let Erery Nou Read and Think for General Grant Blows up the Radical

Biterary.

Story of a Miser. If any of our readers ever go over London Bridge and look at the beautiful Church of St. Mary Overies, let him think of the miserly ferryman and his lovely daughter who plied there in the remote Anglo-Saxon times. In those ages, there was no bridge over the Thames; and old John Overs, who ferried people across from the city of London to the borough Southward, prospered at a great rate. John rented the ferry of the city; but so many people crossed from side to side, together with horses and cattle, and market produce, that he made a very large profit by his work, and, waxing rich, put out his money at usurious interest, and he waxed richer. In time (according to the old tract in the British Museum from which Mr. Timbs quotes) he acquired an estate equal to that of the best alderman in London: but he always lived in abject poverty; though, for purposes of business, he kept several servants and apprentices .-He had an only daughter, beautiful and pious, whom he took care to have liberally educated, but "at the cheapest rate." When, however, she grew of age to marry, "he would suffer no man of what condition or quality soever, by his good will, to have sight of her, much less access to her." course all his fine precautions were in vain. You may shut up Danae in a brazen tower, but Jupiter will find his way in somehow. But the Jupiter of this particular regend was a young gallant, who certainly did not effect his entrance into the maiden's bower in a rain of gold, for he seems to have rather sought that commodity than to have brought it with him: but who managed in some way to obtain three interviews with Danae while her father was rowing to and fro on the river. Finally a match was ageed on; but an unlookedfor circumstance prevented the desired

nuptials. Old John took it into his miserly head that he could save something worth having by starving himself and all his household for a day; he, therefore, feigned to be dead, and caused his daughter (who reluctantly consented to the trick), to wrap him in a sheet, and lay him out in his own chamber, with a taper burning at his head, and another at his feet. as the manner then was. He took it for granted that all the people in his house would fast during the whole day, in sorrow at the event; but, watching narrowly from his sheet, he was horrified to find that everybody sang and danced for joy, and, breaking into the larder, began feasting without check. He bore it as long as he could without moving; but at length the agony of seeing so much waste going on about him became greater than he could endure, and, says the tract, "stirring and struggling in his sheet, like a ghost with a candle in each hand, he purposed to rise up and rate 'em for their it. Great confusion. Coat is produced it. Great confusion. Coat is produced it. Great confusion. Coat is produced it. Great confusion. ing so much waste going on about him to rise in his likeness, being in a great amaze, catched hold of the butt end of a broken our which was in the chamber. and, being a sturdy knave, thinking to kill the devil at the first blow, actually struck out his brains." The sturdy knave was afterward tried for murder but acquitted, doubtless to the satisfac tion of all reasonable men. The ferryman's daughter inherited the old man's estate; and the lover, hearing of the news in the country, where he then was posted up to London as hard as he could. but on the way was thrown from his horse and broke his neck. The body of Overs, the ferryman, was denied Christian interment, on account of his extortions and usury; and when the friars of Bermondsey Abbey consented, for a money consideration, to give a little earth for the reception of the remains the abbott, who was away at the time. no sooner learned the fact on his return, than he caused the body to be taken up, and put on the back of an ass, which was then turned out of the abbey gates, the abbot praying that the beast might carry the corpse of the old usurer to such a place as he would best deserve to be buried in. The assthereupon paced solemnly along Kant street, and so to a certain pond which was then the common place of execution, and there he shook off his burden immediately beneath the gibbet, and the body was put under the ground without any kind of ceremony. The lamentable events seem to have permanently overshadowed the spirits of fair Mary Overs, and to have turned her thoughts from this world to the next; for she first dedicated her wealth to the building of the Church of St. Mary Overes (so called after her), and then retired into a con-

A Bride's Rare Prerogative. Some years ago, a ludricrous incident happened at Vienna. The emperor was interrupted in the midst of a cabinet council by a message from the empress who it was said, wanted him immediately. On going to her majesty's apartments, she threw herself before him in an imploring attitude, and begged him that she might be allowed the extraordinary privilege of putting on her own stockings. The high dames of the court, it seems, whose duty it was to perform that function, insisted upon discharging it, though, as their imperial mistress represented, "they tickled her when doing so in a way that she could not endure. The young princess, whom fortune had raised to be the partner of the Kaiser's throne, had been brought up in a simple and sensible manner, and really could not see why the hands God had given them should be less useful to imperial and royal personages than to any other people. The emperor yielded, doubtless to the consternation of the ladies of the bedchamber, who saw in this innovation a precedent fraught with danger to the most hallowed institutions of the monarchy.

Soldier Wit.

A feature of the war literature of the country during the last four years has been the terse, expressive wit with which many a humbug and sham has been laneled and sent forth to the world with some new but highly-expressive name Not to cite familiar illustrations of this, there is something nearly allied to it in the amusing use made by the returned veterans of the word "brevet," the honors of which they seem to think extreme ly easy, so they characterize whatever is of an inferior grade as a "brevet." Thus, a stubborn mule is a "brevet horse." A regiment recently returned from long and wearisome detention in Texas, after being mustered out were retained, under military restrictions, to be paid off and discharged here, styled themselves "brevet citizens."
"Who is that doubtful looking female hanging to Jack," said one.
"Oh, that's his brevet wife,"

Artemus Ward on Arrah-na-Pogue. Artemus went to see Bourcicault & Co's new drama, when it was brought out in New York. Here is his dissec-

You ask me, sir, to sling some ink for your paper in regards to the new Irish dramy at Niblo's Gardin. I will do it,

I found myself the other night at Niblo's Gardin, which is now, by the way, Wheatley's Gardin. (I don't know what's becum of Nib.) I walked down the ile in my usual dignified stile, politely tellin' the peo-ple as I parsed along to keep their seats. "Don't git up for me," I sed. One of the prettiest men I ever saw in my life showed me into a seat, and I proceeded to while away the spare time by readin' Thompson's Bank Note Reporter and

the comic papers.

The ordinance was large.

I tho't from a cursiry view that the
Finnnigan Brotherhood was well rep-

resented.

There was no end of bootiful wimin and a heap of good clothes. There was a good deal of hair present that belonged on the heds of people who didn't cum with it with it.

