dressed, and had with them duplicates of jackets, shirts, shoes, and personal outfit generally, including good knapsacks, canteens, &c. They were generally robust young men, of eighteen or twenty years of age. The rebel cavalry force seems to have been small. The prisoners generally affirm that Bragg is in chief command, and that they have a force of from fifteen thousand to twenty-five thousand, among whom is A. P. Hill's division, from Lee's army. There is no doubt of Hoke's presence with them, and they have great confidence in him. At the orderly sergeant in a regiment of which Governor Vance was colonel. Some of the prisoners foolishly boast that Kin-ston will prove another Petersburg to us and doubtless believe it. Should we approach nearer to the town they hope to do wonders by the aid of the ram at

A Horrible Affair.

Kinston.

the Fort Smith (Ark.) New Era, Feb. 11. Six heavily ironed prisoners came apon the Lotus day before yesterday, from the Lotus day before yesterday, from whom was G. W larksville, among whom was G. Hutchinson, formerly chaplain of the st colored Kansas infantry. The names of the other five are W. Farmer, 1st Arkansas cavalry; R. H. Atwell, 2d Kansas cavalry; John Sharks, 2d Ar-kansas infantry, and C. O. Kimball, citizen, formerly of the 2d Kansas cavalry, and more recently a lieutenant in the 2d Arkansas. Ex-Chaplain Hutchinson, who re-

signed his position in the army some time last spring, in order to follow the real bent of his inclinations with more leisure, stands charged with heavy swindling operations upon the Government and people. How far he is incriminated with the deeds of the other risoners cannot be ascertained until ifter more thorough investigation of the

The other prisoners stand charged with torturing our respectable ladies over a slow fire till they were horribly nutilated about their heads, shoulder and feet, and with ravishing them, from the effects of which one died and the others were made cripples for life. One of the prisoners also stands charged with additional crimes upon the body of one of the victims which pen would shudder to record.

The object of the cruel wretches was

to obtain some money, a considerable amount of which these ladies were supposed to have in their possession. They ived about seventy-five miles below his place, in the vicinity of Clarksville. Three of the unfortunate victims are now at the latter place under medical treatment. Their houses were also burned down. Information was recolved there day before yesterday, and seven other persons had been put in frons at Clarksville, charged with being eccomplices in the above crimes We give the details of this horrid officer who conducted the preliminary investigation at Clarksville. A full trial will undoubtedly develop all the facts in the case, and justice be fully

meted out.

A gentleman just returned from the West, after much experience in cotton culture on the Lower Mississippi, gives denlorable accounts respecting the dedeplorable accounts respecting the de-precations of guerrillas. Since the withrawal of a considerable portion of the arge tracts of valuable lands have been abandoned, the attempt to grow cotton under present difficulties, being considered wholly impracticable. Guerrillas destroy or steal everything beyond our picket lines, so that the prospects of a large yield the present season are enjoyed no longer. The guerrillas are made up from both armies but for the most part are Constructed. armies, but for the most part are Confederate deserters. The latter operate with more impunity, from the fact that when captured they produce their pa-pers, and claim the treatment accorded to prisoners of war. But for this, guer-rillas as a class would be much more summarily dealt with.

Negro laborers are so intimidated.

that most of them depend for subsitence on the various camps. Even if disposed to venture into the fields, few of them would find anything to do. Another discouragement arise from the demor-alization and disorder everywhere pre-vailing, so that who ever owns merchandise is pretty sure to leose it by swindling or robbery, or false charges, or some other means best known to the cormorants who throng the military

exceptions from Cairo down The draft commences in all the Congressional districts in Maryland except the Fourth, to-day,

A Chapter on Suicides.

considerable space to the subject of sui-cides, which are probably more frequent in that city than in any other of the world. Of the suicides occurring lately, he says: One of them is generally regretted. He was a perfect gentleman, an interesting companion, and one of the frankest, most generous fellows to be seen. In a pliant hour (his confiding life was full of them) he indorsed a friend's note for \$6,000. His friend was anable to take up the note at maturity M. Lainel (the indorser) spent the whole day on which the note fell due in atday on which the note fell due in at-tempting to procure the necessary amount of money. He knocked at every door and not one door could or would assist him. Then he went to his home in the Avenue Gabriel, dismissed his servants and blew out his brains. So his life was not worth so much as the risk of losing \$6,000. The other morning the tenants of a house in the Rue St. Antoine were unable to open the front door, although it was late, the postman was thundering at the door. They entered the porter's lodge and found man, wife and daughter attired in their Sunday elethes and dead A in their Sunday clothes and dead. A chafing dish, with fragments of charcoal, told the tale. A sheet of paper placed on the table related their history.

