fancies of dawning womanhood to delight it. All toil would be torn from mind labor, if but another heart grew into this present, soul quickening it, warming it, cheering it, bidding if ever God speed. Her face would make a halo rich as a rainbow atop of all such noisome things as we lonely souls call trouble. Her smile would illuminate the blackest of clouded cares; and darkness that now seats you despondent in your solitary chair, for days together, weaving bitter fancies, dreaming bitter dreams, would grow light and thin, and spread and float away, chased by that beloved smile. Your friend, poor fellow dies; never mind that, gentle clasp of her fingers, she steals behind you telling you not to weep is worth ten friends.

Your sister, sweet one, is dead-buried. The worms are busy with all her fairness. How it makes you think earth is nothing but a spot to dig graves upon! She says she will be a sister; and the waving curls, as she leans upon your shoulder touch your cheek, and your wet eve turns to meet those other eves. God has sent his angel surely. Your mother, alas for it, she is gone! Is there any bitterness to a youth alone and homeless, like this? You are not alone. She is there: her tears softening yours. her grief killing yours, and you live again to assauge that kind sorrow of hers! Then these children, rosy, fair haired; they do not disturb you with their prattle now. They are yours.-Toss away there on the green sward. Never mind the hyacinths, the snowdrops, the violets, if so they are there. The perfume of their beautiful lips is

worth all the flowers in the world. No need now to gather wild boquets to love and cherish. Flower, tree, gun, all are dead things. Things lovelier hold your soul; and she, the mother. sweetest and fairest of all, watching, tending, caressing; till your own loving heart grows pained with jealousy. You have no need of a cold lecture to teach thankfulness; your heart is full as they entered, make the most of my of it; no need now, as once, of bursting blossoms, of tree taking life and greenness, to turn thought kindly and thankfully: for ever beside you there is bloom. and ever beside you there is fruit, for which eye, heart and soul are full of unknown, unspoken, because unspeakable. thank offerings.

Marriage of Cousins. Some very interesting facts in connection with the subject of marriages of consanguinity have just been put on record by a French statistician. He carried on his investigations in the town of Batz, in the French department of the lowa Inferieure. Having selected forty-six cases of consanguineous marriages, he examined the husbands, wives and children, both in regard to their physical and intellectual development, and made inquiries concerning the families examined, and their ancestors, through the assistance of the mayor, pas tor, and oldest inhabitants. Combining the statistics thus collected, he has found that intermarriages do not bring about disease, idiotey, or malformation. However, it is important to mark that these results are attributed by the writer to the favorable climate of the locality, and to the general habits, hygiene, and morality of the inhabitants, as well as to the absence of all hereditary disease. The town of Batz is situated upon a peninsula, bounded on one side by the rocks of the sea-shore, and on the other by salt marshes. The air is pure, and the most frequent winds are from the north, northeast and north-The number of inhabitants is about 3,300. They have little communication with other parts of the country, and their occupation is almost confined to the preparation of salt. They are very intelligent, almost all the adults being able to read. The morality is of the highest stamp, prostitution being unknown. Theft and murder have not the upper atmosphere. This cold air occurred within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Mothers nurse their children till they are fifteen months old, and the general food of the population is of the vegetable class. There are, at present, in Batz forty-six consanguineous pairs of first cousins, five unions between second cousins, thirtyone marriages of third cousins, and ten of cousins in the fourth degree. From the five unions of second cousins there have been twenty-three children, none of whom have presented any congenital deformity. The thirty-one marriages of third cousins have produced one hundren and twenty children, all healthy; and the marriages of fourth cousins have given rise to twenty-nine children, all sides, and rubbing downward. After of whom, with the exception of those a few smart rubs his sides began to who died of ague, were strong and healthy at the period of examination. The writer contends that such facts as the foregoing prove that consanguineous | then grasping one hind leg with both marriages by no means lead to the de-

generation of the race. AUTOGRAPHS.-Josh Billings expres ses our views on the subject of autographs precisely. He thus replies to an anxious correspondent who asked for his autograph: "We never furnish ortograffs in less quantities than bi the packig. It is a biziness that grate men it came to his fore legs, and then graspnave got into, but it don't strike us az being profitable nor amusing. We furnished a neat and very dear friend our ortograff a few years ago, for 90 days, and it got into the hands ov one of the banks, and it cost us \$275 tew get it back. We went out of the bizziness hen, and havenot hankered for it since.'

Bell, of Baltimore, a Presbyterian, has - " How strange it is," said Pat, as seen promoted by the Sultan to the dishe trudged along on foot one hot sultry tinguished office of Lord Admiral in day, "that a man never meets a team Chief of the Turkish navy, without going the same way he is !" sacrificing his religious principles.

Light to the property of the p

Abusing General Scott.

VOLUME 66.

Anecdote of General Sir Chas. James

Napier.

than I gave myself credit for, in the

horror of my first thoughts; indeed my

agony was great, and strong doses

down the terrible spasms which frac-

The doctors set my leg crooked, and

t the end of a month, when standing

This made me very unhappy, and the

vas I, at seventeen, desperately in love

let me have one night for considera

All that day and night were Miss

Massey's eyes before mine, but not soft

you marry me, but scornfully squinting

at my game leg. There was Massey

and there was I unable to do anything

but hop. The per contra were two ill-

reflection that they might again make

as they had done after the first. How

ever, my dear Miss Massey's eves carried

the day, and just as I had decided, she

and her friend, Miss Vandeleur, came

in the dusk, wrapped up in men's great

coats, to call on me; this was just like

the plug of a pretty Irish girl, and quite

repaid my courageous resolve: I would

after letting me kiss their hands, off the

fair incognitas went, leaving me

night passed with many a queer

feel, about the doctors coming like devi

imps to torture me. Be quick, quoth I

courage while it lasts. It took all that

day, and part of the next, to bind the

with bandages, which were tied to a

wooden bar, and tightened every hour

day and night: fainted several times

and when the two tormentors arrived

next day, after breakfast, struck my flag

saying, Take away your bandages for

I can't bear it any more. They were

taken off, and I felt in heaven. Not the

less so that my leg was straight; and it

There was in Limerick, a great coarse

woman, the wife of Doctor ----. When

she heard of my misfortune she said,

"Poor boy, I suppose a fly kicked his

spindle shanks." Being a little fellow

then, though now be it known, five feet

seven inches and a half high, this of-

fended me greatly, and as the Lord

would have it, she broke her leg just as

I was getting well. Going to her house

with an appearance of concern, I told

the servant how sorry I was to hear

and hurt its leg very much, and that I

had called to know if her leg was also

Where the Cold comes From.