The okistry struck up a toon, & I asked the Usher to nudge me when Mr. Pogue cum out on the stage to act. I wanted to see Pogue, but strange he didn't act durin' the entire evenin'. I recken he has left Niblo's and gone over to Barnum's.

to Barnum's.

Arrah-na-Pogue was writ by Dion
O'Bourcicolt & Edward McHouse.—
They rit it well. O'Bourcy has rit a
cartload of plays himself, the most of
which is fust-rate.

I understand there is a large number
of O'gen'lmen of this city who can rite
better plays them O'Bourcy does but

better plays than O'Bourcy does but somehow they don't seem to do it.— When they do, I'll take a box of them. ACK THE 1.—Glendalo by moonlite.— Irishmen with clubs. This is in 1798, the year of your birth, Mr. Editor. It appears a patriotic person named Mc-Cool has bin raisin a insurrection in the mountain districks, and is now goin' to leave the land of his nativity tower in France. Previously to doin so he picks the pockit of Mr. Michael Feeny, a gov'ment detectiv', which pleases the gallery very much indeed, and they joy fully remark, "hi, hi."—He meets, also, at this time, a young woman who luvs him dearer than life, and who is, of course related to the gov'ment; and just as the Gov'ment gov ment; and just as the dov ment; and just as the dov ment goes agin him she goes for him. This is natral, but not grateful. She sez: "And can this be so? Ar, tell me it is not so thusly as this thusness wouldst seem!" or words to that effeck. He sez it isn't any other way, and they go off. Irish moosic by the band. McCool goes and gives the money to his foster-sister. and gives the money to his foster-sister Miss Arrah Meelish, who is goin' to shortly marry Shaun, the Lamp Post. Mac then alters his mind about goin' over to France, and thinks he'll go up stairs and lie down in the straw. This

ght my darlint, och hone, and shure, and other pop'lar remarks, and Mac goes to his straw.

The weddin' of Shaun and Arrah comes off. Great excitement. Immense demonstration on the part of the peasantry. Barn-door jigs, and rebelyus song by McHouse, called "The Drinkin' of the Gin." Ha, what is this? Soldiers cum in. Moosic by the band. "Arrah,' purposed to rise up and rate 'em for their sauciness and boldness; when one of them, thinking that the devil was about this is rough on Shaun. His wife ac-coosed of theft, the circumstances bein very much agin her, and also accoosed of havin' a hansum young man hid in her house. But does this bold young Hibernian forsake her? Not much he don't. But he takes it all on himself,

sez he is the guilty wretch, and is marcht

s in Arrah's cabin. Arrah says it's all

off to prison.

This is a new idee. It is gin'rally the wife who suffers, in the play, for her husband; but here's a noble young feller who shuts both his eyes to the ap-parent sinfulness of his new young vife, and takes her right square to his bosom. It was bootiful to me, who love my wife, and believe in her, and would put on my meetin' clothes and go to the gallus for her cheerfully ruther than believe she was capable of taking anybody's money but mine. My married friends, listen to me. If you treat your wives as tho' they were perfeck gentle-men—if you show 'em that you have entire confidence in them, believe me, they will be troo to you, most always.

Shaun is tried by a Military Commission. Col. O'Grady, altho' a member of the Commission, shows he sympa-thizes with Shaun and twits Feeny, the dov'ment witness, with being a kneed thief, etc., etc. Mr. Stanton's grandfather was See'y of War in Ire-land at that time, so this was entirely proper. Shaun is convicted, and goes o jail. Hears Arrah singin' outside. Vants to see her a good deal. A lucky hought strikes him; he opens the win dow and gets out. Struggles with ivy and things on the outside of the jail, and finally reaches her just as Mr. Feeney is about to dash a large wooder tone on his head. He throws Mr. Seeney into the river. Pardon a Fond embraces, tears of joy and kisse

Yours till then, Ravens.

The raven possesses the power of imitating the human voice, and if not so voluble as the parrot enunciates his sentences with tenfold the gravity of Poll. A raven's corpse was once followed by a greater crowd than ever escorted the funeral of one of Rome's distinguished sons. This honored bird was born on the top of the Temple of Castor, but took up his abode in the shoemaker's shop opposite. Crispin took great pains in educating his black lodger, and his pains were well bestowed. Every morning the raven used to fly to the Rostra, and salute in turn Tiberius and his nephews, and having thus testified his loyalty, amusing himself with exchanging greetings with the populace. For several years the bird continued to delight the idlers of Rome, until a jealous brother of his landlord's craft killed him in a fit of anger. The mob rose as one man, drove the murderer out of the city, and then executed him.

The body of the popular bird was then placed on a litter, and borne to the pile amid the laments of Rome, and his ashes deposited in a field on the right hand side of the Appian Way. Most of our readers will remember crazy Barnaby's friend and companion, Grip, ever insisting upon his diabolical origin; but few, perhaps, are aware that the novel ist drew Grip from the life, the idiot's pet being compounded of two great originals, of which Mr. Dickens was once the happy owner. The first o these came to an early end after ban queting upon a pound or two of white paint; the second and more gifted bird is so happily drawn by his master's hand that we must give his description

entire: "The first act of this sage was to ad "The first act of this sage was to administer to the effects of his predecessor by disinterring all the cheese and half pence he had buried in the garden, a work of immense labor and research, the which he dearth all the cheese of his work of immense labor and research, which he devoted all the energies of h mind. When he had achieved his task, he applied himself to the acquisition of stable language, in which he soon became such an adept that he would perch outside of my window, and drive imaginary horses with great skill all day. Perhens even I surveys him all day. Perhaps even I never saw him at his best, for his former master sent his duty with him, 'and if I wished the bird to come out very strong, would I be so good as to show him a drunken man? which I never did having unfortunately, none but sober people at hand."

Miscellaneous.

