The state of the s

may be increased by means of white or

green, which is preferable. A wreath

of white flowers in the midst of their

leaves has a good effect.

A black bonnet does not contrast so well with the ensemble of the type with black hair as with the other type; yet it may produce a good effect and receive advantageously accessories of white, red, rose, orange, and vellow. A white bonnet gives rise to the same remarks as those which have been made concerning its use in connection with the blonde type, except that for the brunettes it is better to give the preference to accessories of red, rose, orange, and also yellow, rather than to blue. Bonnets of rose, red, cerise, are suitable for brunettes when the hair separates as much as possible the bonnet from the complexion. White feathers accord well with red; and white flowers, with abundance of leaves, have a good effect with roses. A yellow bonnet suits a brunette very well, and receives with advantage violet or blue accessories; the hair must always interpose between the complexion and headdress. It is the same with bonnets of an orange color, more or less broken, such as chamois. Blue trimmings are eminently suitable with orange and its shades. A green bonnet is suitable to fair and light rosy complexion; rose, red, or white flowers are preferable to all others. A blue bonnet is only suitable to a fair or bright red complexion : nor can it be allied to such have a tint of orange brown. When it suits a brunette, it may take with advantage yellow or orange trimmings. A violet bonnet is always unsuitable to every complexion, since there are none which yellow will suit. Yet, if we interpose between the violet and the skin, not only the hair, but also yellow accessories, a bonnet of this color may become favorable. As an important memorandum, it must be added that, whenever the color of a bonnet does not realize the intended effect. even when the complexion is separated from the head-dress by masses of hair, it is advantageous to place between the hair and the bonnet certain accessories.

Held.

Spiridion writes that Paris is all agog wondering where the World's Fair of 1867 will be held. Some people say it will be held in the Champs de Mars, which will be the site of a vast edifice that will be used for a military parade ground when the exhibition ends. In this event the span of the building will extend from one to the otherside of the Champs de Mars so as to allow the evolutions of an army of cavalry. Here, too, all reviews are to be held. The public will be admitted to the galleries upon payment of a small gratuity, which will be given to the poor of Paris after the building has been paid for. The building will be made to hold 200,000 spectators. What a splendid show a review of 200,000 men of all arms will be under such a roof! Not a detail will be lost; the whole scene will be at a glance taken in from the galleries, and the moistened saw dust will prevent the clouds of dust which hide so much at all great reviews. This building will be erected at the cost of the public of the City of Paris and of France, each contributing one-third. The receipts will be distributed first among the subscribers, until their subscription, capital, and interest be paid off; after this of A. Miner, did you? For my part I has been done, the city and empire will divide the receipts between them. The building will cost some \$6,000,000 or used to say that Adolphus Miner hadn't \$8,000,000. An ethnographical exhibition will be added to the fair. That is, the French Government intends to bring, at its own expense, the aborigines of the world, with their accustomed habitations, to show to Europe Esquimaux in their huts, Patagonians in their cabins, Laplanders, Thibetans Siberians, Tartars, Cossacks, Circassians, Indians, Chinese, Red men, &c. The anatomist and physiologist will derive great profit from this show.

## The Manufacture of Perfumes.

Among the bopular lectures which have been lately delivered in the Conservatory of the Horticultural Society, Mr. Septtmus Piesse has given one or "Perfumes and the Methods of obtaining the Odors." The lecturer pointed out that, contrary to general nearly all the perfumes derived from flowers are not made by distillation. but by the process of enfleurage, or inflowering, and by maceration or infusion. The odors of flowers do not, as a general rule, exist in them as a store or in a gland, but they are developed as an exhalation. While the flower breathes it yields fragrance; but kill the flower and fragrance ceases. It has not been ascertained when the discovery was made of condensing, as it were, the breath of the flower during the life; what we know is, that if a living flower be placed near butter, grease, animal fat, or oil, these bodies absorb the odor given off by the blossom, and in turn themselves become fragrant. If we spread fresh unsalted butter upon the inside of two desert plates, and then fill one of the plates with gathered fragrant blossoms of clematis, covering them over with the second greased plate, we shall find that after twenty-four hours the grease has become fragrant. The blossoms though separated from the parent stem, do not die for some time but live to exhale odor, which is absorbed by the fat. To remove the odor from the fat, the fat must be scraped off the plates and put into alcohol; the odor then leaves the grease and enters into the spirit, which thus becomes "scent" and the grease hecomes odorless again.

## Coal Under the Sea.

Coal has been gathered up on the beach at Philipsburg, Me., for many years, and Professor Brackett, of Bow-doin College, thinks that a coal mine extends along the coast from Rhode Island to Nava Scotia, but that the bed of the coal is too far out at sea to be worked. The waves cast blocks of it upon the beach from time to time.

Took his Daddy's Advice. My attention was once called to a conrmed loafer, who was the pest of the neighborhood where he resided, and one of whose boyboods friend related to me

VOLUME 66.

the following circumstance: When Dick R— was about eleven years of age he was one day in the field with his father and workmen. It chanced to be in the haying season, and thanceu to be in the naying season, and they were provided with a bottle of rum, according to the custom. After drinking around, his father passed him the bottle, saying, "Dick, put that in the spring"—meaning for him to set it in spring"—meaning for him to set it in the water to keep the contents cool. About an hour after Dick was summoned to bring the bottle. His father took a swallow, while Dick stood near with a broad grin on his face. It contained nothing but water. Turning to his mischievous son, he exclaimed in an excited tone : Dick! what did you do with the

iquor that was in this bottle?"
"I poured it into the sprink, Sir," he "I poured it into the sprink, 511, iferplied, in a hesitating tone, fearing that he had carried the joke too far; for he was in hopes one of the hired men would take the first drink.

"Well, Dick," the parent continued, with a significant flourish of hisseytherith, which have don't never the treather that the property of the propert

"you did right; but don't never do so again!"