Observations of the cold terms forsey

eral years, show that the icy wave comes

lown over the central portion of this

continent, striking our Western States

and passes over the ocean in a south-

easterly direction. The cold wave does

not affect the Pacific shore; it comes

down from the Artic regions upon the

Rocky mountains, and then turns east-

ward so that the first news we have of

it. days before it reaches here, is from

Minnesota, Nebraska and Utah. It fol-

waters, and spends itself over the Guli

streams, where it warms again, and

rising as it expands, is wafted back in

current is just the opposite to the warm

water current which we call the Guli

stream. That comes from the torrid

zone westerly, and is turned northward-

ly by the configuration of the lands, as

the cold air wave is eastward when it

strikes the mountains, and thence runs

along our coast affecting the climate of

the lands near it, till it loses itself in

the Northern ocean and ice. So God

has provided in nature for heat and cold

A Toad's Toilet.

Audubon relates that he once saw a

toad undress himself. He commenced

by pressing his elbows hard against his

burst open along his back. He kept on

rubbing until he had worked all his

skin into folds on his sides and hips;

hands, he hauled off one leg of his

pants the same as anybody would; then

he stripped off the other hindleg in the

same way. He then took his cast off

cuticle forward between his fore legs

into his mouth and swallowed it; then

by raising and lowering his head, swal-

lowing as his head came down, he

stripped off the skin underneath until

ing one of those with the opposite hand,

by considerable pulling stripped the

other, and by a single motion of the

head, and by swallowing, he drew it

from the neck and swallowed the

It is stated that Capt. John H.

whole.

mutually to effect each other.

lows the valleys and the course of the

that a bullock had kicked Mrs. -

hurt. She never forgave me.

or kicked a blackguard.

The

the happiest of lame dogs.

crooked job after the second fracture

tures of large bones produce.

可以表定 证据表示

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

Effects of the Decline in Gold. The N. Y. Herald of yesterday thus notices some of the effects of the recent

rapid decline in gold:

The business men of the country now begin to realize the evil effects of the financial policy and absurd gold bill legislation of the government, which forced lation of the government, which forced gold in July last to 285, and has left it a the capture of speculation eversince the suspension of specie payments. But for our fiscal mismanagement the premium would never have risen to the height from which it has fallen, and conse-quently the currency would have had a much more stable value, like that of England, between 1797 and 1821, when speculators had very little power over its value more than public opinion sanctioned. The secret of this lay in sanctioned. The secret of this lay in heavy faxation and avoidance of paper money inflation beyond ann amount needful for the purposes of commerce. The effect of heavy decline in the gold premium is beginning to show itself in

the extreme depression of government securities and the stoppage of the usual subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan. Speculative lots held on small margins have been pressed for sale, and the ne-cessities of investors among the financial and mercantile community have com pelled them to sell at a sacrifice. At the same time the general disturbance of all the values, and the temporary cessation of the foreign demand added to the possibility of a return of five-twenties from Europe has weakened faith in the maintenance of the present market prices, and induced a preference for currency over every other form of security. The general and not incorrect impression is, that we are drawing toimpression is, that we are drawing to-wards a lower range of values, and people are therefore providing them-selves with as much paper money as they conveniently can. In other words there is a strong disposition to realize and keep within the safest possible limits. of laudanum were necessary to keep

ip, my feet would not go together; one It appears at first somewhal anomal leg went in pleasant harmony with the ous that the decline of gold, which i other half way belween knee and ancle, equivalent to a corresponding appreciation of the currency, should cause but they flew off in a huff, at a tangent. heavy fall in government securities and almost suspend subscriptions by the people to the loan now on the market; but it must be remembered that a decline doctors said if I could bear the pain they would break it again, or bend it straight. My answer was, I will bear of gold involves a contraction of value anything but a crooked leg. Here then from which national securities cannot be wholly exempted. If five-twenty be winny exempted. If Network be bonds decline to 50 on a specie basis they would still be worth more than when they were 110 with gold as high as it was a little more than two months ago, and it is probable that the government securities will adjust themselves more or less like other marketable bonds to the value of the paper dollar. with Miss Massey, having a game leg in prospective, and in love with my leg also; so I said to the leg carpenter,

to the value of the paper dollar.

Large jots of the seven-thirty loan were offered to-day on the streets at 99½ without takers, so that the only loan the and tale telling; not saying Pig will government has to rely upon is at a dis-count of ‡ per cent. Until it returns to par, subscriptions to any considerable extent cannot be looked for; and meanlooking doctors tormenting me, and the while the expenses of the government are running on at a rate of nearly two millions and a half a day in excess of the revenue.