some provincial town, where they drove some petty trade. They were unfortunate in their ventures. Everything they had was sold to satisfy process of law, and still all their debts were unpaid. They gave notes for this remnant and came up to Paris or etrieve their fortunes. They obtained a porter's lodge in the Rue St. Antoine. The daughter, a comely girl of some two and twenty, found employment as a laundress. Their industrious and regular habits commanded the respect of the neighborhood. One of their notes for \$30 was about to fall due. The harsh provincial creditor gave them notice that if the note was unredeemed he would do his best to oust them from the lodge they occupied. They had laid by \$15 to meet the note, but notwithstand-Slo to meet the note, but not with ing all their exertions the remaining all their exertions the remaining the mould not be procured. Weary of unsuccessful struggles, and despairing of the future (which seemed to them full of menaces), they all three resolved to die. Here the life of each of them

They had been well-to-do people in

provincial town, where they some petty trade. They were un-

to die. Here the life of each of them was not worth five dollars!

Dr. Vernon told some friends a few nights since the following true story:
When I was manager of the Grand Opera a man, some fifty years old, tall, well built and handsome, entered my office. We were searcely left alone office. We were scarcely left alone when he knelt at my feet and said to me in a voice trembling with emotion. "Sir, it is in your power to save my honor and restore peace to my life." I was a good deal puzzled by this commencement, and I asked! "In what way?" "By engaging me at the Grand mencement, and I asket: "In what way?" "By engaging me at the Grand Opera." "Are you a tenor?" "No, sir." "A bass?" "No, sir." "A bass?" "No, sir." "Ah! you are a dancer?" "I never danced in my life." "Well, then, if you are nother a circum to the contraction of the contraction. my me." Wel, iten, it you are neither a singer nor a dancer, how can you expect me to engage you at the Grand Opera?" "As a figurant, but upon one absolute condition." "What is that absolute condition?" "That I shall full without a rival the perts of is that absolute condition?" "That I shall fill without a rival the parts of popes, kings and emperors." "Without a rival?" "Yes, sir; I must have the monopoly of these parts; it is the condition sinc qua non of my engagement. I feel that I owe you some explanation of my request and this stipulation. My story is this? I married a woman this: I married a woman younger than myself, and I adore her as I adored her on her wedding day although we have now been married about twelve years. I have discovered for some months past that my wife's tenderness for me has sensibly cooled. I would hide the knowledge from my eyes, but I cannot conceal the fact that my prestige is declining. I am persuaded that were I to appear before her three times a week, arrayed in gold and pur-ple, covered, with glittering arms, my brow circled with a tiara or crown, my brestige and her love would be restored beg of you, sir, do engage me; satisfy my ambition, give reality to my dream.

I do not care about salary. I have enough to support me. My life is in your hands. If you reject my request, I am a dead man."

While he spoke, says Dr. Vernon, big tears coursed down his cheek. I could not refuse him; besides, we were then rehearsing Scribe and Halevy's La Juive, and we wanted a man of his size nd appearance to represent the Pope with dignity, for his Holiness figures in the solemn procession of the first act of this work. After a few minutes reflec tion, I said to my visitor, whose heart panted, and eyes whose were fixed on mine, "I will engage you, Sir." "And I may fill the part I would take "'
'Yes, I will give you a monopoly of
those parts." The words were not out of my mouth before he fell on his cnees and covered my coat-tail with cisses. The following week he made his first appearance on the stage of the Grand Opera in Robert le Diable, when he represented le Prince de Sicile, father of the Princesse Isabella, with a great deal of majesty. He made himself a superb head. He was remarkably handsome. The morning after his maiden appearance, I received through the post office a short note in these words: "Heaven bless you! She was at the opera last night. She saw me. I have regained the treasures of her tenderness. I owe my happiness to you. All my blood is yours. Take it when you please." Of course I didn't take his

blood. Soon after this incident occurred the Chamber of Deputies seemed inclined to diminish the amount of money granted to the Grand Opera. I resigned place as manager. Maybe I ought, place as manager. Maybe I ought, be-fore I quitted the Grand Opera, to have recommended in an especial manner this man to my successor. I confess that I neglected this duty. It was a fatal forgetfulness. When I returned from a long journey I on my desk a second letter from that person. He waste to me. wrote to me:

"Sir: I am the victim of odious ca bles. The new director, not satisfied with taking from me the part of Pope, which I created with so much success in 'La Juive,' obliged me to appear as one of the mob. She saw me in my plebian attire, and I feel that her love s going to leave me now forever. It your kindness does not come to my assistance all is over with your faithful servant." I consulted the date of this inquiries and I found that a fortnigh before my return the poor fellow was discovered hanging by the neck, dead,

in his chamber.

I had pointed out to me the other day as he crawled in the sun, which shone brightly and warmly in the garden of the Palace Royal, a man who had repeatedly thrown himself into death's arms and was as often spurned, just as you have seen at Point Comfort the see oss back on the shore the chip which you would launch for the ocean to toy with it. Fifty odd years ago-he is not eighty years old—he was a prompter at the Odeon Theatre. He fell madly in love with a beautiful actress of that theatre. He told her how he loved her. She laughed in his face and called him an impertinent fellow. went to the bridge, got on its para-pet, fired a pistol at his heart and leaped into the river. Boatmen were attracted by the flash and report of the pistol, he was rescued from the water and carried to the Hotel Dieu, where Dupuytren attended him. In two months he was well enough to resume his place at the theatre. As the news papers had published the cause of hi suicide he hoped that the beautiful actress would prove less insensible than before. He paid her for a twelvemonth all those attentions which are apt to soften women's hearts. They made no impression upon her. He went home and cut his throat with a razor.

A medical student who lived in an A medical student who lived in an adjoining chamber was awoke by the death-rattle of the poor fellow. He burst into the room, sewed up the gash and saved the unhappy man's life. He was kept to his bed for months by this

another. Hearing that some theatrical agent was organizing a company for Mexico, he obtained a place in it as leader of the orchestra. When the ship A correspondent from Paris devotes reached Vera Cruz, the vomito negro was raging with unaccustomed violence. Every actor, actress, sailor and ship's of-ficer perished, all except the ex-prompter of the Odeon. He went to Mexico and established himself as a music teacher. He was giving a lesson one day to a class of twenty-five young men when an earthquake occurred. house fell and all the young men were killed; he alone escaped, as he hap-pened to be standing on the hearth with his back leaning on the mantle-piece. He was taken from his perilous position by a ladder. He made a respectable fortune in Mexico, and he is living here quite as enamored of life as any maiden bride. He will probably attain ninety or one hundred years, and then expire or one hundred years, and then expir as the exhausted candle after co ing all the grease which remains in th

Baltimore Story Panic in Richmon Caused by Sheridan's Proximity. BALTIMORE, March 14.-A returned Union prisoner, who reached Annapolis to-day direct from Richmond, communicates some interesting intelligence in relation to the state of affairs at Rich. mond and Sheridan's movements say he was confined in Castle Thunder and through the friends of Union citi zens incarcerated there obtained muc information relative to events transpiring, upon which the Richmond paper

Saturday night last Richmond was thrown into a state of intense ex citement by the announcement that Sheridan was nearthe city. The alarm pells were rung, and all the home guards and every available man that could be spared was hurried off to repel the Yaga kees, who were said to be at the Beav Mills Aqueduct, on James river, some 20 miles from the city, destroying the canal, which is the main feeder of Richmond.