My friend remarked that Dick had evidently followed this advice ever since, for he had never done anything that was right from that day to the

Hints to Writers and Speakers William Cullen Bryant gave the following excellent advice to a young man who offered him an article for the Eren-

ina Posť : 'My young friend, I observed that you have used several French expressions in your article. I think if you will study the English language, that you will find it capable of expressing all the ideas that you may have. I have always found it so, and in all that I have written I do not recall an instance when I was tempted to use a foreign word, but that, on searching, I found a

better one in my own language.
"The only true way to shine even in
this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood may be a very thick crust, but in the course of time will find a place to break through Elegance of language may not be in the power of all of us, but simplicity and straightforwardness are.
"Be simple, unaffected; be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word when a short one will do. Call a spade not a well-known oblong ent of manual industry: let a nome be a home, not a residence; a place place, not a locality, and so of the rest Where a short word will do, you always ose by using a long one. You lose in lose by using a long one. You lose in clearness, you lose in honest expression of your meaning; and in the estimation

of all men who are competent to judge you lose in reputation for ability "Write much as you would speak; speak as you think. If with your inferior, speak no coarser than usual; if with your superior, speak no finer. what you say, and within the rules of prudence. No one ever was a gainer by singularity of words or in pronun-The truly wise man will so speak that no one will observe how he speaks. A man may show great knowldge of chemistry by carrying about bladders of strange gases to breathe, but he will enjoy better health and find more time for business who lives on

common air. "Sidney Smith once remarked, Where the Next World's Fair Will be Your pen and strike out half of the words, and you will be surprised to see how much stronger it is."

Superiority of English Railroads.

Nothing more forcibly illustrates the superior condition and solid structure of the English railways than the speed of some of the mail trains. The night mail from Euston Square station, London, to Perth, in Scotland, performs the journey—451 miles—in 111 hours, or at the rate of 40 miles an hour, including The mail between Nev stoppages. The mail between New York and Washington—229 miles—goe through in from 11 to 12 hours, about half the speed of the English

It is evident that neither speed no safety can be expected upon our rail-roads until they are rebuilt in a solid and enduring manner; many of the ac-cidents occurring being the result of their had condition.—Scientific Ameri

Mrs. Partington on Organs. And so, Isaac, you've been to see Lincoln and Hamlin's Cabinet organs? They say it has an aromatic smell that's not like and body else's, and is even better'n the night blowing serious. I hope you didn't hear the one that has the penal base. It's strange good peonle can patronize these baser sort of things. And you heard the sympathy should raley like to hear that. He was our next door neighbor, and my Paul a mossel of sympathy for anybody, and people generally didn't think he had; but la me! times change, and now it

## seems he's got some, and had it set to music. -- Roston Post. Weak Vision in the Aged.

In the case of aged persons whose sight is becoming enfeebled, and re quires the aid of convex glasses great advantage is derived, supposing no ner-vous lesion to exist, from painting every evening the eye-lids and brov with landanum, and allowing this to re-main all night. So says Prof. Nascar, of

To Keep Maple Syrup.

The Ohio Farmer says: The best way to keep the syrup from losing flavor is to seal it up hot in cans the same as fruit is sealed in the fall. A this time of year many of the fruit cans are empty and can be used for this purpose. Put up in this way maple syrup will keep for years, and retain that nice flavor it has when first made, but which

is lost in a few months if kept in ordinary jugs or casks. Extra Hard Steel. Mr. R. Mushet writes to the Mechanics Magazine that he can produce steel so hard that it will bore the hardest rocks and when boring ordinary rocks will be almost imperishable in its edge. In limestone a 9-feet shaft costs £7 per fathom; and in hard capel or roskear stone it costs £60 per fathom; with the improved steel he thinks the cost ir hardest stone will not be more than i now is in the softest.

A "loyal" exchange editor says he new fifty cent shinplaster looks so much like a quack medicine label that he "involuntarily turns it over to see i it cures corns. bunions and whooping cough." He says, further, that it con ains as many colors as the bandana turban of a showy negress. On the centre of the face, close by a cloud of dust, sits a fat, mis-shapen female, covered with small-pox blotches. Her right arm rests on a hoop, through which may be seen an owl sitting on a pile of old clothes in the distance, and in the right hand grasped an umbrella stick. Her left hand grasps something which a lively imagination may conceive to be a pair of scales. One foot appears done up in poultice. Either that editor or the

l'reasury artist has a lively imagination. The Vice President is going to Tennessee to close up his business as Military Governor, and to attend the inauguration of Brownlow. The blackguard Brownlow will be a fit successor to the drunken brute Andy Johnson.

Miscellaneous.

EXECUTION OF A SPY. Hanging of Robert Cobb Hennedy, the Rebel Spy and Hotel Burner—His Ex-traordinary Coolness and Abandon on the Gallows—An Interesting Narrative.

Robert Cobb Kennedy, who was recently convicted as a rebel spy, and as the incendiary who fired Barnum's Museum, New York, last November, was hung at Fort Lafayette on Saturday afterness last. There were but for prohung at fort Lafayette on Saturday afternoon last. There were but few spectators present, and they the garrison of the fort and the bounty-jumpers confined there. At five minutes of 1 o'clock he was apprised by Colonel Burke (the commandant), Marshal Murray, and his deputy, that the time for death had arrived. He was seated at a table writing at the time and Gararal Role. writing at the time, and General Beale the rebel officer now on parole to pro the reper oincer now on panel with vide supplies for rebel prisoners), Captain Wilson, and Chaplain Ruske, of Fort Hamilton, were standing near him. Kennedy received his visitors coolly, stating that he knew what their errand was. He then turned to two reerrand was. He then turned to two re-porters who were present, asking them to do full justice to his memory; gave a pipe he prized much to be sent to his mother, bade farewell to his friends, mother, batte larewell to his friends, and turning to the company said:
"This is hard for you d—d Yankees to treat me this way. I have been a regular soldier." The executioner now began to bind Kennedy's arms. While this lar soldier." The executioner now began to bind Kennedy's arms. While this was in progress Kennedy asked Gen. Beale for a handkerchief, and used it. When the black cap was placed upon his head, he asked, "Am I going to wear this thing to the gallows?" The answer. "Yes." The preparations being now complete. the procession formed in answer. "1es." The preparations being now complete, the procession formed in line, and as it passed out of the cell door, Kennedy turned to Gen. Beale, with the remark: "This is a cowardly manufact."