It is the intention of the bears to pre cipitate the decline as far as possible nd the parties at work have no insig nificant financial resources at their command. If they succeed in their designs they will add millions to their own riches, bankrupt three-fourths of the financial and commercial houses in the country, and leave the public treascommercial crash is bed and more imminent. If the "bear" party is left in control of the gold room the threatened panic, it is safe to say will be inevitable. It would not be will be inevitable. It would not be like any former panic witnessed in this country or any other, for its results would be destructive in proportion to the inflation which preceded it. If the panie of 1837 inflicted widespread ruin upon the commerce of the land, what will such a one as that produced by a fall in gold from 234½ in January to its present or a lower point be? The bank suspension which led to the panic o suspension which led to the panic of 1837 took place on a specie basis. But here we are on a paper money basis, with nothing to prevent collapse but opinion, unless those interested in the welfare of the country and the government step in to arrest the downward ld and defeat the ends o

the speculators.
Raising Negro Troops—The Rebels Going is now as straight a one I flatter myself, as ever bore up the body of a gentleman

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR |
DEP'T. ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENRAL'S
OFFICE, RICHMORD, Va., March 15, 185.
SIR: You are hereby authorized aise a company or companies of negro oldiers, under the provisions of the Act

of Congress approved March 13, 1865.
When the requisite number shall have been recruited they will be mustered into the service for the war, and muster rolls forwarded to this office panies, when organized, will be subject to the rules and regulations governing the provisional army of the Confederate States. By command of the Secretary

of War.

JOHN W. REILY, A. A. G.

To Major J. W. Pegram and Major Thomas P.
Turner, through General Excell:

It will be seen by the order of the
Secretary of War published above, that
the undersigned have been authorized
to proceed at once with the orrenization proceed at once with the organization f companies composed of persons of olor, free and slave, who are willing to volunteer under the recent acts of Congress and the Legislature of Virginia. t is well known to the country Gen. Lee has evinced the deepest interest in this matter as vitally important to the country. In a letter addressed by him to Lieut. Gen. Ewell, dated March 10, he says: "I hope it will be found 10, he says: "I hope it will be reacted to raise a considerable force

reat importance to the result of the first experiment, and nothing should be left andone to make it successful. The sooner this can be accomplished the better.

The undersigned have established a rendezvous on Twenty-first street, b tween Main and Parry streets, at the building known as Smith's Factory and every arrangement has been made to secure the comfort of the new recruits, and to prepare them for service. It is recommended that each recruit be furnished, when practicable. gray jacket and pants, cap and blanket, and a good, serviceable pair of shoes, but no delay should take place in for-warding the recruits in order to obtain

these articles.

The Governments, Confederate and State, having settled the policy of employing this element of strength, and this class of our population having given repeated evidence of their willing ness to take up arms in the defense of their homes, it is believed that it is only necessary to put the matter before them in a proper light to cause them to rally with enthusiasm for the preservation of the homes in which they have found contentment and happiness, and to save themselves and their race from the bar-barity invariably practiced upon them

by a perfidious enemy claiming to be Will not the people of Virginia, in this hour of peril and danger, promptly respond to the call of our loved Commander-in-Chief, and the demands of the Confederate and State Charles the Confederate and State Govern-

Will those who have freely given their sons and brothers, their mone and their property, to the achievement of the liberties of their country, now hold back from the cause their servants, who can well be spared, and who will gladly aid in bringing this fearful war to a speedy and glorious termination? Let every man in the State consider himself a recruiting officer, and enter at once upon the duty of aiding in the organization of this force by sending forward recruits to this rendezens. forward recruits to this rendezvous.

Every consideration, the independence of our country, the safety of our homes, the happiness of our families, and the sanctity of our firesides, all

and the sacetry of our firesdes, all prompt to immediate and energetic action for the defense of the country. Let the people but be true to themselves and the claims of duty, and our independence will be speedily secured, and peace be restored within our borders.

W. PEGRAM, Major P. A. C. S.

H. P. TURNER, Major P. A. C. S.

Senatorial Stealing.

It would only be reasonable to sup ose that men who have arrived at a position of sufficient prominence in heir respective States to be chosen to epresent them in the Senate of the United States, would at least possess the virtue of common honesty. One would not naturally expect to see the members of what should be the most upright and dignified body of the world ngaged in all kinds of petty official pilfering. But this is the age of stealing. Never in the history of this or any other nation was there such systematic and wholesale plundering of the public treasury as is going on among us to-day. Every public official, almost, seems to be affected by the mania that prevails. All seem to regard it as a right thing for them to filch all they an from the governmental coffers. The following correspondence of the Cincinati Gazette shows how dishonest the abolition United States Senators are. They are ready and eager to filch every cent they can from the impoverished treasury of the country." Of course, nothing else is to be expected. The cent they can from the impoverished treasury of the country." Of course, nothing else is to be expected. The moral tone of the party now in power is not sufficiently elevated to act as a check upon such things. Dishonest officials are the rule, and wide-spread official corruption is the order of the ay. We quote:
The Senate of the United States is, in

all matters of provisions for its own convenience, proverbially the most ex-travagant legislative body in the world. or its fifty-two members it spend 17,000 in stationery. The one hundred and ninety-two members of the House nly ask for their whole number \$12,000. The fifty-two members of the Senat nanage to consume in a session more ce than all the one hundred and ninety wo members of the House! They pay their secretary \$480 a year more than the House gives its clerks; and the clerks of their committees \$14 more per week. They order just four times as many of the expensive Congressional as does the House; and to be rief, their other expenses are in simi Mr. Senator Sherman has been con-

spicuous as a leader in this virtuous igidity of the Senate. A prying wretch, or whom capital punishment would be for whom capital punishment would be too mild a fate, thought he would look into one or two items of the virtuous Senator's little private accounts with the Government! His first discovery was the interesting fact that computing his mileage from Mansfield, Ohio, by the shortest route, the Senator has to spend (and draw therefor from the Treasury) \$530.49 for traveling to Wash-ington! Mr. William Johson, a memer of the House, lives in the same town out manages to get there for \$440. The Senator, who is one of most honest men n public life, has been too busy watch ng the rascality of the House in its exenditure of its own contingent fund discover this trifling leak out of the to discover this trifling leak out of the Treasury into his own own pocket. But that is a mere bagatelle. Mr. Senator Sherman may be readily excused for so trifling an accidental overcharge; but what shall we say of his friend, Mr. Senator "Jim" Lane, of Kansas. That incorruptible worthy lives (according to the Official Directory) in the town of Lawrence. He comes from there to Washington by the nearfrom there to Washington by the near-est travelled route, and he swears that it costs him two thousand one hundred nd sixty dollars. It bannens that the Representative from Kansas lives in the same town; but by some superior skill f his, he manages to get here at a cost o the government of only twelve hun ired and seventy-three dollars and sixty