The excitement continued all night and increased to a panic throughout Sunday and down to Monday morning When he left the excitement still pre vailed. It was understood that Sheri dan had succeeded in the destruction of the aqueduct, blowing it up with gun-powder, and it would take at least six nonths to repair the damages done by

During Sunday afternoon Rickett' livision passed Castle Thunder in grea haste on the way to meet Sheridan There is a ferry near the aqueduct, and it was believed that Sheridan's purpose was to cross the James and strike the Danville railroad near the coal fields where there is an extensive bridge, de stroy that and thus complete the de struction of the communications of Richmond, and then make a junction with General Grant. Movements indicating preparations for an abandonment of Richmond have been in progress congrigation. sometime. The heavy machinery for manufacturing iron has been removed. also the machinery of their percussion cap factory, and all the carpenters in town were at work filling a large gov rnment order for packing boxes.

The high water in the James hadsub-

The high water in the sames have sided so much that the boat which considers from Richmond could veys passengers from Richmond could not pass above Rocketts, as she had been doing previously. From this circum-stance is hoped that Sheridan will find ess difficulty in crossing the streams in his line of march.

The Speculations in the Indian Bureau. The Interior Department imbroglio daily developes more rapidly and fully. Some six or eight years ago issued to the Sac and Fox Indians, in Kansas, in payment for the erection of buildings upon their new reservation farther West. This serin was subsefarther This scrip uently made interest bearing, and by ts tenor was to be redeemed out of th proceeds of the sales of the reservation These lands are some of the best in th state, and were sold about two months ago, the Secretary and Commissione ago, the Secretary and Commissioner being large purchasers. Previous to the sale the scrip had nearly all been pur-chased, as is alleged, by what may be termed "the Interior Department ring," at an average of about \ per cent. of its par value. It will be profit of sixty per cent, and several year interest on three hundred thousand dol ars amounts to a snug little sum.

Another transaction, boldly charged upon these officials and their friends, is ven worse than the foregoing. enormity almost surpasses belief. The charge is no less than connivance at the sales by the agents of the department of Indian goods to the rebels in Arkans and Texas, instead of distributing them among the tribes for which the were ostensibly purchased, and a di vision of the spoils among the members of the "ring." This neglect of the Indians may account for their hostilit and union with the rebels in the South west. The matter should be fully in vestigated at once, both in justice t the officials complained of and to the Indians. These charges are of the Indians. These charges are of the gravest character, and if proved, should cover the parties with infamy. The atter charges involve treason blackest character.

The Harbor of Baltimore. The serious interruption to navigaion which Baltimore suffered during the recent cold weather, the harbon being for several days together com-pletely blockaded by ice, has attracted he attention of the city authorities, and n the Council Monday evening, a resolu tion was adopted authorizing the Com mittee on the Harbor to prepare a law and endeavor to get it through the Legislature, appropriating \$50,000 fo the purpose of keeping the harbor open during the winter months. It is de-signed, by the Council, if the action o the Legislature should be favorable, t appropriate a similar sum, in order cure the construction of an ice boat which will cost about \$100,000, and which will prove available under all circumstances in clearing the ice from the harbor. The proposition is looked upon with favor by several prominent merchants, and it is believed that proper efforts used with the Legislature will be successful in getting the desired appropriation. Of the readiness of the City Council to act there i no doubt.

Tragic Occurrence. On Wednesday last, a tragedy was

nacted at Wye Farm, Queen Anne county, Maryland, which involves the name of one of the oldest families in that State. The facts in full are these:

John B. Paca, one of the wealthies farmers in Maryland, and extensively known as a descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, with his three sons, all young men grown John, Paul Jones and Tilghman, wen to an adjoining farm, to which the father laid claim as part owner, and after som altercation, being armed with double-barreled shot-guns, fired at and instant-ly killed Alfred Jones and young John B. Paca, the former an uncle of the latter, and the latter also nephew and cousin of the murderers. The farm in dispute had been confiscated because the decea Paca had been in the rebel army, and purchased by Colonel Paca. He order ed the deceased and uncle to le which they refused doing, and the tragedy. Col. Paca and his two treville jail awaiting trial.

Capture of Sue Munday and other Guer

LOUISVILLE, March 13 .- An exped ion of fifty United States soldier which was sent out from here on Satur day, surrounded a barn in Webster, Mea county yesterday morning, and captured the three noted guerrillas, Sue Munday, alias Jerome Clark, Magruder, and Henry Metcalf, after some resistance in which three of our men were slightly and a fourth mortally wounded. The prisoners were brought here by the steamer Morning Starthis morning, and lodged in the military prison. Ma-

kept to his bed for months by this gruder is suffering from a recent wound, misfortune, and when he returned to and is not likely to recover.