The Test Oath. The Hon. Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia one of the leading men of that State wrote as follows before the recent elec-

The oath is unconstitutional, because it adds to, and varies from, the oath re-quired by the Constitution. This is setled by several adjudications. The oath is unwise unnatural and unprecedented, because it is retroactive in its requirements. It does not seek to secure proper conduct in an officer while discharging the duties of his office; but does seek to exclude him from the office altogether by reason of something done or not done, long before the office was

If Congress can prescribe one test it can prescribe any other test; and thus by legislation, destroy the right of repentation. I would vote for no man to represent Georgia who could take this oath; because it is the highest evidence of infi-

lelity to the sentiments of the people of the State. I would vote for no man, anywhere, who would take this oath; because it is the highest evidence of infidelity to the Constitution. The man who takes that oath admits a power in Congress to destroy every department of the Govern-

tation. I am a candidate for no office, and will seek none, and desire none. The man who wishes now to be a representative in Congress from the South either does not comprehend the very unpleas ant and very heavy duties of that posi tion, or has made up his mind to hold the position without discharging the duties. In either case he is not fit to be

ment as well as every right of represen-

trusted. There is no danger now from any spirit of resistance in Georgia. The only danger comes from an opposite direction—servility. I intend to be loyal myself, and have not been faithless to any obligation I ever assumed. I resisted secession until resistance was hopeless. and then I resisted subjugation until resistance was hopeless. I would not if I could change my record.

But I will help no man to represent Georgia whose fidelity to the State is doubtful, or whose ability and willing-ness to maintain and vindicate the honor of her people, living and dead, is sus-picious. I will vote for no man to adpicious. minister the Constitution who, in the very beginning of his work, would take an oath which admits a power in Congress to subvert that Constitution. Each House of Congress is the sole udge as to whether persons seeking seats have the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, and have been elect-ed and returned according to the laws. The people are the sole judges of every other qualification. Otherwise Con-gress can nullify or even destroy the right of election secured to the people

done, and thus make a Congressiona despotism.

The right of the States to representa tion in Congress is the clearest of all rights under the Constitution. It is the ight without which no other right can exist, and no obligation can be imposed I have an abiding faith that the Presi dent will not permit its destruction by test oaths or otherwise. He was for the Union against the South : and it is my pinion that he will show himself for he Union against Massachusetts when the issue comes

Pennsylvania Taverns in the Olden

The York Gazette says:

We copy from the History of York coun y, the following list of tavern rates and prices regulated by law, in the early lay of the county, which will doubtless. lays of the county, which will doubtle prove interesting and amusing to the readers of the present generation. These rates contrast very strongly with those of the present day. It is true that they then had no "National" "Washington" and other first class hotels, but the wines and liquors furnished were no doubt much purer and better than those of the present day, and the "one man's break fast," "dinner" and "supper" abund ant and substantial meals.

RATES IN TAVERNS. The general assembly of Pennsylvania considering that Inn-holders, &c., exacted excessive rates for their wine acted excessive rates for their wine, provender, &c., made a law on the 31st of May, 1718, by which the justices of the peace, in their quarter sessions, should set such reasonable prices as they should see fit. The justices of York county, on the 18th of January, 1752 or the 18th of January in 18th of January, 1752 or the 18th of January in 18th of January, 1752 or the 18th of January in 18th o established the following rates and prices: We give them in an extract taken word for word from the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions

thizes with Shaun and twits Feeny, the		₹.	s.	D.
Gov'ment witness, with being a knock	"One quart sangaree made)	•		
kneed thief, etc., etc. Mr. Stanton's	with one pint of good Ma-	0.	1	6.
grandfather was Sec'y of War in Ire-	deira wine and with loaf	υ.	1.	0.
land at that time, so this was entirely	sugar,			
proper. Shaun is convicted, and goes	A bowl of punch made with			
to jail. Hears Arrah singin' outside.	one quart water with loaf	+4	1	6.
Wants to see her a good deal. A lucky	sugar and good Jamaica		٠.	0.
thought strikes him; he opens the win-	spirits,			
dow and gets out. Struggles with ivy	One pint good Madeira wine,		1.	
and things on the outside of the jail,	One pint good Vidonia wine,	44	0.	10.
and finally reaches her just as Mr.	One pint good Port wine,	**	1.	0.
Feeney is about to dash a large wooden	One quart of mimbo made)			
stone on his head. He throws Mr.	with West India rum and	**	0.	10.
	loaf-sugar,			
Feeney into the river. Pardon arrives.	One quart of mimbo made)			
Fond embraces, tears of joy and kisses	with New England rum and	4.4	0.	9.
a la Pogue. Everybody much happy.	loaf-sugar,			
Curtain falls.	One gill of good West India		0	

loaf-sugar. One gill of good West India One gill of good New England rum, One gill of good whiskey, One quart of good beer, One quart of good cider, One man's breakfast,

One man's breaklast,
One man's dinner,
One man's supper,
One horse at hay 24 hours,
One horse at hay one night,
Half a gallon of good oats,

" The above rates were settled by the ourt and proclaimed by the crier in open court of general quarter sessions, in pursuance of an act of general assembly of this province in such case made pro-

The above continued for some year to be the tavern rates within the county of York. But the statutes requiring them, have long since been repealed; and inn-holders are now (Jan., 1834) permitted, as they ought to be like other persons, to regulate their own prices.

M. EDMOND ABOUT is working on novel of which this—an incident of real life here—is the theme: A young man of enormous wealth

extremely in love with a young girl, but he cannot marry her, so great is the disparity between their social positions. He goes to a school-fellow who is very poor, ignorant of the world, and absorbed by a love of chemistry, which is to some degree a platonic love in consequence of his poverty, and he says to him, "You care for nothing on earth but chemistry; now, if you will agree to my proposition I will give you make to my proposition I will give you mone enough to enable you to devote your whole time and attention to your favorite study. This is my proposition:

Ask Mile — in marriage; she will not refuse you; I have arranged all that with her. After marriage you both will take up your residence with me, and you will be the nominal, I will be the real husband."

The poor student accepted the proposi-ion. The two lovers launched their bark into the sea of pleasure, without giving a thought to the poor fellow whose ignoble connivance they had purchased, and who, absorbed in his science, gave no thought to them. They, by degrees, ran through his estate, and when poverty came, the woman discovered that her lover was a giddy and heartless fel-low. All this time the chemist has labored; he has made discoveries which have brought him wealth. He has looked around him, admires his wife, falls in love with her, and when, one day, the last cent of her lover's estate osy, the last cent of her lover's estate
has been spent, she comes to him for
bread; he feeds her, her children, and
her lover, and becomes in reality her
husband. What a corrupt society that
must be in which such a revolting story can be accepted as a faithful picture of real life!—Paris Letter.