There is another incorruptible Senator from the pleasant State of Kansas known unto men as Mr. Pomeroy. He s accredited as living in Atchison forty r fifty miles nearer to Washington the Mr. "Jim" Lane, but it costs him pre-cisely the same, \$2,160 to get here while Mr. Wilder, the representative, living back of Lawrence, can travel the extra fifty miles and get here for nearly half he money; or to put it accurately, for

But from the Kansas Senators nobody would expect anything else. Iowa ought to send men of a different stamp, nd it must be that curious facts a heir mileage need only to be called to their attention to be corrected. Senator Grimes lives in Burlington, on the Mississippi river; Mr. Senator Har-lan lives at Mount Pleasant, just one county west from Burlington, and Mr Representative Wilson, from the ex travagant House, lives at Fairfield, ins one county west from Mount Pleasant. Now it curiously happened that Mr. Senator Grimes charges the Government \$1,169 40 for traveling here from Burlington, and Mr. Senator Harlan \$1,606 40 from Mount Pleasant; while Mr. Representative Wilson is able to et here from Fairfield, just from ond both the economical Senators, for

5982 40.
It will be seen that Mr. Representa ive Wilder could get to Washington rom Kausas for \$1,273 60; and that Mr. Representative Wilson could get here from Iowa for \$982 50; but it costs that paragon of Senatorial modesty and virtue, Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, \$2,160, to get here from Racine, on the lower coast of Lake Michigan, almost down to Chicago! I will undertake to get there without the use of any of the dead-head tickets which the Senator has in his pocket, and stopping every night to sleep at a first-class hotel, for the odd sixty dollars, and leave him the round twenty-one hundred for stealings!

These are all the items of the Sena-Mr. Representative Wilson could get

These are all the items of the Sens torial mileage account that I have been able to procure. I called at the proper for more, but was pleasantly told that they were constrained to regard the accounts of Senators with the Government, left in the hands of the officers of the Senate, as private. officers of the Senate, as private. I happen, however, to know a way in which they can be shown to be not private; and I may have occasion yet to return to draw from them fresh illustra-

ions of Senatorial virtue and economy. Returning to "the Purity of the Fathers." "Subjugation" is bringing about a remarkable state of things at the south west. Under the management of Parson Brownlow and his friends, Tennes see must soon become such a place to live in as was never dreamed of in this

RETRIBUTION IN EAST TENNESSEE. The secesh left in East Tennessee are being "put through" by Parson Brown-low and the loyal courts. The Union low and the loyal counts. Int commen are prosecuting such of their old secesh neighbors as have any property for damages for what they suffered in for damages for what they suffered in the beginning of the rebellion, and the juries give any amount of damages asked. By this process the Union men intend to get all the property into their own hands. Brownlow's Knoxville Whig of the first mentions three cases of the sort; that of Parson Brownlow himself, who obtained a verdict of \$25. 000 damages against three secesh citizens; Horace Foster, the same amount rom other parties, and the heirs of Sam from other parties, and the neuron cam Pickens \$40,000 against others. Brown-low says the damages should have been put higher, but the juries gave all that was asked, and did not take five minutes o decide in either case, and he advises all Union men who have been robbed to commence suits. The fighting parson s not mollified either by his \$25,000 or

is not mollined either by his \$25,000 or his governorship, but cries out:

"Impoverish the villains—take all they have—give their effects to the Union men they have crippled and imprisoned—and let them have their 'Southern rights!' They swore they would carry on the war until they exhausted the last little negro, and lost their lands. Put it to them, is our advice, most religiously—fleece them, and vice, most religiously—fleece them, and let them know how other men feel when obbed of all they have! Let them be unished—let them be impoverishedet them be slain—and after slain, let hem he damned !!

If any are anxious lest the traitors of the South may fare too well in the re-constructed States, let them listen to Gov. Brownlow and be comforted.— Springfield Republican.

The Proposed Military Convention. The following correspondence be ween Generals Grant and Lee relative to a military convention to attempt a reconciliation of existing difficulties between the North and the South, is pub-

lished in the Richmond papers: INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. LEE. RICHMOND, Feb. 28.

To Gen. R. E. Lee Commanding, &c.
SIR: You will learn by the letter of
Gen. Longstreet the result of his second interview with Gen. Ord. The point as to whether yourself or Gen. Grant should invite the other to a conference is not worth discussing. If only you think the statements of Gen. Ord renthink the statements of Gen. Ord ren-ders it probably useful that the confer-ence suggested should be had, you will proceed as you may prefer, and are clothed with all the supplemental au-thority you may need in the consideration proposed, or for a military convention, or the appointment of a commis posed, or for a military conven sioner to enter into such an arrange ment as will cause at least temporary suspension of hostilities. Very truly JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LETTER OF GEN. R. E. LEE. HEADQ'S CONFEDERATE ARMIES, March 2, 1865.

To Lieut, Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Unit States Armies:

GENERAL: Lieut. Gen. Longstreet has informed me that in a recent con-versation between himself and Major Beneral Ord, as to a possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties by means of a military convention, Gen. Ord states that if I desired to have an interstates that it I desired to have an interview with you on the subject, you
would not decline, provided I have had
authority to act. Sincerely, desiring to
leave nothing untried which may put
an end to the calamities of war,
I propose to meet you at such
convenient deemed place as you may
designate, with hope that upon an interchange of views it may be found terchange of views it may be found practicable to submit the subjects of con-troversy between the belligerents to a convention of the kind mentioned. In uch event I am authorized to do what ever the result of the proposed interview

may render necessary or advisable.— Should you accede to this proposition, I would suggest that, if agreeable to you, we meet at the place selected by Gens. Ord and Longstreet for the interview