Items of News. It is claimed that the oldest man in the world resides in Caledonia, Colum-bia county, Wisconsin. The name of the person is Joseph Crele. He was born in Detroit, and the record of his baptism in the Catholic church of that city shows that he is now one hundred and thirty-nine years old. Crele was married in New Orleans one hundred and nine years ago, whence he removed to Prairie du Chien while Wisconsin was yet a province of France. He now resides with a daughter by his third resides with a daughter of his carry wife, who is over seventy years of age. The old gentleman is quite active, can walk several miles, and, to crown all,

A gang of deserters and bounty jumpers have been on a raid in Atlantic county, N. J. On last Saturday morn ing they broke open a store at Wey-mouth. A party of the neighbors turn-ed out and pursued them to a swamp. brisk skirmish ensued, each party being armed with shot guns. After ex-changing a number of shots the thieves retreated into the swamp, leaving two of their guns and nearly all their plunler in the hands of their pursuers. of them are believed to have been wounded. An expedition has been organized to rid the county of the nuisance, which will doubtless prove suc-

"Ambassadors from Madagascar, says the Nord, "are said to have left Tamatava on the 23d of December for New York, Paris and London, and are believed to be provided with the neces-sary powers for negotiating and signing treaties with the three countries. Their stay in the United States will probably extend over two months, as they have to make purchases on account of the Government; consequently they will not arrive in Europe until about the end of April.'

The Lowell (Mass.) Courier states as a strange fact, that a few months ago an old gentleman fell dead in the high way of a town or city of this State, or whose person was found twenty of thirty thousand dollars, in bills, on one bank-many of them much worn and mutilated. They were offered at the bank, and the officers were obliged to call a meeting of the directors, in order o ascertain (so old where some of them) f the bank had ever made any such

ssues. A laborer in the Treasury Department, named Davis, while engaged in sweeping the building on Saturday evening, found a package containing one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, which, with rare honesty for these erate times, he returned to Secre-

tary McCulloch. The Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, Judge Hughes, late of the Court of Claims, and J. H. Bradley, have been retained to defend Miss Harris, who recently killed Burroughs, a clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington.

There is a strange story affoat in Montreal to the offert that a Commission.

treal to the effect that a Commissioner on the part of the Washington Government has been in that city for weeks negotiating with the leader of the Annexation party, and obtaining information as to the feeling of the people on the subject of a union of Canada with the United States.

The citizens of Spencer county, Indiana, have struck oil. Four springs have been discovered in the vicinity of Rockport. The Rockport Umpire is full of oil. It contains a communication engthy and oily, which locates the oil prings near that town.

There is quite an excitement at Toronto Canada caused by controversies between those of the business men who are willing to take American silver at par and those who demand a discount. The Board of Trade are among the latter, and recommended four per cent. as the proper rate.

Several Unionists lately fled from Texas to Matamoras for asylum, and were forcibly taken from the American Consulate, and delivered over as prisoners to the Confederates. The new American Consul, Mr. Wood, was ordered to His flag was torn down by mob in the presence of the Franco-Mexican officials, who made no effort to stop the outrage.

On Monday afernoon, a Government teamster, name unknown, while attempting to turn his wagon, which was heavily laden, on Market street, near Jackson, in Nashville, unfortunately drove over an embankment into the hackwater, which is some thirty or forty feet deep at that point, and driv and wagon disappeared, and have not since been found. Fifteen guerrillas, headed by

Thompson, recently made a dash into the town of Hammondsville, Hart county, Ky., robbing its citizens and stores with impunity. The citizens cap-tured two of them, Lewis Porter and the notorious Ben. Cofer. urned over to the United

The damages to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal are thus reported Officially Dam No. 5, above Williamsport, washed away; the stone aqueduct, two hundred feet high, at Williamsport, fallen in; the stone culvert, four miles below, carried away; three breaks near Sharps-burg, three more at Edward's Ferry, and four between Seneca and Georgetówn.