Army Joke.

The following good one at the expense of Gen. J. B. Magruder is told by the Natchez Democrat.

While retreating from the Peninsula in 1862, the General and his staff stop-ped at the house of a widow lady on the road, and engaged dinner. In a few moments Jim Phelps, a Louisiana sol-dier, accosted the lady with: "Madame, can I get dinner?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, "but as I am preparing din-ner for General Magruder and staff, and have not room at my table for more you will have to wait for a second table." "Very well, madame, thank you," said Phelps, taking his seat in a position to command a view of the dining-room. Watching the movements of the servants, Phelps waited until the feast was on the table and while the hostess proeeded to the parlor to announce dinne to the General and staff. Phelos entered the dining-room, and, seating himself at the table, awaited further develop-

ments. Upon the entrance of the party of of ficers, there was found to be seats for all but one, and one politely returned to the parlor to wait. The General took a seat next to Phelps, and, after the first course was finished, turning to Phelps, he inquired: "Sir, have you any idea with whom you are dining?" "No sir," coolly replied Phelps. "I used to be particular, but since I turned soldier, I don't care a d—n who I eat with, so that the victuals are clean.

"Soldiering."

What a world of tricks and dodge were invented during the war by the poor fellows who had got in and wanted to get out of the army. An officer was telling the other day of a soldier, who shortly after going into camp, was taken insane. His appearance, actions and everything about him, betokened absolute insanity. All day long he would sit in his tent with a little stick and a string attached, raising and lowering in a sort of fishing pantomime, saying, "No-o bite," "No-o bite." This he continued for some weeks, and he was at length sent to the hospital. Here he was carefully examined and closely watched, for it was suspected at first that he was "shamming." Still he had the same vacant stare in his eye, the same idiotic expression in his countesame idiotic expression in his counte nance, the same indifference to every thing about him, and he still fished with his stick and thread from morning till night, no word passing his lips bu the solemn, ever recurring "No-o bite."
His friends came to see him. His only recognition was a vacant stare and "No

So it ran on for a couple of months So it ran on for a couple of months, and the young man's father at length, the case being so very clear, procured his discharge. He came to the hospital with the document. "Charles," said he, "I have got your discharge." Charles only fished and said, "No o bite," "Charles," repeated the old gentleman, "I've got your discharge and want you to go home with me." Still no reply, but "No-o bite." The officers and othersstanding around were affected almost to tears by the scene. affected almost to tears by the scene. At length the aged father stooped down and put the discharge papers into his hand. In a listless way the son took them, opened them, turned them over, read them through carefully, saw they were all signed properly and complete. were all signed properly and complete, got up, and with a very sudden change in his apppearance, remarked, "Weil, gentlemen, I,ve been fishing a good while, but I've finally got a bite, and I think it's a bite worth having." Leaving the party somewhat astonished at the sudden restoration of his facul ties, the insane youth retired with his father, and they probably enjoyed the bounty together.—Norwich Bulletin.

Facts and Philanthropy. FACT-The Freedmen won't work,

eyen to supply the most pressing neces ty. Philanthropy—Then give each of them a forty-acre farm.

FACT—They hang about the towns to PHIL.—Then amend the laws so as to allow them to sit on juries and testify in

the courts.
FACT—They are naked and homeless and unless relieved, will starve to death PHIL.—Then establish schools for their education, and churches for their onversion FACT-They have neither foresight nor conomy, and are at once helpless and

dangerous.
PHIL.—Then obliterate in your society all distinctions on account of color.

FACT—They destroy their children, and are themselves infected with loathsome diseases.
PHIL.—No higher proof could be given of the unity of the human race, or of the

higher moral endowments of the African. Give them an abundance of bibles, tracts and testaments. traffic and divide with them the pro PHIL.—This proves their eminent flt-

ness for the holy state of matrimony, which, with the aid of Divine Providence, we have introduced among them FACT—They are universally unfaithful in the marriage relation. PHIL.-Thisonly shows how like they are to ourselves .- Cincinnati Inquirer

Singular Blunder in the Treasury Depart

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department recently made a blunder of such a stu-pid character that it is a wonder that it was not discovered by some one of the many attaches in time to save the rep-utation of the establishment. The careless and off-hand manner in which they do things in the Printing Bureau would ruin any job printing office in the Uni-ted States in six months. Think, for instance, of them striking off. I don't know how many thousand dollars, but as much as they wanted at any rate, of ten cent fractional notes, and then discovering, when the work was completed, that in the engraving the word cents" had been omitted, and that the bill might mean ten mills, ten cents-ten dollars, or ten d—ns, just as might be agreed upon between the holder and the redeemer of it. It had 10's all over t, but the word "cents" didn't once occur. The faux pas was not discovered until the greater part of the notes had been paid out of the Department. An attempt is now being made to call in the erroneous issue, but the work proceeds very slowly. The head of the Printing Bureau is Mr. Clark, about whom a Congressional investigating whom a Congressional investigating committee told so many naughty stories a year and a half ago. But there seems to be some hidden virtue in him that nade him invulnerable.

Man Killed by a Bear.

A young man named Friester, residing near Bear Meadows, started from his home to the Meadows for the purpose of hunting small game, taking with im a shot gun. After being out a short time, he came across a huge bear into which he poured the contents of his gun. The bear, aggravated by his wounds, made at the defenceless young man, and succeeded in devouring all of him but one leg. When what was left of young Friester was discovered, the bear lay dead a short distance away, having died from the wounds inflicted by the shot from Friester's gun.—Huntingdon Monitor

Prolific Hen. A hen was killed at the Cowell House one day last week, that contained about two and a half dozen eggs. One of the eggs had a hard shell on it, seven others of full sized skins were broken and their contents absorbed. Besides there were near two dozen small eggs from the size of a head, cherry, walnut, &c. Had these eggs all come to maturity they would have been worth more than the would have been worth more man hen, as eggs have been selling here at fifty cents per dozen. This is equal to Blitz's celebrated egg bag.—Doylestown

Interview Between the President and Senator Sumner.