while the brokers and bounty-jumpers who had been marched out, stood in the back-ground, the brokers slightly in advance of their victims. The first act under the gallows was the reading of the findings and sentence of the court martial which convicted Kennedy, with the order of Gen. Dix, confirming the sentence. During this ceremony, which was performed by Captain French, the prisoner preserved captain French, the prisoner preserved his composure, occasionally smiling or breaking out into such expressions as these: "Ad—d lie!" (referring to the charge of being a spy.) "That isn't a crime, is it?" referring to the charge of being in the referring to the charge of referring to the charge of being in the rebel army.) The reading of the death sentence having been conthe death sentence having been concluded, Kennedy said, in a loud voice 'Gentlemen! this is murder.'' At th conclusion of the prayer, the clergy man knelt in front of the prisoner, and offered a touching plea in his behalf. Ker nedy, still standing, looked down upon his spiritual guide and made no remark until the end of the supplication. Dr. Ruske then shook Kennedy's hand, bade him farewell, and implored him to act as a man and a Christian. Kennedy

murder."

When the gallows was reached, the

onel, send me a drink before I go! The clergyman retiring, Kennedy again spoke in a loud voice, as follows:
"I consider this a judicial, brutal, cowardly murder. There was no occasion for the United States Government Pausing for a moment, he said: "Tell my friends"—the sentence remained infinished. The executioner here came forward to adjust the noose.

bowed in response to this appeal, and then calling to Colonel Burke, said:

Turning to Colonel Burke, he said: "Colonel! come here, please."

Marshal Murray here stepped up to
Kennedy, laid his hand upon his shoulder, and remarking, "One mo-ment," checked him, while the attending clergyman opened the Book of Common Prayer, and began to read the ser-

vice for the condemned.

Kennedy, standing bareheaded and with pinioned arms, listened respectfully, frequently using a white pocket handkerchief with difficult efforts of his left hand. A deathly silence prevailed, broken only by the clear voice of the clergyman, a venerable man, who was visibly affected. Kennedy then sud-denly broke out with the following denly broke out with the loud, clear verse, which he sang in a loud, clear roice, to a rollicking Irish air, and with

voice, to a rollicking Irish air, and with a touch of the brogue:

"Trust to luck! trust to luck!
Stare fate in the face;
For the heart will be aisy
If it's in the right place."

The verse had hardly been finished when the signal was given, and the cord was cut, the weight fell, and Kennedy sprang into the air, dying almost instantly, the sudden violence of the shock having broken his neck. After hanghaving broken his neck. After hangng for twenty minutes the body was owered, life was declared extinct, and the remains, placed in a common stained pine coffin, were delivered to Ken-

The end of this man befitted his profane, impenitent life. Even on the scaffold he was intoxicated, as his thick speech and unsteady gait evidenced. He was a Deist, believing in a Supreme Being, but in nothing else—not even a future state. The night before his death was spent in writing and directing envelopes containing his photograph. At sunrise he looked out on the bright sky, remarking that "it was a fine day for the occasion." It is said that he partially confessed to his having fired Barnum's Museum, but denies that he fired bottle cover. Barnum's Museum, but denies that he fired hotels, or was a spy in any way. He asserted that he was a regular Confederate officer, and appeared on the gallows in a full suit of dark gray, with a turnover collar and black silk necktie. He was a native of Georgia, and spent two years, from '54 to '56, in West Point. He entered the rebel service in ouisiana at the outbreak of the war. He was about thirty-eight years of age, and in person of light build and medium height. His hair and eyes were dark

brown, and his beard and moustache ough and shaggy. in English View.

Mr. G. A. Sala, who recently spent some time in this country, has issued a book relating to us in London. It seems to be much more reasonable than the productions of most Euglish sojourners. In regard to slavery and war he says:

"I believe slavery to be an evil, and to a certain extent a curse, but that it is not a worse evil or a worse curse than prostitution, than drunkenness, than pauperism, than the tyranny of capital over labor, or than the greed of wealth. I believe that it is not half so great an evil and not half so great a curse as that devil's own game, war, and as that devil's own creed which strives to preach that doctrine that there is a God of Battles, and that Almighty God can, under any circumstances, look with aught save sorrow and abhorrence upon the spectacle of His creatures cutting one another's throats. And I believe that although cruelty to anything that lives, parlant or mute, is wicked and detestable, the crueltiessaid to be inflicted by the Southerners on their bond servants are in the main gross and malevolent exaggerations, and that, in any case, it is better that a refractory negro should have a sound thrashing than that, A. B., who never saw C. D., before in his life, and cannot have the slightest grudge against him, should fall upon him, shoot hm with bullets, rip up his bowels, stab him in the heart, or batter his brains

Of the personal condition of the slave, Mr. Sala writes : " I believe that he is and has been ten thousand times better off as a bond servant in the Southern States of America, than as a free negro in the North, and ten million times better off, as a negro at all, in America, than as a denizen of Dahomey and Ashantee, and that if he is sometimes flogged and sometimes sold down South, his blood is not shed to fill a pond for a 'great custom,' and his skull is not scooped out to form a calabash for his sovereign

out, and call that glorious war.

to drink from." As long as men smell of whiskey and tobacco, the women have a right to defend themselves with musk.

The New Bounty Law.

