Miscellaneous.

The "Reconstruction Committee," so called, Make a Report, (over the left.)

A Capital and Cutting Burlesque. " Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, furnishes the following document to that paper, "in advance of all competition:" THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMIT-

The Special Radical Committee or Reconstruction intend, it is said, to visit the Southern States, to investigate their condition, and report whether they are fit for admission into full communion to the distribution of University and the same of the same in the sisterhood of Union. As most of the gentlemen composing the commit-tee have already made up their minds on the subject, I don't see the use of the contemplated tour; especially as the report has been agreed upon. As the document will be looked for with condocument will be looked for with considerable interest, I have procured a copy of it, for the publication of which I trust I will not be accused of a breach of good faith. Here it is:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1866.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Rep Your committee, appointed to visit the States lately in rebellion, and investigate and report upon the condition as to loyalty and fitness for re-admission into the Union, have performed the duty assigned to them, and her leave to ty assigned to them, and beg leave to

y assigned to them, and beg leave to make the following report:
"Naturally, the first place visited by your committee was Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the late Confederacy. Our coming had been heralded in the newspapers there, and the demonstrative the reitrond denot on our arstration at the railroad depot on our arrival may be taken as, in some degree, indicative of the popular sentiment in that city. We found a large concourse of citizens of African descent awaiting us, and as we disembarked from the cars, they hailed us with shouts of welcome, mingled with 'This way to the Spottswood House;' 'Here's your bus for the Continental.' Here's your cab for any part of the city,' 'Baggage to the hotel, gents,' etc. It was grateful to the heart of loyal men to be thus welcomed in a city so lately the stration at the railroad depot on our arbe thus welcomed in a city so lately the headquarters of the rebellion, while at the same time we began to feel convinced already that the only truly loyal people of the South were of the colored race. We could not decline the hospitalities so generally tendered us, and accordingly we selected two carriages from the large number placed at our disposal. We were driven to the Spottswood by our hospitable friends, who charged us two dollars apiece and half a dollar ex tra for buggage. After so much kindness from the colored race, we were unprepared for the harsh treatment we sub-sequently received from the white oli-garchs of Richmond. The proprietors of the Spottswood gave us rooms in the fifth story, back, saying to his clerk as we have been informed by a faithful African who blacked our boots for a quarter can who blacked our boots for a quarter a pair, that they were good enough for Yankee radicals. The same spirit of disloyal hate was manifested to us in the dining-room, where, in response to our repeated call for codfish and pumppie, we were served with nothing bacon and hot cakes. We asked why this was done, and were told by a loyal waiter, to whom we had justgiven a postal half dollar, that Mr. Spottswood said he didn't keep a hotel for the accommodation of Yankees, and, therefore, persistently excluded codfish and pumpkin pies from the bill of fare. Your committee do not deem it necessary to dwell upon this evidence of smouldering disloyalty, nor to compare it with the hastily formed opinion of Gen. Grant respecting Southern sentiwhy this was done, and were told by a Gen. Grant respecting Southern senti-ment. Our object was to jet beneath the surface of things in the South, to find the true character of the sub-strat-um. We remained in Richmond a few

days to study the character of the peo-ple. On all hands we found evidences f distinction on account of color, except ceived the whites on an equal footing deeived the whites on an equal northing with themselves. We also noticed a disloyal disposition to speak of Stonewall Jackson and Gen. Lee in terms of praise and commendation, while Gen. Butlers name was only mentioned in contemptuous connection with silver spoons, and occasionally a little plated ware, and he himself seemed to be better known as the Bottle Imp of Bermuda Hundred, than in any other way. "Our next visit was to Atlanta, Georgia. Here we had a long consultation with a Treasury Agent, who had had ample means of information on the subject of Georgia loyalty. He gave his opiniou that to admit the Southern States to representation at this time would be highly injudicious. He did not believe there was a white native in the State loyal enough to take his place, and asserted that to remove him and the registlesty eithered would be not We also noticed a and asserted that to remove him and others similarly situated, would be not only dangerous to the welfare of the country, but would be also the height of ingratitude to men who had risked character and reputation for the patri-otic cause of cotton and ten or twelve thousand dollars a year. Your committee concurred entirely in his opin-

ion. "While in Atlanta your committee heard many expressions of sentiment which go to show how far Gen. Grant mistaken in what he says in his re is mistaken in what he says in his report. On one occasion especially we heard what convinced us that the lava of secession still burned in the Southern bosom. The case was that of some young gentleman from Massachusetts, of poor but honest parents, who had come to the South in the capacity of a feed ready to see the south in the capacity of a feed ready to see the south in the capacity of a feed ready to see the south in the capacity of a feed ready to see the south in the capacity of a feed ready to see the south in the capacity of a feed ready to see the south in the capacity of a feed ready to see the south in the capacity of a feed ready to see the south in the capacity of a feed ready to see the south in freedman's school-teacher. He had casually made the acquaintance of a Southern lady of two score and ten whose husband had fallen under the whose husband had fairen under the rebel flag, leaving her a widow of hand-some estate. The young gentleman, desirous of matrimony, and plantations, desirous of matrimony, and plantations, pressed his suit, and was progressing, as he thought, most favorably, when one evening the widow told him at a teaparty, in the presence of a large number of people, 'that she'd rather be buried. than marry a Yankee.' alive than marry a Yankee.' The patriot school-teacher no longer plies the rod of chastisement over refractory freedmen. The star of his hope has gone down, and he has gone back to become a wrest of his former self.

Boston, a wreck of his former self.

"Your committee went to Montgomery, Alabama, where, as at Richmond, the colored citizens flocked to meet us, and vied with each other for the carrying of our baggage. We I them fifty cents a carpet sack from depot, and they were enthusiastic in their demonstrations of loyalty, in receiving the currency from us. In this city evidences of disloyalty meet us on every hand. A Vermont missionary had been insulted a few days before our critical for attempting to introduce arrival for attempting to introduce 'John Brown's Body,' and 'We'll hang 'John Brown's Body,' and 'We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree,' as Sabbath school hymns. A hop had just taken place at the leading hotel, to which whites only were invited, and from which the freedmen were excluded on account of color. The consequence was an indimension meating. sequence was an indignation meeting of the freedmen, at which equal rights were demanded. A repetition of balls were demanded. A repetition of Dalis and hops exclusively white in their character, will lead to Jamaica insurrections and Haytien rebellions magnified a thousand times in their dreadful results. At Montgomery, as at Atlanta, we met a Treasury Agent, who was opposed to immediate re-union, and warmly in fayor of a territorial condiwarmly in favor of a territorial condiwarmly in layor of a territar condi-tion for the Southern States. He men-tioned incidentally that he had a son-in-law in New-Hampshire who would makean excellent Provisional Governor, and a cousin who would do for a territorial delegate to Congress. Above all things he hoped Congress would not listing ten to the hypocritical cries of Alabama loyalty. He assured us that there was no loyalty in the State, except in his office, and said it would be base injustice to supersede him till he had finished