ord and Longstreet for the interview, at 11 A. M., on Monday next.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
R. E. LEE, General, &c.
C. S. Venable, A. A. G., Headquarters, March 7, 1865. LETTER OF LIEUT, GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES U.S., March 4th, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee. Commanding C. S. Armies GENERAL: Your two letters of the 2d inst., were received yesterday. In regard to any apprehended misunder-standing in reference to the exchange of political prisoners. I think there need be none. Gen. Ord or Gen. Longstree have probably misunderstood what I said to the former on the subject, or I may have failed to make myself under stood rossibly. A few days before the interview between Gens. Longstreet and Ord I had received a dispatch from General Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners, stating in substance that all prisoners of war who were or had been in close confinement or irons, whether under charges or sen-tences, had been ordered to City Point for exchange. I forwarded the substance of that dispatch to Lieut. Col. Mulford, assistant agent of exchange, and presumed it probable he had communica ted it to Col. Robert Ould. A day or two after an offender, who was neither prisoner of war nor a political prisoner was executed, after a fair, impartial trial, and in accordance with the laws of war,

and the usages of civilized nations. It was in explanation of this class of Longstreet in reference to my letter of Feb. 1, which will show my under standing on the subject proposed. Such authority is vested in the President of the United States alone. Gen. Ord could only have meant I would not refuse an interview on any subject in which I have a right to act, which, o course, would be such as are purely of a military character, and on the subject of exchange which has been entrusted to me. I have the honor to be very

respectfully your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. Andy Johnson's Inaugural.

The Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Courier has finally given to the ountry the maudlin speech of the Vice President, as taken down at the time Those who were present, say it is a gra-phic description of the scene: Fel' cizzens, this 's mos (hic) 'spicious mom't v' my zistence 'ni may (hic) say v' my l (hic) ife; ni' mere t' swear (hic) leshens t' ol Dabe 'n t' sport consushun, n' tseet consushun (hie) sported 'tall azurs. D'u (hie) know y am' [with emplassi] my name's And' Johnson' v Tensee n' im a pul a (hie) pul-le-an 'n ol Dabe's a pal-le-an n' im a plean (hie) an th' constushue d'rives 'is (hie) cons't. an th' constushue d'rives 'ts (hic) cons't from pleans. The consushun 's (hic) a stri (hic) ing sturment 'n I f'l'ere b'fore the Sen't that 'fi know (hic) mysel I'm a man n'a (hic) broth'n Amekin cizzen, and [with distinctness] I'm a proud listration' v th' fac that a (hic) plean'n a man from the (hic) ranks can be elv (hic) ated t' th' secon, t' th' secon [with marked emphasis] gif'in the place o' the Amekin people. Fel' cizzens, I'm a pleian 'n (hic) 'n two minitsnaf'n that point, f'r'l'm a pleean (hic) an 'twon time was a tailrs boy n'i teller wir rall (hic) pleans 'n, Old Dabe
'n the (hic) n' spreme Court d'rive
[with statesmanlike dignity] d'rive'r cons't' d'rive power from th' (hie) Amekin pleeans. But twom (hie) inits n'af on that point. Tensee's allers been loy'l'ni (hic) glore'n dressing my fel twom inits'nat on that (hic) point.

s'ported 't'all azurs. '

entences.

ciates of the Supreme Court, Mr. Johnson proceeded, I say t'u the (hic) Spreme Court'fi may be (hic) loud, I'm spreme Court'n may be (hic) loud, I'm a pel-be-an n'u rall pleeants and [brightening up,] you d'rive'r spreme power (hic) fr'm the' people'v th' Unitessets; so 'ru Mr. Secry Stan'n [turning to that genial son of Mars] so r'u [looking owlishly at the gentleman from Auburn] Mr. Secre-ry Soord (hic) n'u Mr. Secry — Secry, — Mister Sec (hic). [He had forgotten the name of the Secretary of Navy, and, sotto voce, asked assitance from a gentleman near vishes dictate. asked assitance from a gentleman near by,] so r'u Mr. Securwells, so r'u; ni wishted (hic) all tuorm innits na'fn wishted (nic) an tuorm mints name that (hic) point. I'ze born'n Tessee'ni'm a tailr an a pleean (hic) wir rall pel-lee-ans, n'i pro'se to stain the (hic) codsushun, n'i pr'ose t'

sport consushin (hic) fur-er-rall nole dabe's a pleean, so ru Fon Mister [turning to the Foreign Ministers wh were seated in front of him, attired i full Court costum,] so r'u; n'i say (hic) t'u fonmisters I'm a plean n'u rall pleans, fri'i'm a tail'r'll d'rive my const my (hic) power, d'rive my cons't foi th' (hic) Amekin people. [Here Mr. Hamlin informed Mr. 62, before the war: 1864-5. Johnson that his time was up, and his speech must be brought to a close, but he proceeded.] I'm nemekian cizzen

Total..............6,755 330,233, The total crop of 1861-2 was 459,410 ands. The figures of the Price Current (hic) but a min't na'f'n that point. When I wa (hic) srunning for (hic) Vice Preszent I said tnashville (hic) an' man talked 'bout th' (hie) consushun wa straitor; ni say now th' consushun (hie) must be 'staind'n s'ported an'how. Fel cizzens wir rall pleeans so r'u, n'im a pleean'n (hic) Ol Dabes a pleean so mi, but the consushun mus be (hic) (hic) that point,——[Here the inaugural was brought to a sudden close, y Mr. Hamlin, who insisted peremporily that he could wait no longer, that f he wouldn't stop and take the oath, ne must go without it. He stopped, in the middle of one of his most builliant

Our reporter assures us that the address, as given above, conveys no adequate idea of the length of the original, the official reporters for the Globe having indictionaly pruned it of its repetitions. The ideas, however, so clearly and elegentiations. and eloquently set forth, are conscientiously preserved N. Y., on the 14th inst. He was born in Quebec on the 14th of March, 1760. NUMBER 12.

Governor Curtin.