The new bounty bill which was agitating both Houses at Harrisburg for ome days, was finally passed, and has eceived the signature of the Governor. It is therefore now a law. The amount of the bounty allowed to be offered is four hundred dollars. The worst feature of this law, it appears to us, is that foreigners who may have just arrived in the country, and who are not in the least responsible for the war, have a heavy per capita assessment put upon them, whilst thousands of hale, hearty, and well-to-do loyal leaguers," who have just turned forty-five, are entirely released from this per capita tax. We give the law below in full as it passed:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Scnate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby en-acted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the serrice of the United States to the sum of hree hundred dollars be and the same s hereby repealed; and hereafter it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, and in the mode therein prescribed, or for any special commissioners appointed by any of the courts of quarter sessions in this Commonwealth by authority of existing laws, which commissioners are also hereby invested with all the other powers not herein specially enumerated, conferred by the act to which this is a 17th Regulars, which acted as guard, was drawn up on each side the scaffold, supplement, together with the several supplements thereto, upon the authorities therein specially mentioned, to raise a sufficient sum to I ay a bounty to each volunteer enlisted under the present call, or who may hereafter be enlisted under the pending or future calls, not exceeding four hundred dollars:

Provided, That the authorities mentioned in the actto which this is a supple-

ment and the several supplements there-to, are hereby authorized to levy and collect a per capita tax not exceeding twenty dollars each upon persons liable to military duty, and upon all able-bodied male taxable inhabitants not liable to military duty between liable to military duty, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years: Provided further, That nonommissioned officers and privates now actual service of the United States of of this State, and persons who have been honorably discharged from such service who were permanently disabled in said service, shall be exempt from the per capita tax herein specified, and the property of widows and minor children, and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers and privates who died sioned officers, and privates who died in such service, is hereby exempt from the payment of a bounty tax; And pro-vided jurther, That it shall and may be hwful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, to pay the amount of bounty herein prescribed to any person drafted into the States, and serving therein, or to the families of the same, at

such time and in such sums as the said authorities shall deem proper; or to any person furnishing a substitute for said service who may be credited to the quota of any county, city, ward, borough, township or enrollment district of this Commonwealth; And provided further, That any county or district having a special bounty law, shall be entitled to the provisions of the same or of this supplement.

The Patriot and Union pays a well deserved compliment to the leading Democrats of the Legislature, We know the men named and fully and cordially endorse all that is said of them Says the Patriot:

Numerically weak, the Demogratic

minority were morally strong. They were not able, it is true, to pass bills embodying their ideas of right, or to prevent the passage of others containing provisions and principles objection to press them as party measures. But their ability, aided by their acknowtheir ability, aided by their acknow-ledged honesty and the courtesy which they invariably displayed towards their fellow members of the opposite party, enabled them often to modify the worst features of bills, and in some instances with the assistance of their more conser vative opponents, to defeat their passage.
We think we may safely say that although in the minority, the prepon-derance of ability was on the side of the Democrats—in proof of which we need only mention the names of Hop-

kins, Clymer, Wallace, Randall, Beards-lee, Montgomery, Stark, M'Sherry, Schall, Bucher, Latta, &c., of the lee, Montgomery, Stark, M'Sherry, Schall, Bucher, Latta, &c., of the Senate; and Pershing, Purdy, Sharp, Hakes, Boyer, Alexander, Markley, Searight, Wiser, Cameron, &c., of the House; several of them gentlemen

of much legislative experience and rare ability, and all of them, men of sound judgment and enlarged and liberal views. We point to these gentlemen with pride as jewels of the Democratic party; men whose influence is not felt alone in the Legislature, but over the whole State. They had ardu-ous duties to perform during the past-winter, and they performed them well. They were faithful servants, who watched with unceasing vigilance over the interests entrusted to them, performing at all times, and in all things, great and small, their duty to their constituents and to the people of the Commonwealth, by whom they will be remembered and, we trust, rewarded. We parted with these gentlemen with regret which would be still deeper than it is were it. would be still deeper than it is were it not for the confidence with which we anticipate the return of most of them next winter. Whatever may be their lot hereafter, whether they continue in public life or retire from its responsipublic life or retire from its responsi-bilities and turmoil to quieter and more pleasant pursuits, they have equally our best wishes for their individua

welfare. Sketch of the Rebel Gen. Wm. R. Terry. The rebel General Terry is reported o have been killed in the assault on Fort Steadman on the 25th inst. It has been erroneously stated and believed; that this officer was the Judge Terry of California, who killed Broderick about the year 1857. This is a mistake. It was David J. Terry who was engaged in the duel with Broderick. The rebe in the duel with Broderick. The rebel Gen. Terry is Wm. R. Terry, of Virginia, and commander of the famous "Stonewall Brigade," originally raised by Thomas J. Jackson. Terry entered the rebel service as a captain in the 5th. Virginia infantry, and has been connected with the regiment and with the "Stonewall Brigade" ever since. During the time he has served in every capacity from captain to brigadier general. His command was attached to Pickett's division but temporarily server. Pickett's division, but temporarily served under Jubal Early in the valley, and was badly damaged at Cedar Run. It was transferred in January last, with the rest of Early's corps, under Gordon, to Petersburg. Terry's brigade appears to have led the assault ou Fort Stead-

man, in which its leader was killed. Pardoned by the President. An order was received by the Provos

Marshal General yesterday, from President Lincoln, directing that the order of banishment in the case of Mrs. Ewell, wife of the rebel major general, be re-voked upon her taking the amnesty oath. In regard to Mrs. Ewell's money and property, which had been siezed by the Provost Marshal and held for confiscation, nothing was said in the Presi dent's despatch. The presumtion is that her property and money will be restored to her.—St. Louis Republican, of 25th inst.

At a public meeting held at Toronto

The Confession of Robert Cobb Kennedy, The Recent Battles in North Carolina. FORT LAFAYETTE, March 25-6 A. M.