the making of \$100,000.
"We next proceeded to Charleston,
South Carolina. Here we had a long
interview with a Northern gentleman whom we knew to be in every way re-liable. He had responded to his coun-try's call, in the early days of the war, with a sutler wagon full of Yankee no-

tions, and had been unvarying in his devotion to the cause ever since, except at intervals when General Grant had ordered sutlers to the rear. Since the cessation of armed hostility he had been down South to see what could be done in the way of buying Southern lands. He had found the people of South Caro lina so rebellious at heart as to refuse to sell their plantations for twenty cents an aere in Federal currency. He convinced us that an armed force ought to

be kept in Charleston for many years to come, and that he ought to be appointed sutler, as he had had much experience in the business. He found in this hot-bed of secession and cradle of renot-bed of secession and crade of re-bellion a decided preference for gray over blue, which extended itself even to the ladies' petticoats, many of which your committee carefully examined. It is proper to state that the articles thus is proper to state that the atteles and scrutinized were hanging on a line to dry and had no ladies in them.

"Your committee next visited Savannah, where they found disloyalty manhabit is to project labely on all sides. nah, where they found disloyalty manifesting itself unmistakably on all sides. We met an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, who gave it as his opinion that the war was only half over, and that unless the powers of the Bureau were applaged to us to give him control of all enlarged so as to give him control of all the cotton exported from Savannah, the glorious emblem of our national liberty yould not float unmolested very long. He had not been invited to a single tea party, though he had lived in Savan-nah for a year, while returned Confed-erates were cordially greeted by brothers, sisters, mothers and sweethearts He himself had been on intimate term with a young lady who represented many thousand bales of cotton, but of

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had a one-armed rebel had come home, and he of the F. B. had been discarded in favor of him who had raised his parin layor of him who had raised his par-ricidal hand against the old flag. Here was preferment for services rendered to the rebel cause, and there are many such cases which your committee regret to find Gen. Grant has omitted entirely. to find Gen. Grant has offitted entirely "Your committee do not deem it necessary to go into further particulars to show that the spirit which animated the rebellion still exists in the South, and the time has not yet come for the readmission of the Southern States to the

Popular Fallacles. The following is from Hall's Journa

"THADDEUS & CO."

That warm air must be impure, and that warm air must be impure, and that consequently, it is burtful to sleep in a comparatively warm room. A warm room is as easily ventilated as a cool one. The warm air of a close vehicle less inviting to it over a feet. is less injurious, be it ever so foul, from ic less injurious, be it ever so tout, more cowding, than to ride and sit still and feel uncomfortably cold for an hour. The worst that can happen from a crowded conveyance is a fainting spell; while, from sitting even less than an hour in a still, chilly atmosphere, has induced attacks of pneumonia, that is, inflanmation of the lungs, which often prove fatal in three or four days. It is always positively injurious to sleep in a om where water freezes, because ucha degree of cold causes the negatively poisonous carbonic acid gas of a sleeping room to settle near the floor, where it is breathed and rebreathed by the sleeper, and is capable of producing typhoid fever in a few hours. Hence there is no advantage, and always danger, especially to weakly persons, in sleeping in an atmosphere colder than

gasses up the chimney.
That out-door exercise before break fast is healthful. It is never so. And, from the very nature of things, is hurtful, espec. lly to persons of poor health; out, espec. By to persons of poor health; although the very vigorous may practice it with impunity. In winter the body is easily chilled through and through, unless the stomach has been fortified with a good warm breakfast; and in warm weather, missmatic and malarious emanations speedily act upon matarious emanations speedily act upon the empty and weak stomach in a way to vitiate the circulation and induce fever and ague, diarrhoa and dysentery; entire families, who have arranged to eat breakfast before leaving he house and to take supper before

one nouse and to take supper before sundown, have had a complete exemption from fever and ague, while the whole community around them was suffering from it, from having neglected these presentions. these precautions.
That whatever lessens cough is "good" for it, and, if perservered in, will cure it. On the contrary, all coughs are soonest cured by promoting and increasing them; because nature endeavors by the cough to help bring up the phlegm and yellow matter which is in the lungs, as yellow matter which is in the langs, the lungs cannot heal while that matter is there. And as it cannot be got rid of without coughing, the more coughing there is the sooner it is got off—the sooner are the lungs cleared out for the could be a sooner are the lungs of pure air.

sooner are the lungs created out for the fuller and freer reception of pure air, which is their natural food. The only remedies which can do any good in coughs are such as loosen the phlegm, and thus less cough is required to bring and thus less cough is required to bring the cough is required to bring and thus less cough is required to bring the cough is required to bring the couple of the it up. These remedies are warmth, out exercise, and anything which

slightly nauseates. Partnership Law.

A suit has just been decided in the Supreme Court, New York, which involved an interesting point of law relating to the power of partners. A firm having become insolvent, one of the members/against the wish of his congretacy. bers (against the wish of his co-partners) paid off one of the creditors, by transferpaid on one of the creations, by transfering claims against other merchants, to be collected by the creditor for her own account. Subsequently the other partners made an assignment for the benefit of all the creditors, and under this assignment it was claimed that the previous transfers were invalid, and that the ous transiers were invalid, and that the proceeds of those claims should go with the other assets. The persons who owed the debts so transferred refused to pay them to the transferee and she brought suits to recover. The defendants plead that the transfer, being the act of but the partner was fraudulent; but it was that the transfer, being the act of but one partner, was fraudulent; but it was held by the Court that they were not in a condition to raise the question of fraud, and that the transfers to the plaintiff by the one partner were conclusively proved to be valid by a former judgment. The case is entitled Lasell vs. Myers

Fruit Ripening while Rivers Freeze. While our Northern, Eastern and Western exchanges are coming to us filled with accounts of the severe cold, some of the Southern papers bring us cheerful news of just the opposite description. Within the last ten days it was so mild Within the last ten days it was so man deven warm in Savannah that men were going about the streets without their coats; and now we have before us an extract from the Macon (Georgia)

Telegraph of the 3d instant, which decribes a four-acre strawberry bed in that town (no new thing in Georgia) which was then in full bloom and fruit. One of the berries handed to the editor of the Telegraph measured four inche in circumference. Between Philadel-phia, where the thermometer has just marked fourteen degrees below zero, and the city where the strawberry beds are in fruit, is but a two days' journey by railroad. Some people will be in-clined to think that this is only another proof that the United States "is a great

The Banished Conspirators. The Boston Evening Transcript has an item about the banished conspira-

country."-Ledger.

Late intelligence from the Dry To tugas says that Dr. Mudd, Spangler and O'Laughlin, the Lincoln assassination conspirators, all occupy one room, and are apparently in good health. They do the most menial and degrading work about the prison. Dr. Mudd has behaved with exemplary propriety since his failure to escape some time ago, and is evidently striving to reinstate him-self in the good opinion of his custodi-ans, and his former easy and agreeable place in the prison hospitals,

For the Louisville Journal. Losfers.