A rich interview took place between the President and Senator Sumner on the evening after the Message was read in Congress. It lasted for several hours. There were three or four persons present. Sumner is represented as having been very nervous. Some of those present thought he would go into a fit at two or three different periods of the consulta-tion. At any rate his actions justified the application of the term of being a monomaniac in regard to the negro. Finding himself unable to move the President, he finally broke out as fol-

lows:
"Mr. President, I notice that the white rebels down in Alabama and other localities in the South are talking very strong against the Union, and denouncing it in strong terms; can you not do something to put a stop to it?" The President coolly replied: "I see, Mr. Sumner, that the white rebels in Boston are talking against the Union. Can't you put a stop to it there?"

This confused the Senator for a short time, but after twisting in his seat for a short time he again broke out as follows: "Mr. Johnson, the reports from the South show that the white rebels in almost every section are insulting the freedmen. Don't you think that Con-

gress ought to do something to correct The President, with a significant wink to the other gentlemen present, replied:
"Mr. Sumner, I notice by the papers
that the white rebels in Cincinnati have been recently insulting white people there and knocking down one or two. Can't Congress do something to correct

that evil i It is needless to add that the stay of the Massachusetts negro monomaniae at the White House was of short duration after that thrust.—N. Y. Herald.

Sleeping-Cars.

The people of this country are paying everal thousand dollars per night in enerous prices for the use of Sleeping-Cars on Railroads, and receiving in return more poison than the Black Hole of Calcutta could have generated had it been filled and refilled with helpless captives down to this hour. It would a low estimate to place the baneful results of these mephitic dens at thirty thousand typhoids and one thousand deaths per annum.

deaths per annum.

A Sleeping Car might and should be properly, thoroughly ventilated; but none ever will be so long as air shall be admitted only from windows at the top nor so long as the quantity of air admitted is controlled by any person or persons. The occupants of the top berths very naturally object to sleeping in a draught for the benefit of the groundand your attendants will shut up ventilators to save heat until the car be comes a foul, revolting charnel-house. wherein sleep is perilous and breathing he inhalation of disease and death. Jintil this abuse shall be reformed and every car thoroughly ventilated from the bottom as well as the top, so as o maintain a pure atmosphere within whatever may be the temperature ithout, and utterly independent of the will of the conductor, we advise passengers to keep out of Sleeping Cars .- N

A New "Iron Mountain."

The Iron Mountain of Missouri, situated some eighty miles west of south from St. Louis, has long excited the wonder and admiration of metallurists and commercial men. It is doubtless of the lad es of the town had been dilithe greatest development of rich iron the greatest development of rich iron ore, above the surface and "patent to the eye," in the known world. Wealthy down, furniture adjusted, &c. capitalists, years ago, monopolized this great bed and mound of ferruginous treasure and are profiting from its pro-

A gentleman who recently visited last Tennessee, has described to us a new mountain of iron ore recently discovered in that State. It is in the southern part of Roane county, three miles east of the Tennessee river, and sixty north of Chattanooga. This placer consists of a hill of iron ore of the kind known as specular, lenti cular, hematite ore; familiarly called "dyestone ore." The emimence is divided into three spurs, or offshoots, each of which has a brood top covered by solid heds of ore. The exact thickness of these beds is unknown, but is pronounced at least twenty-five feet from out cropping crags, and may be treble that depth. The surface of the hill extends over two hundred acres. The finest timber grows apon the property and in the neighborhood. Prof. Safford, Tennessee State Geologist, says the dyestone ore yields seventy per cent. of iron, by a nice analysis, though in practical working it would not produce over sixty. This ore is unusually "kind" in fluxing, and make a soft grey iron. There are two other similar developments in the same district, and all of them will be brought within convenient distance of Fact—The women prostitute them-selves, and the men aid them in the proposed Southern railroads.

An English Girl Sold to an Indian Chief. [From the Delhi Gazette.]

It appears that a certain chief who nolds sway in the State of Bhatwa, in the Kattywar territory, and who is named Khamaldeen, or Kumaloodeen, lately conceived a desire to add to the live stock in his harem. For this purpose emissaries were dispatched to Ahmedabad, where lived an English-Anneabad, where rived an Englishman with his wife and children. They were a dissolute couple, by all accounts, and of course had long rubbed skirts with poverty. They had a daughter, named Anne, a girl of 14 years of age, and the Dhetyre origonized data. and the Bhatwa emissaries determined to make the parents an offer for their daughter. The father agreed, in consideration of 3,000 rupees, to consign his daughter for her life to the tender care of Kumaloodeen. The bargain hav-ing been struck, the contracting parties made the best of their way to Bhatwa where money was to be paid and the goods delivered. Arrived at their des-tination, this child of 14, the offspring of English parents, and a daughter of the Christian Church, was handed over to her purchaser, and the delicate-minded parents became the happy possessors of 3,000 rupees (£300). At this stage of the proceedings the chaplain of Rajkote called upon the political agent of Katty-war to rescue the child from the destruc-tion to which, body and soul, she was doomed by her guardians. Our corres pondentdoes not vouch for the truth of the report which has reached him touching the action taken by the political agent in the matter; but what he says is, that Anne after she had become the Nawaub's property, was solemnly made to abjure the errors of a Christian Church, and formally received into communion with the followers of the true prophet. The next step taken in regard to the child was to marry her, after the Ma-hometan fashion, to her purchaser, but before this ceremony was performed the political officer is reported to have caused the bridegroom, just turned seenty, to draw up a marriege settlement; by which the new light of the harem is secured in the possession of an income of two thousand and odd rupees per an-num, including an item of thirty rupees for pan and sooparee, which may b looked upon as an equivalent for pin-money. The political agent, however, was not satisfied with this provision for

thousand rupees per annum." This af-fair has naturally caused great indignation among the Europeans in India.

the present wants of Anne. He caused

another deed to be drawn up, by which it is stipulated that, "in the event of her being at any time banished from the

harem, she is to receive, for the term of her natural life, the allowance of three

Wholesale bring by a Minister. The Rev. H. M. Sneed, pastor of the Sixth: Street Methodist Protestant Church, at Cincinnati, has just been tried on sixteen charges of "wilful and malicious lying" and "general immor-ality." The specifications set forth that the reverend gentleman is guilty of "lying at sundry times and places, not only about his brethren, but also about himself." The verdict has not yet been rendered but rumor says it will be against the destandant.