Major General Dix, Headquarters Dep the ast, New York: SIR-I have the honor to report that last night, about half-past ten o'clock, I visited Kennedy, taking with me Mr. Howard, of the New York Times. After some conversation relative to the matte for which he has been sentenced, he made the following confession. He re-quested that I would make no use of the confession to his detriment in case a respite or reprieve should be received. I have the honor to remain, respectfully your obedient servant MARTIN BURKE, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding

CONFESSION OF ROBERT C. KENNEDY After my escape from Johnson's Island I went to Canada, where I me Island I went to Canada, where I met a number of Confederates. They asked me if I was willing to go on an expedition. I replied, "Yes, if it is in the service of my country." They, said, "It's all right," but gave no intimation of its nature, nor did I ask for any. I was then sent to New York, where I stayed some time. There was eight men in our party, of whom two fled to Canada. After we had been in New York three weeks we were told that the object of the expedition was to retailate object of the expedition was to retaliate object of the expedition was to retaliate on the North for the atrocities in the Shenandoah valley. It was designed to set fire to the city on the night of the Presidential election; but the phosphorus was not ready, and it was put off until the 25th of November. I was stamping at the Relmont House, but until the 25th of November. I was stopping at the Belmont House, but moved into Prince street. I set fire to four places—Barnum's Museum, Love-joy's Hotel, Tammany Hotel, and the New England House. The others only started fires in the house where each was lodging and then ray off. was lodging, and then ran off. Had they all done as I did we would have had thirty-two fires and played a huge joke on the Fire Department, I know that I am to be hung for setting fire to Barnum's Museum, but that was only a joke. I had no idea of doing it. I had been drinking and went in there with a friend, and, just to scare the people, I emptied a bottle of phosphorus on the floor. We knew it wouldn't set fire We knew it wouldn't set fire to the wood, for we had tried it before, and at one time had concluded to give the whole thing up.

There was no fiendishness about it.

There was no fiendishness about it.
After setting fire to my four places I walked the streets all night, and went to the Exchange Hotel early in the morning. We all met there that morning. morning. We all met there that morning ing and the next night. My friend and I had rooms there, but we sat in the I had rooms there, but we sat in the office nearly all the time, reading the papers, while we were watched by the detectives, of whom the hotel was full. I expected to die then, and if I had it would have been all right; but now it eems rather hard. I escaped to Canada, and was glad enough when I crossed the bridge in safety.

I desired, however, to return to my

command, and started with my friend for the confederacy, via Detroit. Just before entering the city he received an intimation that the detectives were on the lookout for us, and, giving me a signal, he jumped from the cars. I didn't notice the signal, but kept on, and was arrested in the depot.

I wish to say that killing women and children was the last thing thought of.

We wanted to let the people of the North understand that there are two sides to this war, and that they can't be rolling in wealth and comfort while we at the South are bearing all the hardships and In retaliation for Sheridan's atrocities in the Shenandoah valley, we desired to destroy property, not the lives of women and children, although that would of

and children, although that would of course have followed in its train. Done in the presence of Lieutenant Colonel Martin Burke. March 24-10.30 P. M.

The Wisconsin Legislature on Andy Johnson. The popular branch of the Wisconsin Legislature, in which the Republicans number sixty-six to the Democrats thirty-three, passed the following reso-

Whereas, It is an acknowledged fact that at the recent inauguration cere-monies of the President and Vice President elect of the United States, the said Vice President elect, Mr. Johnson, was n a state of gross intoxication; and Whereas, Hisconduct was a violation of all the proprieties of that solemn and impressive occasion, as well as of the moral sentiments of the country; and Whereas, Shame and mortification

fill the whole land by reason of that conduct: and Whereas, His inebriation renders him unworthy of the distinguished honors bestowed upon him, and unfit him for the actual and possible trusts commit-ted to his care; therefore

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the shameful drunkenness of Mr. Johnson on the occasion of his inauguration as Vice-President of the United States was wholly inex-cusable, a disgrace to himself, and an

insult to the nation.

Resolved, That while we appreciate the past distinguished patriotism and courage with which he resisted the rebellion and defended the integrity of the Union, it is the sense of the Wisconsin Legislature that his offence is so flagrant, disgracing the government in the presence of other Christian nations, ought at once to resign his office as ce-President of the United States, Vice-President of the thereby allowing the United States, Senate to elect some member of that body to preside over its deliberations, whose moral character will compor with the dignity of the position he now disgraces, and that in case of the death of the President the country may not be more deeply humiliated and endan-gered by the inauguration of an intemperate executive.

Resolved. That the Governor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to furnish Vice President Johnson with a copy of these resolutions.
Which lies over.
The Senate refused to concur, by

rote of nine to seventeen. But a motion to reconsider was laid upon the table by a decided majority, on the motion of Major Ryan, of the Appleton Crescent. So the popular branch of the Wisconsin Legislature insists that Vice President Johnson shall resign.

The Terrible Disaster at Hayti. On the 28th of February last, at the close of the carnival, there was to have been performance in the evening at the theatre; but, in lighting the lamps, through some carelessness, the scenery caught fire. The building was soon destroyed, and the flames spread from house to house, until four hundred houses were destroyed, involving a loss of forty to fifty millions of Haytien dollars, and depriving hundreds of persons of their homes. The fires though lasting only six hours, destroyed the most active business part of the city. through some carelessness most active business part of the city. There were but a few fire engines, and such scarcity of axes that hardly anything could be done to arrest the progress of the flames. gress of the flames.

The consternation of the people was great. For several days after the fire the city was patroled by guards. The government is taking measures to assist the sufferers, and a general subscription has been opened for their benefit.

The Sandy Hill, N. Y., Herald has the following, showing how partizans of the administration are allowed to windle the government with impunity
"Something like a year ago a man formerly a resident of this county, was arrested and charged with having swindled the Government and the sol diers out of something like \$200,000. He was imprisoned a few weeks, when he was set at liberty, without the formality of a trial, upon the promise that he would make good the parties that he had robbed, a thing which he could not do if he would, for his victims were mostly soldiers in the field or in their grayes. This man was very loyal, and vas a candidate for State Senator on the Republican ticket. Like cases are so common that they hardly call forth a on last Tuesday evening, by requisition of the Mayor, it was resolved that traders and others should continue to take American silver at par. remark. Crime ceases to be crime when