General Scott, we see, is catching in P. Gray Meek, editor of the Bellefonte it from the Abolition presses just now. He is a "Copperhead," and in his "dotage." There is nothing too severe Watchman, in his first issue after his elease pays the following handsome compliment to Governor Curtin. We to be said of the poor, old man, who, after a long career of usefulness, has sought that retirement which Republiare sure Mr. Meek has good ground for thus praising his Excellency. If Gov. an meetings will not allow him to en-Curtin had not deserved such praise it in peace. They will strive to force to attend them, and when he writes would never have come from the source it does. Mr. Meek is no flatterer, and etters to the committees, in which w can see no just cause for censure, because he does not unquivocally subscribe proves himself to be entirely fearless by his first issue, after being released from o all they think now and may think confinement in the loathsome military hereafter, they fall to cursing, like the very deal. They revile him in their prison at Harrisburg. Of the Governor he says : It gratifies us to see that Governor

We clip a specimen from the Indian-apolis Gazette, together with the letter which has called forth such an outburst of wrath. It is headed COPPERHEADISM.

It is astonishing how ready Copper head editors still are to applaud any thing said by a prominent Union mar that seems to exonerate rebels or to cen sure or condemn the loyal people of the North. Gen. Scott, the other day, wrote another stupid letter—the most stupid and silly thing he has written since his retirement—but it is a precious "crumb of comfort" to some of the NorthernCopperheads. It is his note to the New York Committee, excusing himself from participating in the cele-bration last Monday of our army victories, and is as follows:

NEW YORK, March 3.

Hon. C. P. Daily, Chairman, &c.:
DEAR SIR: I regret, on account of debility, I cannot take any part in the grand celebration of to-morrow, as I sincerely rejoice in our victories over rebels, which, with others impending, cannot fail soon to bring back into the Union, on terms of perfect equality in rights and duties, the outstanding States. Reciprocal respect and admiration have already, by the dint of hard fighting, been established between the gallant been established between the gamant veterans of the opposing armies, and this noble sentiment gives the hope that it may conquer the miserable hatred so general between non-complete the sentiment of the constitution of the con batants-Secessionists and Unionists This, indeed, would be the great conquest of the day. I remain, with high

Who but a copperhead or rebel sympathizer could write such a letter as this—except an old man in his dotage, as is the author, and influenced also most likely by childish envy and hatred towards some of our leading and most

iccessful military men?
The idea of the Southern States returning on terms of perfect equality in rights and duties is enough to stir the venom of this editor, and he berates the General through three quarters of a col-umn in the style quoted.—Lovisville

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail-

From the Third Annual Report of the perations of this road, just issued by the resident of the company, George W.

Cass, Esq., we gather the following ineresting facts and figures: The gross earnings of the road during e year 1864, from passenger travel freight, mail transportation, express companies, for use of track by Cleveland and Pittsburg road from Pittsburg to Rochester, rents. &c., were \$7,120 465.76 The expenses for transportation, motive power, maintenance of way, of cars, &c., were \$4,101,398 63—leaving a balance of 3.019.067.13. The income—net amoun is above, amounted to credit of income, from the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, and sale of 16.473 shares of stock aggre gating \$2,747;300—amounted to \$4,902 157 46. The disbursements—interest of bonds, \$918,845; to pay sinking fund, \$104,100; principal and premium on Chi-cago depot, (8 per cent. bonds,)\$14,334,59; paid dividends Nos. 1,2 and 3, (three quarters,) \$530, 782 50; amount of construc-tion and equipment, \$2,703,741 84— amounted to \$4,271,803 93—leaving a palance of \$630,653 53. From this is d ducted dividend No. 4, paid January 1865, out of the income of 1864, \$204,265 six months' interest on three 556,822; paid for bonds of Akron branch road, \$179,829 40—total \$440,916 90

leaving a balance over all payments and liabilities of \$189,737 63. The increase liabilities of \$189,737 63. The increase of earnings for the year is \$1,987,532 02, 38 and nine-tenths per cent. The working expenses are one and four-tenths per cent. less than the year previous. The present admira-ble equipment of the road, ble equipment of the road, condition of the track, station facilities, &c., are sufficient to increase the earnings of the present year about a million dollars, and yet it is the desire of the company to add new facilities and additional comforts for the business public and travelers. These figures undoubtand travelers. These figures undoubt-edly indicate an unusual degree of pros-

s highly complimentary to the efficient management of its President, (W. Cass.—Patriot and Union. lent, Gen. Geo The Last Letter of the Late Confederate From the Richmond Whig, March 9.1

perity for this well managed road

The following is a copy of one of the last letters written by the murdered hero, Capt. John Y. Beall: FORT LAFATETTE.

Feb. 14, 1865.)
Mr. James A. L. McClure, Baltimore

Maryland:
DEAR SIR: Last evening I was in formed of the finding and sentence of the Commission in my case. Captain Wright Rives, of General Dix's staff, promised to procure you a copy of the record of my trial. I am solicitous for you, who represent my friends, to have one, and to attach this statement to it: Some of the evidence is true-som

false. I am not a spy nor a guerrilla. The charges were not proven. The execution of the sentence will be murder." And at a convenient season to forward that record and statement to I wish you to find out the amount of the expenses of the trial, and forward to me at once, so that I can give a check for the amount.

Capt. Wright Rives assured me that

my friends could have my body. For my family's sake, please get my body from Fort Columbus after the execuion, and have it plainly buried, not to removed to my native State till this unhappy war is over, and my friends can bury as prudence and their Let me again thank you for your kindness, and believe me now, as in

days of yore, Your attached friend, JOHN Y. BEALL.

The Sugar Crop of Louisiana. The New Orleans Price Current has

now completed its statement of the sugar crop in the State for the past season and sums up the result in the following recapitulation, comparing the products with the returns for the years 1861 and

are not mere estimates, but the aggregate of the returns from all the plantations cultivated, obtained by the editor from the planters themselves, or from reliable authority. The molasses crop is estimated at 15,000 to 16,000 barrels, which exceeds the usual allowance of 70 gallons molasses for every 1,000 fb of sugar. Referring to the plantations under cultivation before the war, and to the large outlays incurred for steam engines and the costly machinery used for grinding, &c., the *Price Current* says the whole of this, together with the sugar houses and other necessary buildugar houses and other necessary build-ngs, "must inevitably go to ruin, unless ings, "must inevitably go to ruin, unital liberal facilities are accorded to the planters to enable them to reclaim the planters to enable them to reclaim the plantations now going entirely waste."—St. Louis Price Current.