BY WM. LANAHAN, ESQ. Loafers, we premise, are a distinct and separate class of individuals, who stand alone in the world and religiously atand atone in the enterprise and business activity of society. They abound in great numbers in every community.—
They "toil not, neither do they spin," yet, generally speaking they are healthy and wear good clothes. They are not rich, yet they enjoy the leisure of nabobs. They are not newspaper reporters, yet they run to every fire and zealously help to swell the crowd that stands in the way and looks on.—
They are not policemen, yet are conspicuous in every ring that encircles astreet fight. They are not business men of any description, yet they bustle about the streets, go regularly to the post-office, lean against a post at the railroad depot until the cars have come and gone, saunter upon the wharf and in spect the shipping, and are to be seen on sunny summer days basking before the doors of business houses, hotels, and loof from the enterprise and but

he doors of business houses, hotels, and the doors of business houses, hotels, and bar-rooms, and, on frosty frosty winter days, around the hot stove, overseeing commercial transactions, gapping at travelers, and drinking at other people's expense. They are not religiously inclined, yet on Sabbath days they manifest an intense interest in church-goers. The question will then naturally arise: What is a loafer? A loafer as contradistinguished from a gentleman, out of distinguished from a gentleman, out of sympathy and for the honor of humanty, we are induced to say, is a man. When we make the concession, we have an irresistable inclination to blush. He has the outward semblance of the human form divine, but, we hasten to add without any of manhood's moral and intellectual internal references.

remarks have no brains, because we are metat the outset by the well-established physiological verity that brains do exist in the heads of all the members of the human family. The brains of the leafer however, we may justfully and truthfully affirm, are of no earthly use to him. We can conceive of but very few circumstances under which he would find employment for them. We may cite, as one example in this connection cite, as one example in this connection, the following: Suppose a poor, low, but neatly-kept tenement up town, in the extreme end, where reside the two orphan sisters of the loafer, plying their needles with slender and wearled fingers at late hours of the night to procure sustenance, clothing, and warmth for themselves and their loafer brother, who is twenty years old big and healty. who is twenty years old, big, and healty Suppose the house takes fire and burns down, or is dismantled by a tornado, the loafer then might think where he could get another place to sleep the coming

We cannot say that the subject of our

night. The loafer is the man who is everywhere, sees everything, but knows nothing but dirty street phrases, and does nothing but stand around. He is the individual who stands in a leaving the individual who stands in a leaning posture at street corners on all days o the week, swears, talks indecently, smokes cheap cigars and looks impu-dently at and remarks upon every lady who chances to pass his post of observa-

He is one of the crowd that gathers before the door of some hotel to discuss little nothings, and laughs the loudest when anything funny is by accident said, or when it is understood by him that, at any particular juncture, the

the freezing point.

That it is necessary to the proper and efficient ventilation of a room, even in warm weather, that a window or door should be left open; this is always hazardous to the sick and convalescent.

Quite as safe a plan of ventilation, and as efficient, is to keep a lamp or a small fire burning in the fire place. This creates a draft, and carries bad airs and gasses up the chimney. ness conclude resembles more the agony of a sick kitten in cxtremis. If a bet is superinduced for the drinks between two prefiles currents of the drinks between the conclude resembles more than the conclude resembles and thence on via Bedford, to the with the Pittsburg and ville Railroad on Wills cree miles from Cumberland. two parties supposed to have money, the loafer is the man who jumps up in an active endeavor to develope the fact whether it does or does not include the

The loafer eats and sleeps at his fath-The loafer eats and steeps at his father's house, if he has a father, who in such case is always a negligent and impotent parent, having no regard to the habits, associations, and occupation of habits, associations, and occupation of his son. By way of digression from our text, we may here remark that if the father, having the physical ability, does not thrash his loafer son into usefulness, he should be cowhided within an inch of his life. In the absence of a father, the loafer lives at his mother's house, and eats her victuals and sleeps in her bed under her roof. He is never at home except to eat and sleep, and if by an accident, which will happen in spite of caution, he is asked to go upon an errand, he gets over his astonishment and declines. If he is coaxingly urged by his mother, who has no one else to send, declines. If he is coaxingly urged by his mother, who has no one else to send, he usually tells her to go to the devil, and he himself goes to bask in the sunshine before the door of a livery stable. In the absence of father, mother, sister, and brother, the loafer reverts to the next of kin, able and criminal enough to

board him.

Loafers are very rarely seen to work. Loafers are very rarely seen to work. They forcibly remind us of the "Supe" on the theatric boards.

They stand at the side wings of the world's great stage, and, darting in at intervals, do any little fifteen-minute or half-hour job, and then dart out again amid wondering looks, disparaging observations, and caustic invendoes, from the honest people of the great drama.

the honest people of the great drama, who do work, because they have not the air, intelligence, independence, self-confindence, skill, and tout ensemble of the

indence, skill, and out classified of the legitimate actor.

Their appearances upon the stage of life but clashes painfully with the great life-drama enacting, and serves only to call up laughter and excite contempt at call up laughter and excite contempt as the ludicrous exhibition of two extremes. Loafers are most abundant and abominable in large cities, because more inducements are held out there. There are more theaters there, more circuses, more houses of ill-fame, more billiard saloons and bar-rooms, more steamboat landings and railroad depots-more to landings and railroad depots—more to occupy their time. But cities are not exclusive in this respect. The adaptation of a loafer to all climates and countries, all governments, all conditions of society, is remarkable. They can live and move and have their being any where in any community in any can live and move and have their being any where, in any community, in any village that can boast a building large enough to contain a grocery in one end and a post-office in the other, and which will best-office programmed to a transparent and a post-office in the other, and which will besides accommodate a stove and a bench. The loafer is not a brave man, hence is never a soldier, or if by a strange accident he gets fast for a bounty and can't jump it, he is always a hospital soldier; in case of a fight he is in the rear guarding baggage or supplies

rear guarding baggage or supplies.
Is a great crime committed, however, a theft, robbery or murder, and the antecedents of the criminal developed. they show him to have formerly been a they show him to have formerly been a loater, but not a felon.

In large cities his is the characters of the men known as roughs, a dangerous element, docile when alone, rampant when in force; who, like jackals, go in

companies to achieve any design-

class of men always ready to procure an infraction of law and order, or to denounce and hinder movements leaning toward morality and virtue. They are, in conclusion, a class of men so constituted mentally, physically and morally that they can complacently and without shame drone through life, a burden and nuisance to everybody but themselves, and for whom society has

no use in the remotest particular.