[Special Correspondence of the N.Y. Herald. Gen. Sherman moved from Fayette-ville, on the morning of the 14th, for Goldsboro and a permanent base.— Johnson's army left Fayetteville on roads leading to Raleigh, up the Cape Fear river, and it was confidently expected that he would attempt to pre-vent our junction with Schofield by an ittack on our left as we marched along the Goldsboro road. To prepare for this, Gen. Slocum's wing of the army was directed to move light—that is, without trains—on the left flank.—Geary's division of the Twentieth corps and Baird's of the Fourteenth were in charge of the trains of both corps, on an interior road; General Howard's wing moving on roads further south and nearer the coast in the same order, Jackson's and Wood's divisions of the Twentieth corps, Carlin's and Morgan's, of the Fourteenth, with Kilpatrick's cavalry, followed Johnson up the plank road, as if moving on the capitol of this State. Kilpatrick found the enemy five miles from Fayetteville and skirmished with him, pressing his rear guard to a point on the road near Klyes' Landing, where he was brought to a stand on the night of the l5th. During the pursuit, Captain Winthrop, of Kilpatrick's scouts, had picked out Colonel Alfred

a brigade of infantry to support him. and Colonel Hawley, of the First division, Twentieth corps, was sent up. THE TWENTIETH CORPS FORCE THE EN-EMY BACK ON HIS WORKS. On the morning of the 15th, Kilpatrick and Hawley attacked the enemy vigorously, drove him back half a mile or more, and developed a line of works with artillery in position. The balance of the Twentieth corps was brought up nine o'clock on the forenoon of the 15th, Kilpatrick fighting on the flanks, Dustan's and Case's brigades of Ward's division, Second corps, carried the works at eleven o'clock, capturing three pieces of artillery. About three hun-dred prisoners were captured along the line. The enemy fell back to their main line of works, extending from Black river on their left to Cape Fear river on the right, covering the roads to

Rhett, First South Carolina heavy ar

tillery, from the front of his command, and established pretty conclusively the

Raleigh, Smithfield and Goldsboro. THE FIGHT ON THE 16TH INST. On the 16th Carlin and Morgan we on the loth Carini and Morgan were brought up, and an attempt made to force the rebels back and uncover the Goldsboro road. Severe fighting took place during the day, without any satisfactory results. The enemy held his position, although suffering heavy lo His line overlapped ours on the right, and everything indicated the presence and everything indicated the presence of Hardee's whole army corps. He evacuated the line during the night of the 16th, however, and fell back Averysboro, pursued by Ward's division of the Twentieth corps. Hisdead and wounded were left on the field and abandoned along the road to Averysboro. Gen. Ward presend up to Averysboro. Gen. Ward pressed up to Averysboro holding the plank road in our front while the balance of the command on the Goldsboro road, now uncovered Our loss in the fight on Black river was four hundred and forty-six in the Twentieth corps, one hundred and eight in the Fourteenth, one hundred and seventy-one in Kilpatrick's commandtotal, seven hundred and thirty-seven The number of rebels buried on the field and paroled wounded was three hundred and twenty-seven. This exclusive of those they carried off and the unhurt prisoners we captured.

THE BATTLE OF BENTONSVILLE. Nothing, save an occasional skirmish with a small body of cavalry occurred till we reached this point, three miles south of Bentonsville, twelve from Cox's bridge (on the Neuse,) on the morning of the 20th. As at Black river, the enemy showed nothing at first but a small force of cavalry, of Dibbrell's o Talbot's command, which were easil driven back by the skirmishers of Car lin's division in advance. Coming t a point where the skirmish line go no further, and the enemy fired from a piece of artillery, Gen. Carlin formed Buell's and Hobart's brigades in line to drive the troublesome cavalry away Gens. Buelland Hobart moved to the lef of the road, on the enemy's flank, about mile in advance of Morgan's division when they discovered the enemy's in fantry in a strong lire of works, and i great numbers. Although it seemed incredible that the rebels could be in any great force here, Gen. Slocum mad preparations for a fight. Morgan's di vision was formed, and word sent back for the two divisions of the Twentieth corps to hurry forward. The enemy line extended far beyond Morgan's right, and Coggswell's brigade, of the First division, Twentiy-eighth corps was put in there when it came up Still the rebel left could not be found

THE ENEMY ATTACKS DAVIS. At noon the enemy left his works and advanced on Jeff. ('. Davis' two divisions. Buell and Hobart were over whelmed, and pressed back through th woods more than a mile and a half. Vandeveer's, Mitchen's reining Coggswell's brigades, on the right, fought stubbornly and desperately, and had little ground. There was a lost but little ground. There was a temporary confusion, and a rout was imminent. Five batteries of artillery were massed at a point where a hospital had been established in the morning, balance of Jackson's division Twentieth corps, put in left, and a new line formed. the day five grand charges were made by the enemy, massed, but each was repulsed. They succeeded in capturing three guns of the Nineteenth Indiana battery, but only two were taken off. There was desperate fighting all day, the musketry fire being as heavy as our the musketry fire being as heavy as our men have heard in many a day. Although they gained considerable ground on the left during the day, the rebels retired to their main line when night fell, leaving the greater part of their dead and wounded on the field. THE LOSSES.

Without being disposed to exaggerate in the least, we figure their loss at twenty-five hundred killed and wound-Seven hundred were captured. The Twenty-sixth Tennessee regiment was captured entire, colors and all, with a large part of the Twelfth Louisiana.— Our loss was quite severe. Nearly eight hundred cases have been treated in th nundred cases have been treated in the hospitals already. The proportion of our killed to the enemy's killed found lying on the battle field is as one to five by actual count. During the temporary confusion caused by the furious burst on we lost about two Carlin's division hundred and fifty prisoners. THE ARMIES CONCENTRATED AT GOLDS

Generals Sherman, Schofield and Terry are now all at Goldsboro, although Terry's forces have advanced some dis tance beyond, and will exercise a vigil-ant watchfulness over the enemy. Terry met with no opposition in his advance valuable captures but made so omotives and cars.

Prepared Glue. Instead of melting glue in water put

it in a bottle with common whisky; cork it, and set it away for three or four days, when it will be fit for use without the application of heat. It will keep for years, and is at all times fit for use. except in cold weather, when it should be set in warm water before using. To obviate the difficulty of the stopper getting tight by the glue drying in the mouth of the vessel, use a tin vessel with the cover fitting tight on the outside to prevent the escape of the spirits by evaporation.

- " I am like Balaam," said a dandy, on meeting a pretty girl in a narrow passage, "stopped by an angle." "So am I," said she, " for I am accosted by an ass."