A Capital Rath.

An open window with the direct rays of the sun coming in will be good for the little one. On a hot summer day, to lay t down near the window, quite nude, and rays of the sun may fall upon its skin will give it new life. There is vital re-lation between sunshine and a vigorous human being. Seclusion from sunshine is one of the greatest misfortunes of civ-ilized life. The same cause which makes potatoe vines white and sickly when grown in dark cellars, operates to i in our parlors. Exposed either to the direct rays of the sun, and they begin to show color, health and strength. When in London, some years ago, I visited an establishment which had acquired a diseases in which prostration and ner vous derangement were prominent symptoms, I soon found the secret of success in the use of sunshine. slate roof had been removed and a glass one substituted. The upper story divided into sixteen small rooms, provided with loungers, washing apparatus, etc. The patient on entering each his little apartment, removed all his clothing, and exposed himself to the direct rays of the sun. Lying on the lounge and turning over from time to time, each and every part of the body was exposed to the life-giving rays of the sun. Several London physicians candidly confessed to me that many cases seemingly only waiting for the shroud were galvanized into life and

health by this process .- Dr. Dio Lewis.

The most effectual way, for all purposes, to discover the fear that is already there in order to relieve him from it, it by changing this weakness into a source of strength and comfort. What is it— this fear that lies hidden in him? A boy who is not afraid of the dark, or a bull or of a ghost, may tremble at the sight of a drunken man, or at the hearing of an oath. A girl who is not afraid of a spider, or a toad, nor thieves, or of climbing ladders may tremble at the mouning of the wind in the chimney, or at a frown from her mother, or at enter ing a sick chamber. Whatever it be let the parents watch, carefully but si-lently, till they have found it out; and having found it out, let them lead on the child to conquest, both by reason and by bringing such courage as he has to bear on the weak point. In any case, whether of a bold or timid child, the only completely effectual training comes from the parents' example. If the every-day life of the parents show that they dread nothing, but dying wrong, for either themselves or their children, the fears of the most timid and of the boldest will alike take this direction sooner or later; and the courage of both will, with more or less delay, become adequate to bear and do anything for conscience sake .- Miss Martineau

Arrival of Gen. Lee's Family in Lexing-General Lee's family arrived in Lexington on Saturday morning last by packet, and took possession of the pres-idential residence on College Hill. They have been detained hitherto in Cumber land county, awaiting repairs of their

future residence.

It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of the General and his family to know that many of their wants had been anticipated and provided for. For some days before their arrival several Mrs. Lee's private apartments were completely and handsomely furnished through the considerate and liberal indness of a wealthy lady of Cumber land county. And, to her praise be it spoken, she had all the furniture manufactured in Lexington—thus setting an example worthy of imitation.—Rich

nond_Enquirer.

Fatal Railroad Accidents. On Saturday evening last as a train was passing through the Summit Tunnel on the Catawissa Railroad, twelve miles above Tamaqua, the Engine ran off the track and came in contact with some timber propping up the Tunnel, which was knocked down, killing two persons and injuring some five or six more, in-

cluding Mr. Lewis of this city, who is the engineer.

A man named Lock, of Pottsville, whilst under the influence of strong drink attemped to jump on the Cow-Catcher of an Engine, below Chestnut street, when he fell and was dragged about half a square. He was mangled in a shocking manner, taken to the house of a relative where he died about 11 o'clock in the night.

An unknown woman was picked up below Norristown, on Saturday even-ing, by Conductor Moore of the freight She was apparently about 22 years of age and it is supposed she was run over and killed by the down passenger train whilst walking on the track.
On the same evening an unknown man was run over at Port Clinton and killed.— $Reading\ Record.$

General Beauregard.

General Beauregard wrote the following letter to the editor of a French newspaper which had defended him: NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18, 1865.

My Dear Sir—I beg leave to thank you for your article of the 27th of October, in reply to an ungenerous attack upon me by the Paris Avenir National, a paper which ought to be satisfied that I am not a soldier of fortune. When my native State, Louisiana, re-

When my native State, Louisiana, required my services, I drew my sword without hesitation, as a son rushes to rescue his mother from the torrent, without thought of his own safety.

At one time, in order to escape the hatred of Northern fanatics, I thought of seeking a refuge in Brazil, but the generous sentiments expressed by President Johnson toward the Southern States have persuaded me, together with a great many other Confeder ne, together with a great many other Confed erate officers and soldiers, to remain in Lou isiana. I prefer to live here, poor and for-gotten, than to be endowed with honor and With sincere respect, your obd't serv't.,
G. T. BEUREGARD.

THE Ceylon coffee season for 1864-65 closed on September 30th last, and the reports are the largest ever known Consumption in Englan : of this article is decreasing; nevertheless, the exports from Colombo are principally to Eng-land. Out of 876,000 cwt. of Plantation and Native shipped, 821,000 cwt. were destined for England. Next in order stands Melbourne, which took 10,296 cwts.; then New York, 9,939 cwts. of Native, but not a berry of Plantation; after which, Belle Isle imported 9,916 cwts.; Havre, 8,758 cwts.; St. Nazaire, 6,465 cwts.; Gibraltar, for orders, 6,426 and the remaining few cwts. found thei way to Cape Town, Sydney, Mauritius and Singapore.

General Butler and the Virginia Legis-lature. In the Virginia House of Delegates on Friday, Mr. Hurst, of Norfolk county

offered the following: Whereas, It is currently reported and generally believed that the celebrated Hudibrastic Gen. B. F. Butler is about to take charge of this military department with powers extraordinary—ther

fore,

Resolved, That whatever money may remain in the State Treasury be imme-diately divided among the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and couriers be despatched to the various counties requesting the people to secrete or bury their plate.