Two men were once disputing about the color of their hair, in a tavern where Bruten was a guest. The locks of one were gray and the other jet black, although the latter was by much the eld-Bruten was appealed to, to say which man he thought would live the longest. "What nonsense!" said Bruten; "how can I tell? though I should say that the younger person, no doubt, will be gray as long as he lives, while the eldest man will be black as long as as he dyes."

The Test Oath

Mr. Lincoln's Attorney General, Hon Edward Bates, of Missouri, published a letter in the Missouri Republican, in which he gives his opinion of the Congresional test oath. He says:

Test oaths, odious, oppressive and cowardly always, are always the resort of desperate parties, who (as violent as timidity can make them) seize upon this method to weaken theiradversaries nod to weaken their adversaries this method to weaken their adversaries, whom 'they are afraid to meet in fair and open controversy. It was of frequent occurrance during the French revolution, and one remarkable instance has been preserved for our instruction by the great historian of that epoch. The two legislative councils—the Ancients and the Five Hundred—imputing The two legislative councils—the Ancients and the Five Hundred—imputing o their adversaries the crime of roya ism, hoped, by an adroit trick, to get rid of their presence in the councils, and tneir innuence with the people. And so, in the forged name of republicanism, they decreed that all the members of the council should, on a certain day, take an oath of hatred to royalty. The opposition (quite as good republicans, in fact, as their hypocritical oppressors) resisted as best they could their influence with the people. pressors) resisted, as best they could, complained and protested—but they took the oath-for they had no notion of deserting their place in the government, and thus leaving their unprincipled ad-versaries unresisted to work out their wicked will in the mis-government of the country. And the philosophic historian dismisses the subject with this brief remark: "This formality of an brief remark: oath, so frequently employed by parties, never could be considered as a guaranty; it has never been anything but an an novance of the conquerors, who have taken delight in forcing the conquered

to perjure themselves.
Justice—that was the craft policy of
the French revolutionary radicals—and
our revolutionary radicals do, but follow their example. And we may indulge the hope that the reign of our radicals will be made as brief as that of their great examples, and by the same cause
-their follies and their crimes.
Your friend, EDWARD BATES.

New Railroad Projects. We learn from the Adams papers that the Gettysburg Railfoad has been brought out by a party of New York capitalists, and is said to be their intention to construct a road from Columbia o New Oxford, and from Gettysburg on the old "Tapeworm" southwestward—making a direct line from New York, via. Easton, Reading, Columbia, York N. Oxford, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, &c., to Knoxville, Tennessee. The Cumberland coal field is thought to be an objective point, and if so, the proper efforts will doubtless be made to extend the road there as early as possible. A meeting was recently held at Monterey to further the object, Capt. M'Curdy, the President of the Gettysburg Rail-

road, and E. Wills, the Secretary, ing present. Another meeting was held at Waynesboro, with a view to starting subscriptions for an extension of the In addition, Mr. J. S. Gitt has commenced the survey of the route be-tween New Oxford and Wrightsville. Another important Railroad is proposed by a correspondent of the Railroad and Mining Register of Philadelphia.— The writer proposes to start from a point on the Lebanon Valley Railroad passing on the south side of Harrisburg to an eligible site for a railroad bridge across the Susquehama: thence up the yellow Breeches creek; through and near a veries of iron ora densets consoid at in Breeches creek; through and hear a series of iron ore deposits opened at intervals along the foot of the South Mountain; thence across the route in the vicinage of Shippensburg; thence west to the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad, on the waters of Bloody Run; and thence on via Bedford, to a connecville Railroad on Wills creek, twelve miles from Cumberland. With this road built, the Broad Top coal region would mine and forward to market a half million tons of coal and more per

at Wills creek connection with the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad.-Chambersburg Repository. Public Sentiment in Virginia. The following is an extract from a private letter from a prominent citizen of Virginia, who was an officer in the

year, whilst large quantities of Somerset coal would be received on the new road,

rebel service, to a gentleman in Washington:

"Accept my congratulations and best wishes for the new year. I trust it may be the beginning of a new and brighter the beginning of a new and brighter the beginning of a new and brighter the second of th be the beginning of a new and brighter era for our whole country. Christmas has passed with us quietly, and with it the nervous apprehension of local dis-turbance. I hope we shall have no oc-casion in the future for these idle and enervating fears. A patient, hopeful spirit on the part of our Southern people, with a generous, liberal confidence toward us on the part of the North, and mutual forbearance and kindness by each to the other, will soon put us on a better footing, in my opinion, fo national success and local prosperity national success and local prosperity ous period of our history. For this the good men of the country everywhere ought to labor. So I feel, at least."

The Titusville correspondent of the Erie Dispatch, having made the oil interests his business for a long time, comes now to the conclusion that the day of excitement and high prices for territory has passed, and the bubble about to burst. He says Pithole is a sick child. Trade in all of the oil regions is falling off. While tradesmen have been increasing, buyers have decreased. He gives an instance of one house, the receipts of which formerly were from \$800 to \$1,400 per day, now only range from \$60 to \$100. So long as capitalists came and spent their money freely, times were easy. There is at present a The Titusville correspondent of the times were easy. There is at present a holding back; and while money is easy in the Eastern market, it is tight in the oil region. The oil business must com lown to a legitimate one, and wild speculations must cease.

merson Etheridge. This distinguished gentleman who was arraigned last October for some utterances not satisfactory to some of the radical bloodhounds in Tennessee, is now as he ever has been, a true Union man. He is in Washington and doing all in his power to advance the policy of the President in his efforts at restoration. In a recent letter he says:

You know my relations to the Presi

dent and therefore, I do not respond to one of your inquiries. You ought, like-wise, to know that I am not in the habit of asking quarter from political foes or personal enemies. What I have written, and what I propose to do, are prompted alike by a sense of duty, and not because I would seem to seek the favor or forbearance which too many vainly suppose is pleasing to power. As to another pose is pleasing to power. As to an pose is pleasing to power. As to another matter to which you refer, I will briefly state that the proof which was submitted to the commission before which I was arraigned in October last, satisfied me that the President was not, as I had previously believed him to be, personally or officially responsible for my arrest or the persecutions by which it was ally or ometally responsible to my arrest, or the persecutions by which it was followed. But I prefer not to dwell upon a matter wholly personal. When public liberty is once more secured to the citizen, private wrongs will be consignately the constant when the constant was the constant was the constant when the constant was the constant when the constant was the constant when the constant was the con

ed to forgetfulness. Such sentiments are influencing the great mass of Southern men, and no one knows this fact better or appreciates it more fully than President Johnson and the prominent men in Congress who sustain him.

 A traveler relating his experiences in the East Indies, alluded to the great number of servants employed by a gentleman in that country. "To take care of my pipe," said he "I had four ser-"Is it possible?" "Yes it was vants. the duty of the first to bring me the pipe; the second to fill it; the third lighted it." "And what did the fourth do," "The fourth smoked it-I never

The Murat-Bonapartes.