NUMBER 13.

A Hint to Mr. Lincoln. The recent call upon President Linoln, by Mr. Greeley, of the Tribune, to ssue a proclamation to the southern people promising them a remission of the penalties imposed upon them by various acts of Congress if they would give up fighting, has created something of a commotion among the supporters of the Administration. The radical faction have set up a howl of indignation, as the proposed amnesty would leprive them of their promised feast of

Tribune curses its New York name sake like a very drab for insisting upon magnanimity in the hour of victory while from all the organs of shoddy come up protests thick and fast against the setting aside of any of the laws by which the adherents of the Administration hope to profit at the expense of the property of the southern people. The Boston Advertiser, however, reponds to Mr. Greeley's appeal to the

plood and plunder. The Chicago

President by suggesting a much more practical scheme, which is so timely, and has so much force and point, that we give the Advertiser's own words: Suppose, for instance, that, in such as that of Savannah, the heavy and of the conquering power should be raised, and we were to begin to show practical instance of the benefits

fact that a large force of rebels was in front. General Kilpatrick sent back for a practical instance of the benefits of the resumption of power by the the general government, is it to be doubted that a piece of tangible evi-dence of that sort would outweigh all the promises to be made on paper tha the wit of man can conceive? dent were to proclaim all that he is exhorted to do, his announcements would go for nothing while this case remains without being set right. Here is a city the people of which have been summarily stripped of private property which was in many cases their only resource for subsistence.

Men who in their distrust of the confederacy had converted their whole pro perty into the great staple which alon seemed to have any value, and men, on the poorer class who had been able to secret in this form some scanty provi-sion for the crash when the rulers of their city should have been discomfited, have just seen the last bale depart from their wharves, private ownership de-nied, the means of identification carefully destroyed, and nothing left to them but blank despair. Men who in the darkest hour never forgot their allegiance—there were a few of these—are leveled by the same blow which has struck down their neighbors who were defiant secessionists. If the Union man or the "submissionist." who is more requently found, is asked by his re-bellious neighbor how much better he is off now than when "the confederacy held the city, or what prospect of advantage he can see from the "reconstruction" which he favors, there is no reply to be given. His condition has changed for the worse since the old flag was raised, and he is without hope for he future.

Whether this is just policy, whether it is necessary, whether upon the average these people fare worse than they deserve after what has passed, are questions which need not be discussed afresh. But as to the point of present expediency, as to the influence which ach an example must now have in teaching to the rebel population the lesson of desperation and of union in their extremity, and as to the effect which an opposite course would have in showing them that their interests lie in a different direction from those of their leaders, and in creating division and doubt among them at this critical noment—the question

lain to need argument. It is now three months that we have neld Savannah under as rigid a course of discipline as was ever applied; but t is not too late to make that city an example which shall satisfy all rebel-dom that our severity is governed and tempered by justice, and by a remem-brance of our great object of ultimate union. While the city remains such an example as it is now, is it not merely vain to talk of proclamations and offer of amnesty; it is even certain that we are keeping in full force a strong counter influence tending to defeat the very movement among the rebel population which we are daily looking for in every part of those states, and on the strengt of which we have sooner or later to be gin our great work of reconstruction. Every word of the above is as true as gospel, but the result will show that a wise magnanimity does not control the councils of the administration. The

southern country promises too much plunder to allow those who expect to secure it to talk of pacification or recon-

struction.

Pork Packing in the West. The Cincinnati Price Current furnishes statistics of the pork trade of the West, which show a large falling off in the number of hogs slaughtered and packed there this season, as compared

with last year.		
	1863-4.	1864-5.
Ohio	621,935	498,852
Iowa	347,431	176,807
Illinois		985,784
Kentucky		118,267
Indiana	399,197	251,287
Wisconsin		121,128
Missouri		270,654
Total		2,422,779
	2,422,779	
Decrease		•
This is equal to 271		
The general averag		
yield of lard, for the	whole West,	this sea-

son, compared with the general last season, as follows: Weight. This increase is equal to about 3‡ per cent. which, being deducted from the decrease in number, makes the net decrease in the crop, 23½ per cent, as compared with last seasor 66 per cent. less than the large crop of 1862-3 19½ per cent. less than that of 1861-2, and 4 per cent. less than that of 1860-1. Owing to the falling off in the number o hogs packed there is a marked falling off in the amount of lard produced this season notwithstanding the increase in the genera

The shipments of hogs from the West during the season, to the East, by way of the New York and Eric and Pennsylvania Central Railways, compared for three

easons as follows : 307,503 98,322 208,546 We think it may be stated with safety that

The Retiring Senators. The terms of the following Senators xpired with the late legislature:

2. Jacob E. Ridgeway, Union, Phil'a. 4. Geo. Connell, Union, Philadelphia. 1. Wm. J. Turrell, Union, Susqueh'a. 12. J. B. Stark, Dem., Luzerne. 13. S. F. Wilson, Union, Tioga. 18. Geo. H. Bucher, Dem., Cumberl'd. 19. Wm. M'Sherry, Dem., Adams. Thos. St. Clair, Union, Indiana. Wm. A. Wallace, Dem., Clearfield.
 J. L. Graham, Union, Allegheny.
 C. M'Candless, Union, Butler.