National Banks. The following National Banks were established last week: The Windham of Connecticut, the Henderson of Kentucky, the First National of Macon, Ga., each with a capital of \$100,000, and the Pacific National Bank of North Provi-dence, R. I., with a capital of \$185,150. Applications for the establishment of the above banks were made early as June last. The total number of National Banks now in operation is 4,617, 200 m.

NUMBER 50.

The Philadelphia Daily News, a paper which has never acted with the Democracy, and which has been as bitter as any other in the State, is gradually coming to its senses, if we are to judge by the following just and well-timed sketch of our member of Congress. We give the article entire as we find it in vesterday's issue :

urnalist to point out those defects of judgment, in a person occupying an influential position, which are like to bring trouble upon the country, as it is to perform the more agreeable task of commending the wise and patriotic acts of those who labor judiciously and earnestly to prevent disasters.

The gentleman whose name heads

this article is a prominent leader of the

ultra wing of the Republican party, and he exercises a great influence over the majority in the popular branch of Congress. His great experience and shrewdness in the management of party affairs give him great power, and all that he says and does has weight with a considerable portion of the people of the Northern States, consequently his power for good or for evil is great.

Mr. Stevens opposes the policy of the President, who aims to restore the authority of the Federal government in the recently revolted States, and the prosperity of the whole country, in the shortest time practicable. The views resented by Mr. S. with regard to financial measures, particularly those which cial measures, particularly those which concerned proposed laws designed to compel the people to ignore the difference between gold and paper money, were so absurd as to bring ridicule upon him; and his more recently expressed idea that the impoverished Southern States may be compelled to pay the enormous national debt incurred in sup pressing the rebellion evinces so little practical knowledge of the condition and productive resources of the South, and of the means by which property may be made to yield revenue, as to make it evident that a great lack of judgment or of candor is to be found in

his expressed opinions. The policy advocated by him would great part of the expenses of the war, indefinitely, for it utterly ignores the constitutional rights of States and of individuals, and if adopted would drive the neonle of the South to desperation and renewed resistance. Its object can only be to gratify vindictive feeling.-No thinking man can fail to perceive that there can be no permanent peace between the two sections of the country unless peaceably disposed persons in the South are made to feel that the Union is a real benefit to them; and vhile even a sullen and passive resist ance is continued, the expenses of large military establishment, with all is concomitant corruptions. and plunderings, will go on. Confiscation on the Stevens' plan could never

be made to pay a tithe of what it would not to enforce it, and the notion that the people of the South may be ex-pelled or exterminated, or so utterly ubdued that they cannot resist, is to absurd to need comment.

The natural increase of population is far greater than the immigration which could be drawn into that part of the

could be drawn into that part of the Union by the prospects of confiscated estates, for the people of those countries from which our best emigrants come prefer legal titles to the fertile lands of the West, whose climate suits them bette than that of the warmer and less healthy region of the cotton States. Argument Stevens is a visionary theorist, whos udgment is distorted by the harsh feelings which he entertains toward the people of the States recently at was nuch more consequence to every citize: of a loyal State, is that he is a revolution ist. He has repeatedly declared that he does not respect the Constitution which

s the creator of the legislative body o which he is a member.

If his views be adopted and put into practice the American republic will no onger have an existence, although th may be retained. terly destroy the grandest political fabric ever erected by the wisdom and patriot ism of man, and substitute for it an oli-garchy of an undefined and irresponsible character. It is difficult to realize the fact that men occupying position like those in which Mr. Stevens an others who sustain him are place should contemplate and advocate th utter subversion of what has been soften termed "the best governmen upon earth" for the purpose of estab lishing some form of tyranny whose shape is not yet well defined. When men revolt against despotic governments their conduct is deemed heroid and patriotic, for it is presumed tha they are actuated by the desire to estab lish one in which freedom and justic may be instituted; but what excuse car be given for the efforts which are now

made to overthrow agovernment whose fundamental character secures all power to the people? Can it be that men who sustain the revolutionary policy of Mr. Stevens fully comprehendit? Do they see that in an effort to wreak vengeance upon men who have rebelled against the authority of the government, they are about to pull down the house which shelters them upon their own heads? Mr. S. acts upon the presumption that the Constitution has all the constitution has all the constitution has all the constitution has all the constitutions are the constitution. ready become obsolete, and has no long er power to restrain the majority i Congress; and if this view be correc something different from what it was

or government has been changed to before the war. It would be well for those whose notions of the power of Congress are based upon the tion that it may disregard the Constitu-tion if they would coolly ask themselves what our government is, and what sewe have for the liberties which we have heretofore boasted much.
The two houses of Congress have no

legal power but what they get from the Constitution, and if they act in disregard of it, they may with as much show gard of it, they may with as much show of right pass "a concurrent resolution" making Mr. Thaddeus Stevens Emperor of North America as they may do any other of the ridiculous things which he proposes.

"ONE of the driest humorists, I eve met," says Sala, "Is P. T. Barnum .-On board the river steamers in the States they feed you at a moderate outlay, very sumptuously, but the portions supplied are usually of microscopic dimensions. Barnum had taken passage by one of these stately Noah's Arks. He called at tea time, for a beef-steak. The negro brought him the usual shriveled mite of roiled flesh, certainly not sufficient for more than two mouthfulls. Barnum poised the morsel on his fork, scanned it critically as though it were a sample of steak submitted to his inspection then returned it to the waiter, saying 'yes-s, that's what I mean. Bring me me of it."

How to Get up a Quarrel with a Wife Wait until she is at her toilet preparatory to going out. She will be sure to ask you if her bonnet is straight. Remark that the lives of nine-tenths of the women are passed in thinking whether their bonnets are straight, and wind up with the remark that you never knew but one who had common sense about her. Wife will ask you who that was. You, with asigh, reply, "Ah! never mind." Wife will ask why you did not marry her. You say, abstractedly, "Ah! why, indeed?" The climax is reached by this time, and a regular row is sure to follow.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR JOHNSON, of Georgia, has asked to be relieved, and has recommended that Governor, Jenkins be allowed to take his office.

Business (Andrews Business 17 17 a 1764) For square of ten lines; (on per cent, increase for reactions of a year, Property, and General Personal Property, and General Advantages, 71 cents is line for the first, and 4 cents for each subsequent insertion.