A brutal murder was perpetrated in New Haven on Saturday evening. A returned soldier, John Erlay, became engaged in a dispute with John Donnelly, a town pauper, relative to the payment for some liquor, when Donnelly seized a butcher's-knife and plunged it into Erlay's heart.

A corporal of a squad of men, having a deserter in charge in Philadelphia, fired at the fellow as he attempted to escape, yesterday, but the shot took effect upon a widow lady named Hancock, wounding her dangerously. Such recklessness is utterly inexcusable. John G. Nicolay, the President's pri vate Secretary, was on Saturday nominated and his nomination unanimously confirmed by the Senate, as Consul to Paris, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of John Bigelow.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, off Pass Cavallo, Texas, of the English schooner Mathilde, by the gunboat Penobscot. She had a cargo of cotton, bagging, liquors and rope. She cleared from Matamoras for Havana.

The Hon. W. A. P. Dillingham, Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, has been appointed to take charge and dispose of confiscated Rebel property in Mississippi. He has acepted the appointment. Dates from Mobile via Nashville re-

port great distress among the poor classes of Mobile. Forrest has his head-quarters at West Point, Miss. His comnand is scattered for a hundred miles around. The steamer Post Boy burst her boiler

and was totally destroyed on the 5th instant, 25 miles above New Orleans. Two The Flax Cotton Company's mill at Lockport, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss \$75,000; insured

or S10,000. Over \$2,000,000 worth of property is said to have been destroyed at Eastport, Miss., by a freshet in the Tennessee river.

Trains have again commenced running on the Ohio and Mississippi and the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Rail-A daughter of John C. Breckinridge,

who has been attending school at Louis ville, Ky., is to be sent through the rebel lines to he father. A railway is to be built in Palestine. will connect Jaffa with Jerusalem vill be about forty miles long, with a

harbor at Jaffa, will cost a half a million nounds sterling. Coffee in San Francisco on the 1st of February was selling below the cost of mportation, in consequence of the ex-

The Canadian Parliment has voted a

RATES OF ADVERTISING. BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS, \$12 a year per square of ten lines; ten per cent. increase for fractions of a year.

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

PATENT MEDICINES and other adver's by the Quarter column, Business CARDs, of ten lines or less, one year, Business Cards, five lines or less, one gal and other Notices—

Items of News.

The United States transport steamer Thorn was blown up by a torpedo in Cape Fear river, just below Fort Anderon, on the afternoon of the 4th instant. and sunk in mid-channel within two minutes afterwards, the crew barely escaping with their lives. As the river was thoroughly dragged, and all the tor-pedoes removed after the evacuation of Fort Anderson, it is supposed that the torpedo had been recently planted by some prowling band of rebels, probably with a view of blowing up one of the Union transports going out of the river loaded with paroled prisoners.

The Hon. Chas. W. Bradley, formery Secretary of State of Connecticut and United States Consul to China under President Pierce, died on Wednesday last. He was considered the best versed in Chinese history, language and man-ners of any living American.

Several chiefs of the Winnebagoes had a talk with the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to-day, preliminary to a treaty for their removal from Dacotah o the Omah reservation, in Nebraska Sir Frederick Bruce, the new English to the English Legation in this country during the negotiation of the Ashbur on treaty, and subsequently held office in Newfoundland.

A large number of the old residents of Wilmington and the surrounding country have taken the oath of allegi-ance. The Provost-Marshal's office is constantly thronged, chiefly by those who wish to resume business in the town, and those who have property of heir own to save, or the goods, chattels and effects of absconding Rebels left in

The two houses of the rebel Congress, which were to have adjouned on Saturday last, postponed their adjournment till yesterday, at the request of Jeff. Da-yas, who informed them that he desired their presence in the rebel capital for a few days longer, as he expected to have something of importance to lay before