Their Strange Vicissitudes of Fortune in Palaces, on Battle-Fields and in Ex-ile—Their Besidence in the United [From the London Telegraph, Dec. 21.]

on Monday last the Princess Anna Murat was married, with all due pomp and ceremony, to the Duc de Mouchy. The close connection of the bride with the Imperial Court and family, the high rank and lineage of the bridegroom, the magnificence of the marriage dowry given by the Emperor himself, the peculiar interest which the wedding was appropriated to excite at the Tuileries, and supposed to excite at the Tuileries, and the beauty of the lady, famous for her fairness in a court where fair women fairness in a court where fair women abound, all contributed to make this nuptial ceremony a nine days' wonder in Paris. But to the great world lying outside that city which Frenchmen regard as the centre of civilization—the one habitable spot on the inhabited glob—the marriage will be noteworthy chiefly for its strange historic interest. The story of the first and second empire is as it were epitomized in the single is, as it were, epitomized in the single fact that the marriage of a grand-daugh-ter of Joachim Murat should be an event of European importance. So long as name of the Murats must live also. all the generals who fought and conquered, and ruled under the reign of the great Emperor, none ever impressed his memory so strongly on the popular mind as the beau sabreur. the popular mind as the beda storent. Ney and Masseus, Soult and Moreau, had little personal claim to a place in history save that which they derived from the reflected lustre of their master's fame. But Mbrat, like Bernadotte, fame. But Murat, the Bernaude, made his own mark upon the world.—And, until the world grows so blase that strange vicisitudes of fortune lose their interest for succeeding generations, men will not forget the story of the son of the French tavern keeper, the depen-dent of the house of Talleyrand, the dent of the house of Talleyrand, the chorister at the College of Lahors, who threw away the frock for a soldier's uniform, and fought his way to a crown by his own dauntless courage and reckless daring. The man who, in the judgment of Napoleon, was "the best cavalry officer in the world"—who was King of the Two Sicilies—who, deserting the founder of his fortunes, came back to his old allegiance when the star of the

his old allegiance when the star of the Bonapartes rose once more after the re-turn from Elba—and who died on the Calabrian coast, whither he had gone to recover a lost kingdom, shot there like a dog by a Neapolitan court martial -was one whose career will be forever memorable. Throughout the long years of Bourbon tyranny the name of Murat was cherished by the people over whom he had once ruled; and even now, in those Southern provinces of the great Italian kingdom, there is still a party eft which dreams fondly of the day when the Murats shall have their own when the Aurais shall have their own again. The lady, whose marriage every newspaper in the Old World and New will chronicle, may well be proud of her decent from King Joachim of Naples, and the youngest sister of the great Na But the fortunes of the race to which she belongs are associated no less with the second empire. During the three

and thirty years which pass the day when the sun of the Napoleons seemed to sink forever upon the field of Waterloo, and that other day when the nephew of the captive at St. Helena was proclaimed President of the French re public, the Murats well nigh disappeared from the world's notice. The ex-Queen lived and died as the Countess Lipona, in that kindly Tuscan capital which alone amidst the courts of the continent, extended to the surviving members of the Bonaparte race some-thing of a timid welcome. The children of King Joachim were scattered about the world. The eldest son, once Prince Royal of Naples and heir apparent to the throne of the Two Sicilies, passed across the Atlantic, married there a grand niece of the founder and first President of the American republic, and died a Southern planter in the State of Florida. The sisters became the wives of small Italian nobles. The second and youngest son, following his brother to the New World, settled down for many years as a quiet American citizen. Few among the world. The eldest son, a quiet American citizen. Few among the emigrants in that vast hive of seething industry seemed to have a less brilliant future than that of the quasi royal exile. Poverty and he—so gossip—became intimately acquainted, for a time this branch of the Murat for a time this branch of the Murats owed its means of livelihood to a school for little girls, kept by the present Princess, an English lady, whom the Prince had married in the days when Louis Phillippe was called to the throne of France, and the prospects of the Bonapartes seemed at their lowest ebb. Then, when Prince had reached an age at which most men begin to think that fortune has little more in store for them. ortune has little more in store for them the Orleans dynasty fell, Napoleon III.
restored the empire, and the last of the
Murats returned to Paris to become a Senator and noble of France, the trusted friend and favorite of his cousin, chief nong the grandees of the second

The Princess Anna herself has thus The Princess Anna herself has thus grown up during the prosperity of the race to which she belongs, and it is understood that the Emperor has always taken especial interest in the subject of her marriage. Suitors without number have been talked of as candidates for the hand of this daughter of the empire, and the choice of a husband is said to and the choice of a husband is said to have been the theme of frequent deliberation in the imperial councils. Whatever may be the personal merits of the fortunate noblemar who has been selected to receive the hand of the youthful bride, there can be no doubt that his position must have been a powerful recommendation in the eyes of a sovereign anxious by every means to consolidate his dynasty. The Due de Mouchy, belonging as he does to one of the oldest of French families, represents the legitimist party. Hitherto the Fanbourg St. Germain has refused to recognize the empire, very much as it refused to acknowledge the government of Italty. The historic names of France were not to be found in the visiting lists of the impemust have been a powerful found in the visiting lists of the imperial Court. Between the partisans of the new order of things and the devothe new order of things and the devo-tees of the ancien regime there was a gulf across which it was well nigh im-possible to pass. The nobles might ap-pear at court on state occasions, but the pear at court on state occasions, but he salons of the noblesse were closed to the courtiers of the Tuileries. Whether for good or evil, however, the French aris-tocracy are no longera power in France, and their favor or disfavor can neither make nor mar a dynasty. Yet socially they represent a force; and Napoleon III. is too wise a ruler to ignore the importance of social influences. His own portance of social influences. His own throne he has probably now established firmly enough; but he may well wish to secure for his son the active sympathy as well as the sullen acquiescence, of every party in the country. Moreover, in some portions of France the old legitimist section is not without power; and the enterprise of winning it over to the empire is by no means so hopeless as it might appear.—. means so hopeless as it might appear.— With the death of the Duc de Bordeaux, With the death of the Duc de Bordeaux, a sickly and childless man, now advancing in years, there will perish the last direct male descendant of the elder branch of the French Bourbons; and it is by no means certain that the particular that the particular that the particular that the second of th sans of legitimacy will transfer their allegiance to the Orleans family, whom they dislike far more than they do the Napoleons. According to the orthodox theory, the descendants of Louis Philip-pe are excluded from the succession by heir father's disloyalty to the lawful

sovereign, and the throne of France be-comes vacant if Henry V. dies without son or heir. These calculations, how ever, are too remote to exercise much influence on so practical a mind as that of the French Emperor. Probably he values the adhesion given to his dynasty, in the marriage of his cousin to one of the first among the old nobles of France, chiefly as an open acknowledgment that even in the Rue Grenelle St. Germain the empire is now recognized as an ac-

THE PRINCESS ANNA MURAT A JERSEY WOMAN.
[From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Jan. 8.] The Princess Anna Murat, daughter of Prince Lucien Murat and Madame

Murat, and who was born at Bordentown, was married in Paris on the 18th ult. to the Duc de Mouchy, a high-born and wealthy French noble. The description of the brilliant marriage ceresciption of the brilliant marriage ceresciption. monies seems in strange contrast with what we remember of the Murat family at Bordentown twenty years ago. In those days the Prince was in very reduced circumstances, "in short, not to put too fine a point upon it," wasseedy, and Madame Murat conducted a school, which was the support of the family. After the revolution of 1848 gave a hope of better fortunes, and the Prince desired o return to France to take his chance he was obliged to a gentleman of this city for the means to pay his passage and give him a start on the road to fortune and fame. We fanc were rather hard with him We fancy that times after the accession of Napoleon to the presidency. Since that event times have changed for the better with the Prince, and he must look back upon his

The recent number of the London Quarterly Review contains a very interesting article on the Training of the

TERNS.