Alexander Milliner, an old Revlutionary drummer, aged just 105 years, died at Adams' Basin near Rochester,

Curtin is throwing off some of the chains that have been bound around him by his party, and is rising to the dignity of an independent man and governor. On the matter of illegal and arbitrary agrees by military authority. arbitrary arrests by military authority he expresses himself freely, condemn ing them in the severest terms. We believe he has said that they shall cease in this State, or as governor of our once ong bent her knee in servile submi ion to the indignities which the administration of Abraham Lincoln has heaped upon her, he will know the eason why. He justly feels indignant that they have made his own capitol a city of bastiles, where his own citizens are imprisoned under his very nose, without form or shadow of justice, and he is made powerless to aid them in their extremity. We say Governor Curtin feels this, and it is bringing out the MAN in him, and he swears it shall cease. All honor to the Governor for his noble resolve. A continuance in it will make the people of this State his friends, without distinction of party, and his name will be honored when that of Abraham Lincoln and Andy

ohnson will have passed into oblivio orever. We have condemned the Gov ernor very often heretofore, but we applaud his manliness now, and it gives s pleasure to bear this testimony to hi

Gubernatorial Candidates.

noral courage.

In our opinion it is entirely too early in the day to begin to talk about who shall be the next candidate for Gover nor; but the Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg Posl says :

The publicmen at Harrisburg, of both parties, are beginning to discuss the question of a successor to Governor Curin. On the Democratic side, the name county, Senator Clymer, of Berks, and Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Allegheny, are prominently mentioned. On the Re-publican side, the gentlmen who stand the most likelihood of securing the nom nation are Col. McClure, of Franklin Senator Hall, of Blair, Mr. Ketchum, of Luzerne, Gen. Morehead and Thos. M Howe, of Allegheny, Gen. Cameron and Senator Lowry. Col. M'Clure is under-stood to be the favorite of the State Administration, and is, by all odds, the ablest man of the Republican mentioned

The Erie Observer claims that th northwestern part of the State ough to be entitled to the candidate, and says "Erie county could present a candi date for Democratic support, at least, who, on the score of talents and personal character, is not excelled by any one in the long line of distinguished men who have occupied the position. We understand that com apply to William A. Galbraith, Esq. ind we are sure there is no man tha knows him will not endorse it for truth

Californians to be Tied to the Soil. It seems that Abolitionism will not allow a man to exist in peace within the country and yet will not consent to his going elsewhere. Under date of Febru ary 11th, at San Francisco, Gen. Mc-Dowell issued his general orders number 5, prohibiting the migration of Californians to Mexico without special

permit. The order says: "I. No person will be received on board of any vessel at this port for any port in Mexico without his having pre-viously registered his name at the office of the Provost Marshal and received a permit to embark.
"II. No citizen of the United States

will receive a permit to embark until h nas given satisfactory assurance that the object of his journey is legitimate and peaceful, and in every case of doubt, un-til, in addition to such other measures it may be thought necessary to take he has taken the oath of allegiance t he United States.

"III. Citizens or subjects of foreign powers will receive permits on pro-ducing satisfactory evidence of their

nationality.

"IV. Similar precautions to those prescribed for the port of San Francisco will be taken at all other ports in this department.

Heavy Robbery of United States Bonds From the Central National Bank-\$10,-000 Reward Offered for their Recovery. On Tuesday afternoon the cashier he Central National Bank, Mr. W. Foster, received a package of United states 10-40 and 5-20 bonds amounting to \$69,000. This bundle he placed on this box behind his desk in his office a the rear of the bank. In a momen after, having occasion to speak to one of the clerks in the banking-room, he stepped inside for a moment.

During his absence, a well-dressed stranger, who had been hanging around the rear of the banking-room, for some moments previously, was seen by a boy to slip into the office, take the bundle containing the notes, and immediately leave the bank. The boy did not give the alarm, as he supposed the thief was one of the employes of the bank. Of this amount \$19,000 in 10-40 bonds of this amount \$19,000 in 10-40 bonds is the property of the bank; the remainder belongs to outside parties. A reward of \$4,000 will be paid for the recovery of the bonds belonging to the bank, and \$6,000 for the recovery of the remander. The fact of the robbery has been telegraphed to all the winsignal.

peen telegraphed to all the princities in the Union, together wit Union, together with the numbers of the bonds, so that in case an attempt is made to negotiate them the parties making the attempt will be arrested.—N. Y. Tribune.

The First Fruits. We have repeatedly endeavored to show that the natural result of sudden

and violent emancipation will be to supersede white labor in the North with negro labor. We don't propose to go over the ground again to show why this must be so; but we will come directly to the fact that the "philanthropists" will find an immense number of negroes upon their hands which they will have to provide for in some way. Neither the government nor private individuals will like to supply them perpetually without work and them perpetually without work, and the attempt must be made to make them self-supporting. Even now we have the first fruits, and near at home. A new mill has been erected at Law rence this year, which it is proposed to fill with nine hundred negro yirls, and the first installment of fifty already arrived. Of course, these are expected to supplant that number of white girls; and this gives us a key to a remarkable proposition recently made by Gov. Andrew to provide for the emgration of 50,000 white women of Masachusetts to the extreme West. "Clear de kitchen, white folks, white folks Ole Virginny neber tire," -Newark Journal.