Oil is said to have been "struck" at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island. A company is talked of and specimens are already on exhibition. Last year's Police report shows that the station-houses in this city gave lodg-

ings to 56,929 drunkards during that pe An Alderman in Augusta, Maine, has set the good example of personally going into the ranks to aid in filling the

city quota.
The exchange of prisoners under the recent arrangement at Varuna Landing, between Col. Mulford and the Rebel agent, is progressing very rapidly. It is now positively asserted that Sena-tor Wilkinson will not be appointed to the Indian bureau. Commissioner Dole is represented as again having the inide track with the President. A court in Dayton O., has awarded a

reach of promise of marriage. Miss Julia Cobb, a sister of Sylvanus lobb, committed suicide at Wisconsin few days since, by hanging herself in her father's cellar. H. C. Beckwith, the Hartford horse

financier, has purchased, for \$6,000, the black stallion "Black Diamond," eight ears old, raised in Vermont-a beautiful horse and a fast trotter. At a Christmas celebration by a contraband school at Norfolk, the teacher asked the little darkeys whose birthday

they were celebrating, and they all, with one voice, cried out, "General Butler's." Brigham Young is perfectly neutral. n a recent sermon he said: North prays that their swords may strike into the heart of every rebel, and I say. Amen! And the South prays that the North may be cut down on a thousand battle-fields, and again I say,

Amen!' Lieut. Wilson, son of the Massachuetts Senator, has been appointed to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the Colored One of the most celebrated of the

fighting regiments of New York, with every officer from its Colonel down, have taken a vow to serve the popular cause in Mexico, as soon as they are out of our war with the Rebels. A Toledo firm are manufacturing a "Ben Butler" pen. It is to be hoped that the (Ben Butler) pen will prove mightier than the (Ben Butler) sword.

The Abolitionists of Rhode Island, have nominated Hon. Thos. A. Jencks for re-election in the Eastern, and N.F. Dixon in the Western district. There was a fearful storm of sleet in New Foundland on last Saturday, which prostrated the telegraph line between

Frands Brook and Bay of Despair, Every exertion has been made to repair it and the line will soon be in vorking order.

No more of the 3 cent fractional currency is to be issued, in view of the coin pieces authorized to be substituted by act of Congress. That which will be eturned to the Treasury, will not be eissued.

yesterday that peace commissioners had arrived at City Point from Richmond, but no credit was given to the report. The new freight depot of the Philadelphia and Ericrailroad, at Fifteenth and Market streets Philadelphia, has been so far completed that business can be transacted there. Richmond papers of Monday last fully

dmit Sheridan's wholesale destruction of canal and railroads, and also add that ie was unopposed. Count Wydenbruck was yesterday presented to the President by Secretary eward, as minister from Austria.

usual complimentary and friendly salu-

tations were exchanged.

Preaching vs. Practice. A Washington correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser relates the following:

"Speaking of horse-cars reminds me f an incident that occurred in one a few days since, in which colored people The car was filled among the passengers were Senator Sumner, the champion of contraband rights in the cars, and Lazarus W. Powell, the pro-slavery peace Senator from Kentucky. Two colored ladies entered: Mr. Sumner did not see them Mr. Powell, with great courtesy arose surrendered his seat to of the ladies in behalf of whose Mr. S. had been so eloquent in the Senate. Mr. S. retained his seat with the lady standing by his side. Finally Mr. Powell suggested the proper course him to pursue by saying: "Sumne why don't you give that lady your seat?" Mr. S. began to squirm, and finally replied he did not resign his seat to any body. But Powell was unrelenting and the distinguished defender of equal rights was forced to give way to his ebony fellow-passenger. He talks ad-mirably.

A Sad Fate and a Warning. Some years ago a motherless little girl vas adopted by a respectable family in

Easton, Pa., and named after her adopted parents. She was carefully raised. well educated, and grew up to be an insociates, however, corrupted her mind, and only last fall she threw herself into the arms of some reckless adventurer, who took her to Philadelphia. A short time ago, she was found in the streets by the police of that city, an abandoned, diseased outcast, and taken to the Alms House. Ascertaining her residence to be in Northampton county, she was removed thither, where she died in a few days. Such is the brief and sad history of a young woman of twenty, who might have been an ornament to society, might have been an ornament to society, had she chosen to walk in the path of honor and virtue. Let her tate be an example and a warning to the poor de luded, giddy creatures who in these million dollars for the permanent dedays of recklessness, more than any fense of the country; also \$350,000 for previous time, are rushing headlong to the expense of volunteers on the frontier. | ruin, in all our towns and villages. - Ex.