"The weaver sets to work with a loom of the ordinary kind, which we therefore need not describe, and the only problem is, how shall the blind workman accurately follow a pattern of which he cannot see a single step in colors which he cannot distinguish. We pause only for a moment, by the way, to notice one common and popular error still affoat, viz., that some clever blind people have the power of detecting colors by the touch. All we can say is that those who have had the exrience of many years and opportuni ties for the personal examination of many hundreds of blind persons of all ages and ranks, including some of re-markable ability, have not been able to find the remotest trace of such a power. There is no more resemblance no to discern between a crimson poppy and to discern between a crimson poppy are the azure corn-flower; nor can there be any perceptible difference of texture in one morsel of wool, paper, cloth, or feather stained red, and another of grassy green. Dr. Moyes, indeed, who lost red gave him a disagreeable sensation, like the touch of a 'saw,' and that as other colors become less intense they 'like the sound of a trumpet eighty years ago than they are now, and the name of one might well sug-

and the name of one hight wen suggest the other.

"A pupil of Guillie's, at the Paris Blind School, translates rubene, from Horace's Second Ode, by flaming right bane.' Being pressed to translate literally, he gave us an equivalent 'red' When asked what he meant by 'a red who was the besid that he did not think like arm,' he said that he did not think, like Locke's blind man, that the color red was like the sound of a trumpet, but he had transleted it (faming) because he had translated it 'flaming,' because he had been told that fire was red; whence he concluded that heat is accompanied by redness; which determined him to mark the anger of Jupiter by the epi-thát flaming, because when irritated one is hot, and when hot one must be red.
"Touch, therefore, which can do so much for the blind workman, can do nothing for him here; but, nevertheless,

as the Great Exhibition proved, he can weave you a rug bright with all the colors of the rainbow, exactly after the pat tern which you prescribe; scroll work, leaves, fruit, flowers, lozengers, stars, or cross-bars. In the first place, his or cross-bars. In the first place, his threads of wool are all placed for him by his side, in one exact order, say white, crimson, blue, yellow, and maroon. They are always in the same order and place, so that he takes up whichever he needs with unerring certainty. Hung up to the beam in front of him, but easiwithin reach of his fingers, is a square raised one-tenth of an inch above it; but all telling their own story of red, green, white or blue. The board is ruled thus with cross bar lines, and at every saw every tint."

HOW A BLIND MAN SEES. for no answer, but rushes off again else-where. Ask him what this pantomine he might receive payment.

bad condition. Its professors have been receiving only about one hundred dollars a year salary each, for four years past. The faculty are of the opinion that the institution cannot be perma nently maintained without a large contribution from the State, approximating \$15,000. They say that if it is allowed in the future to "depend on its own unaided resources, it must decline into a seminary of very subordinate rank, or become extinct altogether." There is a balance on hand in the possession of the Proctor, of funds belonging to the university, of \$4,910 85; but it is in "Confederate treasury notes." The funded debt is \$38,000. There are fiftyfive students in attendance, a majority of whom are disabled Confederate soldiers. Nearly half of them pay no fees. THE anniversary of the Battle of New

was to preside. General Grant was to be present, and among the persons who were to speak were Admiral Farragut, Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, Richard O'Gorman, Mayor Hoffman, and Generals Slocum and Rosecrans. Other celebrities were expected, and the oc casion promised to be one of marked

Our Artists Abroad. The N. Y. Herald has a long letter from Florence, in which is given a full account of the American sculptors now resident there, and of the works upon which they are at present employed.

worked and resemble a crown of glory surrounding her head. The idea is ex-

ceedingly artistic and poetic, and is en-tirely novel. The antique Clytie in the British Museum, it will be recollected,

Diana, Proserpine, Eve, Genevra, are well known, and need no description.

His Proserpine is very much admired by the English, who have ordered large

States. To my taste it is the most beau-

W. T. HART.
The studio of Mr. W. T. Hart, one of the

ues of female figures existing. It has

as yet no name, but the idea expressed is that virtue, to be won, must be addressed through the mind and soul, and

not assailed by force. Virtue is embod ied in a female form, just ripened into

full maturity, resting on her right foot with her left thrown back, holding ir her uplifted left hand an arrow just discharged from the bow of Cupid, a plump

beautiful boy, who stands on tip-toe a her right side, and with uplifted hand, appeals to her to return his last weapon which she has caught. Behind him is

his empty quiver, which has fallen and rests against him, giving him support. His bowstring is broken, and the tyrant,

that so arrogantly and potently rules the world, stands confessedly disarmed and powerless and completely vanquish-

ed that he cannot succeed by his cur

feet in the figure of Cupid. When completed it will be produced in marble, with the intention of sending it to the United States.

with the intention of sending it to the United States.

Mr. Hart has nearly completed in marble another copy of his celebrated statue of Henry Clay, which he modelled some years ago, and which is andmirable work in every way. This copy is for the City of Louisville, Ky, and is worthy to be placed in its best place. I believe one copy is already standing in New Orleans, but I will not be sure; and also a second copy in some

old Bordentown life as a troubled dream Blind, from which we make the following extracts:

HOW THE BLIND WEAVE COLORED PAT
Blind, from which we make the following extracts:

HOW THE BLIND WEAVE COLORED PAT
Sents her as a maiden of eighteen with

a classic head. The face is exquisitely beautiful, and the deeply pensive and luxuriant, flowing tresses, and tied be hind in a pendant mass, with stray locks escaping and falling gracfeully in wavy lines upon her back. Above her forehead, rising out of her head, is seen the first development of he wonderful change she is undergoing A segment of the circle of the leaves of the sunflower appears above her hair, and a slight portion of the seeds are emerging beneath. They are gracefully

tween sounds and colors than in the time of Guillie fifty years ago; so that no description will enable a blind man his sight at three years of age, says that decrease in harshness, until green con-veyed to him an idea like that which he felt in passing his hand over a pol-ished surface. But we suspect that Dr. Moyes was only trying to rival the hap-py shot of another blind man, who, says Locke, declared that scarlet was to Trumpets and scarlet go well together, and were, perhaps, even more frequently heard of and met with seventy or

as more lovely. The Grand-duke Constantine, of Russia, has within a few days ordered by telegraph a copy of Diana, for his palace at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Powers, I am glad to say, has bardest compressions and obtains the abundant commissions, and obtain highest prices; so his success may be regarded as complete. He is in excellent health. of Florence, is in the Plazza della Indipendenz, where he is now engaged in modelling a group that must place him among the very first sculptors of the world. It is one of his first efforts in ideal work, and, though not quite com-pleted, gives full promise of being worthy to be ranked among the very few sta

ly within reach of his higher, has square of smooth, thin deal, on which is traced the pattern of his rug in nails with heads of every possible variety of shape—round square, diamond shape or triangular; tack, brads, and buttons; some driven home to the surface of the board, others with the content of an inch above it. thus with cross bar lines, and at every point of intersection a small hole is bored, into which is slipped a nail with its head square, round or triangular, as the pattern requires. The boy reads his pattern along the horizontal lines from left to right, and according to the teachings of the nails weaves in the gay scroll-

rascal's shoulder, she looks down upon him with a mingled expressoin of injured feelings and emotions of of pity, not unmixed with an air of conscious work of brilliant colors as deft.y'as if he triumph. She still upholds the arrow, but refuses to return it until he gives "Our friend Trotter has just set off in a great hurry for that door way; he seizes the handle, opens the door hastily some evidence of the change of heart resome evidence of the change of heart requisite to insure success in his efforts. The grouping is exceedingly fine, and the poses and the handling of the supporters—the principal figure deriving hers partially from the smaller figure, and the latter gaining his from the empty quiver. Mr. Hart has thus succeeded in relieving himself of the necessity of introducing a stump of a tree or something of the traditional kind to shouts out one or two lusty words, waits means, and he will tell you that he was in quest of a certain trio of boys who promised to meet him there; that he looked' into the club room and found that they were not there, at least he thinks not, as judging by the sound of something of the traditional kind to give his figures the necessary support, and he has so grouped them that the his own foot against the room on which they usually sit, and of his own voice, and he has so grouped them that the principal figure stands entirely free, except on the lower right limb, against which Cupid leans. The modelling is magnificent, both figures being anatomically and artistically correct in every detail. They are full of motion and animation. The graceful undulations of the formula form which is entirely nude are the room seemed empty. And empty it really is. The well known story told really is. The well known story told by Mr. Anderson of a blind messenger at Edinburg, entirely corroborates this fact 'I had occasion,' hesays, 'to send out one of those blind men with a mat-tress. I gave him the bill with it, that he might receive payment. But, tomy mation. The graceful undulations of the female form, which is entirely nude, are the very poetry and embodiment of life and beauty. The face of charming loveliness, and the hair, rich, luxuriant and wavy, is marvellously beautiful. The principal figure is certainly so perfect that no point is left upon which the criticism of the best artist may justly fall. It is pronounced a more beautiful conception than the Venus of Canova, and more artistically and faithfully emsurprise, he returned with the account and the mattress too. 'I've brought back baith, ye see, sir,' said he. 'How so?' 'Indeed, sir, I dinna like t'leave't yonder, else I'm sure we wad ne'er see the siller—there's nae a stick of furniture within the door!' 'How do you come to know that?' 'Oh, sir, twa taps on the floor wi' my stick soon tell't me that!' And true enough was the and more artistically and faithfully em-bodied. Our best American sculptors in Rome declare it to be the finest model blind man's guess; for guess it must still be called, though in both the cases cited it was shrewd enough to pass for in Florence. Some portions such as the bust of the Venus of Milo, perhaps surpass it; but as a whole it is a greater work, or will be, than that gem. This THE University of Virginia is in a work, or will be, than that gem. This may seem high and wild praise; but I predict that when the group is in marble the judgment of art will place it among the first four gems of art in the world. Mr. Hart has been engaged on it about a year, and has yet a good deal of work in the details of the hands and foot in the flagure of Cunid. When

be sure; and also a second copy in some other city of the United States. J. A. JACKSON.

Near Mr. Hart's studio is that of Mr.
J. A. Jackson, who for some time was in New York, and who has been here in New York, and who has been here two or three years, engaged in his artistic labors. Among the works he has produced since he came here are his "Culprit Fay," "Eve and Abel," "Dawn," and other pieces, the names Orleans was to be celebrated last evening at Tammany Hall, New York, in a fitting manner. Hon. John Van Buren "Dawn" and other pieces, the names of which I do not now recall. His great work, which he has modelled in plaster, and is now engaged in reproducing in marble, is his "Eve and Abel." The figures of the group are of life size, and modelled with great care and with a happy success. The attipolitical significance.

We make a few extracts. HIRAM POWERS: Mr. Powers, the greatest of American artists, is now engaged in modelling an ideal bust, which promises to be one of his most brilliant efforts. He has se-

on the ground, his head hanging over; his left arm also hanging lifeless and hand resting upon the earth; his right falling naturally by him, supported by his mother's hand.—His eyes are closed, and his mouth partially open; but the flesh is still full and fresh, denoting that the corroding influences have not yet begun to work. influences have not yet begun to work. The expression of the face is that of death—the quiet falling away into the tarnel alone and here eternal sleep, and has nothing ghastly or repulsive about it. The limbs and or repulsive about it. The limbs ambody all indicate by their peculiar positions and by the relaxed muscles that what we see before us is death. The body of Eve is bent gently over the form lected for his subject "Clytie." She was the daughter, it will be remembered, of Oceanus and Tethys. Apollo became enamored of her, but deserted her to pay his addresses to Leucothoe. There was, of course, a serious difference of her dead son, and with an expression of profound grief, mingled with that of wonder and alarm, she gazes upon the first victim of death in the world. She at once, and there being no regular civil courts where a breach of promise case could be fairly tried, with an invariable wonder and anarm, she gazes upon the first victim of death in the world. She is supporting him upon her knee, with her left arm placed under him, and is but dimly realizing the great change that has been wrought as she gazes, with fixed eyes and breathless attention, upon what was but a short time before the form of her son, Her hair is pushed back from her forehead in tangled tresses and caught behind by a spray of ivy, then falling down upon her shoulders in natural but beautiful disorder. The effect of the group is exceedingly fine, and the story tells itself at first glance. verdict for the plaintiff, the fair Clytie discovered the whole intrigue to her rival's father, at which Apollo became wrothy and disgusted, and professed to have despised her for her act. Loving him with all her heart, she could not be a conduct this lest blow, and gradually endure this last blow, and gradually pined away, and was changed by one of her friends in high position into a and the story tells itself at first glance. The modelling is fine and the natural expressions which would be brought out expressions which would be brought out on the face of a mother when contemplating death for the first tipe, added to an undefined sense of her loss and wonder at the marvellous change in her son, are finely conceived and artistically and effectively executed. The work will add greatly to Mr. Jackson's reputition as great artist. It is now halp of the property of the sense of the street of the sense of the sad expression which it wears greatly enhances its natural loveliness. The head is thrown the slightest bit forward, and placed upon a charming neck and shoulders. The hair of the maiden is thrown back behind her ears in rich, tation as a great artist. It is now being reproduced in marble.