The negroes of Nashville had rand procession on the 20th inst., in elebration of the ratification by the people of the revised Constitution of rennessee, which declares all slaves forever free. Upwards of 5,000 joined in the procession, consisting of colored soldiers, barbers, &c., preceded by a band of music. The ceremonies wound up with speeches by colored orators. No doubt they missed the incoherentutterances of Andy Johnson, who made a ATERT MEDICINES and other adver's by the

Quarter column, HUSINESS CARDS, of ten lines or les one year, usiness Cards, five lines or less, one ces, 'ten lines, or les

Suspension of Habeas Corpus by the

Rebel Congres In accordance with the recommends. tion of Davis, in his special message, the Rebel Congress voted, on the 15th instant, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus: The vote in the House was 36 yeas to 32 nays. The bill is as follows: "Whereas, The Confederate States

are invaded, and the public safety requires a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is bereby suspended until otherwise prohereby suspended until otherwise provided by law, in all cases of arrest or detention by order of the President, the Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department.

"SECTION 2. Until otherwise provided by law them the provider of the president of the provider of the provider of the president of the provided by law them the provider of the provider of the president of the provider of the president of the provider of the president of

"SECTION 2. Until otherwise provided by law, thesaid privilegeshall be suspended for sixty days from the time of arrest, in every case of arrest or detention by order of a general officer accumulation an army, or a military deommanding an army, or a military department or district.

"SECTION 3. Every such order shall be in writing, signed by the officer making the same, and shall name or describe the person to be arrested or de-

tained.
"Section 4. No military officer, detaining a person by virtue of any such order, shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to appear in person, or to return the body of the person so detained; but upon his certificate, inder oath, that such person is detained by him under such an order, accompanied with a copy of the order, further proceedings under the writ shall cease and remain suspended according to the provisions of the preceding sections.

Havana.

New Ango Rebel Pirate Reported...

NEW YORK, March 22.-The steamer Eoro Castle brings Havana advices of the 18th inst. A letter says there is no news here and nothing from abroad has arrived. On the 15th instant arrived, arrived. On the 15th instant arrived, after a passage of two days from Nassau, the English steamer Louisia and Fanny, reported to be of 425 tons burthen, but evidently much larger. It is said she is going to Bermuda to fit out as a pirate, and that she has cannon and an creased by sixty or seventy extra men who are now on the Owi, in this port. She has two captains, one of whom, it s said, formerly commanded the Flori-

Items of News.

The recent fall in cotton goods is said But few factories are in tand-still.

The Allegheny River rose fourteen feet on Saturday, and completely sub-merged a portion of the city of Pitts-

The Confederate privateer Tallahassee, under a new name, is reported to have been at Bermuda on the 11th inst. A new Confederate privateer, whose name was understood to be the Confederate States, is reported to have been lying off the harbor of Nassau, N. P., the 14th inst.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher was suspended from command on the 19th War Department. He is at present in New York. A fire at Saginaw Michigan on the

13th inst., destroyed property valued at from thirty thousand to fifty thousand dollars. Fourteen buildings were burned, including the Exchange Hotel. A rebellion is going on on in Abyssinia which threatens the throne and life of King Theodore, who has imprisoned

hisown son on suspicion of participation in it. At latest dates a great and decisive battle was expected. The New York *Times* says it is proposed by the Navy Department to retire about one-half of our vessels, and use 25,000 of our seamen—one-half of the total number in service—for service upon

land. There is no use now in having so many vessels in service, and by this measure Mr. Wells will reduce the exenses of his department very much. Refugees arriving at Newbern report that Gen. R. E. Lee is in command in North Carolina, with headquarters at Raleigh, having sent Johnston and Beauregard to defend Richmond. They also report that negro troops now man the defenses of the Confederate capital,

replacing the force Lee has taken with him to oppose Sherman. Three hundred and fifty Confederate prisoners, captured at the battle of Kinston, on the 10th inst., have reached Baltimore.

A mass meeting was held at Wilmington, N. C., on the 14th, to pass resoluions recognizing the authority of the Federal Government. It is reported as having been attended by the most prominent and respectable citizens, and Union address by the Mayor applauded.

A man named Gilbert, who was in Cincinnati in jail, charged with passing counterfeit money, and awaiting an ex-amination, was last week taken from he jail, and paid his bounty as a substi tute for the man who went upon his bond in \$1,000 for his appearance before the Police Court. He donned the soldier's clothing, but wanted togo and see his mother before he went to the wars. From his alleged mother's house he made his escape, and has not been heard of since.

Owing to the general interruption of travel, on account of the recent freshets. the supply of beef has been quite scarce in the New York market. The first ship-load of cotton from the

ields of the American and British West neits of the American and British West India Company has reached New York from Long Island, Bahamas. The cargo consisted of 20,000 pounds of the best quality of Sea Island.

The troops with General Sherman are six months in arrears of pay. They are all to be paid up to the 28th of February as soon as they arrive at some t where they can be reached by the

paymasters. Major Thomas P. Turner, who has just received authority from General Lee to raise a negro command in Richmond, is the same rebel officer who, as commandant of Libby Prison, has so long been achieving an infamous notoriety. It is to be hoped that he may bring his command into the field before the war ends, as there are some thous-ands of our officers and men who would like to meet him in the front.

A letter from Rome, of the 15th ult. says: "The Holy Father continues to enjoy excellent health. The other day I met him near the Ponte Molle, walking on foot, in spite of the severely cold weather; and he was going at so free and hearty a pace as to give proof of the vigor and freshness of his strength.'

It is reported that Rear Admiral Dahlgren will soon be releived of command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron at his own request, and will be succeeded by Commodore Gordon. The Louisville Journal says: "We

understand that Governor has furnished all of his slaves with free The London satirists say, in her re-

cent speech, the Queen murdered her own English. It is believed by military men here that Raleigh will be evacuated by the

rebels without a struggle, and that Danville will be the last ditch if they ight at all south of Richmond. The Government of San Salvador has set at liberty John Bradshaw and Thos. Reynolds, who were arrested on their way to take part with others in captur-

ing one of the California steamers. A button-hole sewing machine is one of the latest inventions—the work being

characteristic speech to them on some turned out at the rate of 100 button similar occasion last year.