ATENT MENTOWES and other saver's by 100 ESS CARDS, of ten lines or less, one year, asiness Cards, five lines or less, one

The Fenian Troubles in Ireland. From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS' ESCAPE The escape of Stephens is one of the most remarkable, and at the same time instructive and suggestive events that has occurred in connection with the Fenian conspiracy. That his escape was the result of treachery there is no longer any doubt and that treachery was aided by the omission of due precaution on the part of the authorities is no less plain. The prison was in fact for hours in the hands of the Head Centre and his accomplices, and the only matter of surprise is that all the prisoners, as well as the chief, were not liberated by those who used the master key with such effect.

At the time Stephens left by the At the time Stephens left by the southwestern gate of the prison it was raining in torrents, and blowing nearly a full gale from the southwest. There is no doubt of his having left the jail about half-past one o'clock, and at that time, on such a night, in all probability he did not meet a soul save a stray policeman, who would take no notice of a gentlemanly looking man walking rapidly fortown. The only rumor which bears the semblance of probability is the one which has been generally circu-lated, that Stephens, after he reached town on the morning of his escape, met town on the morning of his escape, met his friends by appointment, and proceeded at once to the neighborhood of Howth, where he got on board a fishing smack that put to sea before daybreak without exciting suspicion. If this course was adopted it was a practical one, as the wind and sea, though very heavy, were off the shore, and there would be nothing easier than for the smack (which belongs to a most wealthy class of vessels) to most wealthy class of vessels) to get into the course of long seagoing ships, and put Stephens on board one of them, or perhaps on board a ves-sel that was lying in waiting for him.— It should be borne in mind that Stephens and his friends knew to the hour when he would be released, and knew it, in all probability, for a week before his escape was effected. Under the circumstances, there is every reason to believe that the plans of the conspirators did not only embrace the release of Stephens from prison, but were all matured and arranged for his safety when he regained his liberty.

TRIAL OF THE DUBLIN FENIANS. The special commission for the trial of the Fenians was opened in Dublin on the 27th November, and the trial of Thomas Clark Luby, proprietor of the Irish People, was commenced, charge being treason and felony, which the maximum punishment is

servitute for life. At the opening of the trial, the counsel for the defence exhausted every conceivable plea for the postponement of the case. All the objections were over-ruled. In choosing the jury a long panel of three hundred and twenty names was called over, and about one hundred and eighty answered. The prisoner was entitled to challenge twenty, and he exercised that right to the full, being, indeed, allowed to ob-lect to more than that number. The Attorney General, Mr. Lawson, then opened the case on behalf the crown. He stated that the offence charged against the prisoner was "treason-felony," an offence constituted by law so that the crown was enabled to treat nore leniently than before crimes of this character. He added that this was not a press prosecution; Luby was not ried as the publisher of the Irish People, but as a member of a conspiracy ving for its object the

of the Queen. On Friday the trial was brought to a lose. The jury retired at half-past one, and remained nearly two hours in deiberation. They brought in a verdict of guilty on all the counts. Their ordships then retired for a few minutes o consider the sentence. When they eturned the prisoner was put forward and asked by the Clerk of the Crown viiat he had to say why sentence should

the prisoner then addressed the court II a calm, collected manner, with much orce and propriety of language. He imphatically denied and repudiated the llegations of assassination which had been urged against him and his fellow prisoners. He admitted that according to the British law he was guilty. Although it was of no practical utility now still he believed that his words would carry conviction, and carry it much arer than any words of the crown proscutors, to three hundred thousand men of Irish race in England, Ireland, Scot-land and America. He believed that if his guilt or innocence were to be tried according to the higher standard of eternal right, and if the issue were put to the country, the majority of his countrymen would pronounce that he was not a criminal, and that he deserved well of his country.

well of his country.

Mr. Justice Keogh addressed the prisoner, deploring that a person in his social osition should occupy that place, and sointing out the destructive conseuences of revolution in this country.
The sentence of the Court was penal

ervitude for twenty years.

The prisoner was then removed, and in a few minutes was transmitted inder military and police escort to dountjoy Convict Prison. While the jury was deliberating, John D' Leary was placed in the dock and ar-aigned for the same crime. Another ury was sworn to try him, and the statement of the Attorney General oc-

upied the court till its rising.
During the day the grand jury found rue bills against O'Brennan, Hartigan, Mahony, Cleary, Poantree and Keane

Bottled F. Butler. The following reminiscence is from he Memphis Bulletin:

"On Monday evening, succeeding the Baltimore Convention of 1860, a great concourse of people gathered in front of the residence of Jno. C. Breckinrideg at Washington. He had been nominated for President by a portion of his party, which had seceded from the main body thereof, and the collection to which we allude was assembled for the purpose of receiving his acknowledgments. In the course of the evening speeches were made by Mr. Toombs, Mr. Davis and Mrj

Yancey.
"Toward the close Mr. Benjamin F.
"Toward the close Mr. Massachu-Butler, a secessionist from Massachusetts, was called for, and spoke for half an hour more violently in favor of Southern rights than any of his predecessors. As he concluded his harangue, the writer of this brief reminiscence turned to Andrew Johenn who have turned to Andrew Johnson, who hap-pened to be standing near at hand, and inquired what he thought of it? "By G-d sir," he replied, with character-istic warmth, "I never like a man to be for me more than I'm for myself."

From Georgia --- The President on Gov. Jenkins' Inauguration. MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 12.—The Provisional Governor sent to the Legislature the following despatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11. I. Johnson, Provisional Gover The Governor elect will be inquenrated, which will not interfere with the Provisional Governor. You will receive instructions in a few days in regard to being relieved. Why can't you elect a Senator? I would issue no commissions to members of Congress, but leave that for the incoming Governor. We are under obligations to you for the noble, efficient and patriotic manner in which you have discharged the duties of Provisional Governor, and will be

sustained by the government.

Andrew Johnson, President. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor elect, and learn when it would suit him to be inaugurated. It is understood that he desires to know his status before taking his seat.

GENERAL GRANT has issued an order for the discharge from the army of all civilians except clerks, and to substitute for them, when necessary, men de-

tailed from the army our our out oil