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on the ground, his head hanging over

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THOMAS BALL Another sculptor of high merit and well known in the United States, who has a studio here, is Mr. Thomas Ball, of Boston. He has a fine suit of rooms in a new building just outside the walls, near Porta Romana, where he is now embodying in marble his statue of Edwin Forrest, in heroic size, in his celebrated character of Coriolanus as he appears in the last set. He brought appears in the last act. He brought the model of the bust with him, and has been until lately engaged in model-ling the figure, which is now completed. is represented as experiencing the change about her body, which seems to be emerging from the flower. Mr. Powers' idea seems to be the most appro-His workmen have just begun to rough out the statue in a marble block. It will require a year to embody the design in marble, but when completed it will be one of Mr. Ball's best efforts. It was comprinte, as it is the most graceful and delicate one as applied. This bust is nearly completed. The hair and face missioned by a number of gentlemen of Boston, admirers of the great American actor. The figure stands about eight feet high, more or less, and is attired in the classic Roman costume, such as Coriolanus' rank and position entitled him to wear. He stands upon his left lear with his right thrown forward in nearly completed. The hair and face are done, and the former exhibits Mr. Powers' conscientions and artistic labors in their best light. The work is a wonderful one and full of beauty. His leg, with his right thrown forward in an easy but firm manner. With his left hand he holds up his drapery, revealing his lower limbs; his right numbers of copies. One or two copies of Genevra, with her sweet, happy face hand rests gently by his side, and grasps a scroll which is doubtless the invita-tion he is declining from the Romans and charming expression of gentleness and tenderness, have gone to the United to return to Rome. The pose is grace ful and full of motion. The portrait is excellent, and gives a clear and effective tiful face that Mr. Powers has ever mod-elled, although, I believe he is inclined to favor one or the other of his creations excellent, and gives a clear and effective expression of the character Mr. Forrest personates. The artist has been very successful in modelling the hair and preserving those peculiarities that mar ne fine head of the original.

> George Fruncis Train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. George Francis Train made a speech at St. Joseph, Mo., a few days ago in which he said:

which he said:

"Mr. Train—Do you want my candid opinion? [Yes.] Call it then the Horrible and Slow Jogging Railway.—
[Laughter.] The name arises from there being a cow-catcher on the stern to keep the ox teams from running into it. [Laughter.] The Grand Truck. Railway in Canada is the greatest English swindle of our time, and the Horrible and Slow Jogging Railway is the grandest American swindle of the true [Applause and laughter.] It lives the grandest American swinds of age. [Applause and laughter.] It lives by swindling, moves by swindling, and has its being by swindling. [Applause.] It was born by corruption and lives by has its being by swinding. [Applause.] It was born by corruption and lives by disease. [Laughter.] The swindle commenced by laying the rails down on top of the grass and waiting for the wash of the rains to do the grading, [laughter,] so as to swindle the State out of five millions of bonds. [That's so.] The millions of bonds. [That's 80.] The swindle is on the tax-payers. They made an abortion of the enterprise in order to swindle the State out of six hundred thousand acres of land. [That's 80.]—The road was never built. It growed like Topsy. [Laughter.] It is a swindle on the freighters—charging swindle on the freighters—charging more than any other road in the land, with no accommodation. The merchants have to pay across Missouri, 206 miles, one-third the whole freight to Boston. That is where the swindle comes in. It is also a swindle on the people of St. Joseph. No passenger speaks well of it. Everybody disgusted with the road damns St. Jo. I Laughter and that's so.! Yet what ed by peerless virtue, against whom he has expended his last weapon in vain. Having failed by force, and discovered that he cannot succeed by his customary tactics, he changed them, and addresses himself, with prayerful looks and moving language, to her feelings and mind. With her right arm hanging gracefully by her side with the hand resting gently upon the [Laughter, and that's so.] Yet what can St. Jo. do? The directors all live east, and when they come to survey and examine, they are whipped over the road examine, they are will ped over the load in a champagne car, and go back no wiser than when they came. [Laughter.] Accidents, damages and deaths are of no account. The Directors pocket the profits, and the public pockets the swindle. [Laughter.] They wiseld the recovery. swindle the passengers. At Hannibal they take our money, and give us 1. choice between freezing, starving, or accidental death. [Laughter and apaccidental death. [Laughter and applause.] We arrived yesterday all safe over a good road, the North Missouri, in company with Gen. Rollins, to Centralia, and were due at St. Jo. this morning at four, and only got in at four in the afternoon. Instead of being off for Omaha at 8 a. m., here I am talking to the people of St. Jo. [Good—glad you stopped.] We were detained nine hours—no wood, no coal, no firé, and nineteen little children sitting on the nineteen little children sitting on the stove to keep it warm. [Laughter.]

> The Reorganization of the Regular Army. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The bill providing for the reorganization of the regular army was to-day reported from the military committee, with some amendment. The committee were unanimous in favor of the bill as it now stands. It provides that the army shall hereafter onsist of five regiments of artillery-9,000 men; twelve regiments of cavalry -12,000 men, and fifty-five regiments of nfantry-35,000 men, to be known as the Army of the United States; that the artillery are to have the same organ-ization as the present five regiments.

The third section adds six regiments of cavalry to the six now in service, with the same organization; authoriz the first and second, and two-thirds of all officers above the grade of first lieutenant, to be taken from volunteer cavalry officers of two years' service. Pro-vides that four of these regiments may be armed and drilled as infantry, at the discretion of the President.
Section 4. The fifty-five infantry regiments are to consist of the ten regiments, of ten companies each, now in

ments, of the combants tank, how a service; the remaining nine regiments, made into twenty-seven by adding two companies to each battalion, with the same provision respecting officers as for the cavalry regiments, except that they are to be taken from the infantry or artillary, ten regiments of colored men tillery; ten regiments of colored men and eight of disabled men, or men dis-charged by disabilities. The officers to be taken from the officers of colored troops, the Veteran Reserve Corps, and other officers of volunteers disabled in in the service. Promotions in the colored and veteran regiments are to be confined to these regiments. The vol-unteer officers appointed under this act to be apportioned among the States, in proportion to the number of troops furnished the army during the war.

A wagon containing \$860 worth of materials for the Salt Lake Vedette, the and with a happy success. The atti-tudes are life-like and graceful. Eve is kneeling on her right knee, and upon her left she holds the lifeless body of Abel, his legs turned under and resting I stroyed.