The Senate now stands 19 Union to 14 Democrats. Of the retiring members 7 are Union and 4 Democrats; leaving 12 Union and 10 Democrats holding over. Looking to the political comolexion of the districts as shown by the elections of 1863-4, we do not see where any political change is likely to be effected in the Senate by the next election. Unless there should be a political whirlwind on one side or the other. the new Senators to be chosen will be of the same complexion as their prede-

Quarter column Business Cards, of ten lines or less one year, Business Cards, five lines or less, one GAL AND OTHER NOTICES 

PATENT MEDICINES and other adver's by toe

General News Items

A new gunpowder is said to have been discovered in Germany, which has three times the explosive force, and costs only half as much as the powder now in use. The principal materials are rosin and chlorate of potash. It leaves no residum when exploded, and (the inventor claims) can be prepared with greater safety than the ordinary nitrous compounds. This is, perhaps the fiftieth time that the utilization of the nitieth time that the utilization or chlorate of potash as an ingredient of gunpowder has been announced. But, practically, every patent for its use has turned out a failure, on account of the mysterious tendency of the chlorate to explode without apparent provocation. The French Government has at different times spent large sums of money in efforts to substitute chlorate for the nitre of potash (salpetre) but without success.
The compounds of organic matter with
chlorate of potash are so unstable as to chlorate of potasn are so unstable as to explode by a slight percussion, or by joiting or shaking. If this difficulty is really overcome—which may fairly be doubted—the invention is a valuable

one, in a military point of view Intelligence from Havana to the 22d instant was received by the steamship Havana. The Anglo-rebersteamer Owl, late a blockade runner, sailed from that port on the 21st inst., supposed for Gal-veston, Texas, where, it was believed, she would fit our as a pirate, she having a crew of over one hundred men and cannon and ammunition on board. The United States gunboat Cherokee left the United States gunboat Cherokee left the harbor of Havana only about half an hour before the Owl, and, as it was rumored that there was to be a fight between them outside, they were followed by a Spanish war steamer, but nothing further regarding the anticipated engagement was known. It was reported that Captain Maffit, formerly of the pirate Florida, left Havana on board the Owl. Forty of her crew deserted while in that port.

A Paris letter gives an account of a grand hippophagic banquet given in that city last month by a society which has for its object the introduction of norse flesh as an article of victual. Three horses, aged respectively thirteen, seventeen and twenty-three years, were killed for this feast, and were served up in the form of horse, boiled horse with cabbage, fillet de horse, hashed horse a la mode, roast horse, and finally horse

iver with truffles. A new submarine cable is to be laid from San Francisco to Lime Point. It s double the size of any ever heretofore ised on the Pacific coast, being one and a half inches in diameter, containing our separate conductors, the whole strongly bound with heavy wires, and covered with a thick coating of coal tar and asphaltum, to protect it from the action of the salt water. The cable is one and a half miles in length, and veighs ten tons.

The two female soldiers captured a ort time ago with a squad of fourteen bridge burners are now in the military prison at Nashville. Their names are Mary A. Wright, of Crosby's scouts, and Margaret Henry, of Jenkins' scouts.— They are said to be dashing young creatures, and one of them rejoices in he rank and uniform of a captain. The other twelve of the gang have been sent

north. Passengers from Oil City state that the damage done on Oil creek and its vicinity by the recent flood will amount to \$5,000,000. A span of the Freeport aqueduct, which was swept away by the flood, is still lying in the channel, seriously obstructing naviga-tion; and the entire course of the river, from Oil city here, is lined with melanholy traces of the devastation

by the high water.

The last of the Swiss Guards, who were present at the taking of the Tuil-eries in 1792, has died at Berne at a very advanced age. The man's name was Jost, and used to say that being only a boy—probably a drummer—when he belonged to the regiment, he was spared on account of his tender years nob who slaughtered his comrades. The Government printing buildings having made a liberal appropriation for

that purpose. The printing has accumulated to such an extent that some large documents ordered to be printed early in December are not yet finished and much of the other work has to be executed at private offices in this city. The recent order of General Grant, prohibiting all trade communication with the enemy, is having a salutary effect, and is just what was needed. Cotton and turpentine buyers, who had gone towards the front expectation of reaping a harvest, have returned with a flea in their ear. Sutlers are also in trouble, finding it im possible to get any goods to the front. The colored voters of Rhode Island

are organizing a movement to defeat all candidates for the Legislature of that State who oppose the sending of their children to the public schools with white children. This is a little more than the children. This is a little more than the Rhode Island Abolitionists bargained for, but it is the natural result o

The one and two dollar notes for the National Banks are prepared and ready for issue, and will be distributed to the banks according to the date of their or-ganization. The First National Bank ganization. The First National Bank of Philadelphia, having been the first organized under the law, will receive the first instalment. The rebel General Preston arrived at

Havana from Nassau in the Owl, and there were rumors that he was there for the purpose of getting up a revolution in Cuba and making arrangements for the recognition by Maximilian of Mexico of he Jeff Davis confederacy, and the opening to it for prize purposes of the port of Tampico. The losses in the main street of Roch ter by the recent flood already foot up S400.000. This is exclusive

emounts of damage elsewhere in the ame city. It is understood that the Count de Montholon, the new French Minister to the United States, is strongly tine ured with sympathy for the re federacy. It is not supposed here that this fact had any influence upon his ap-pointment. His wife was a daughter of General Gratiot, formerly of the

United States army, who was removed from office by General Jackson. The British Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Burnley, has received notice that Lord Lyons's successor, Sir Frederick Bruce, was to have sailed on last Saturday, and that he might be expected for n on to the President about the 5th or 6th of April.

Wheat in Illinois and Indiana is reported as looking finely, and in Indiana there is an unusual wide breadth of Winter wheat. The weather is very favorable for sowing Spring wheat. Fruit budgers found Fruit buds are found. Messrs. Mellen and Risley, special

agents of the Treasury Department, who were a part of the President's party, have returned from the army, but the President himself with his wife and two sons are still there and now think of remaining for a couple of days longer. The Stockbridge Indians have recenty laid claims to lands in three towns in Berkshire county, Mass. So far as has yet been discovered, their titles, once valid, have never been extinguished. The Massachusetts Legislature is inves

igating the matter. It is stated that Dr. George B. Loring, Salem, Mass., sends out by Prof. Agassiz a lot of merino sheep to the Emperor of Brazil, for the purpose of showing how the breed has been improved in this country.

Maple Sugar is regularly manufactured every Spring in advance of the season by melting about ten per cent of maple with ninety per cent of lowpriced cane sugar, an operation that affords a handsome profit.

The money order bureau of the Post Office Department will, on the 1st of May, increase the number of money order agencies to five hundred. Most of the new agencies will be established at

the West.

Hon. William Whiting has resigned his position as Solicitor of the War De-