Miscellaneous.

A Lesson for the Times. " Aunt Malinda, pleasegive meapin, said a bright looking but shabbily dressed little fellow, opening the door of Mrs. Lane's kitchen.

" Just see here," he added, pointing to a large rent on the knee of his trowsers, me and Will Brown were playing tag, and I fell down and tore this."

"Why don't you run home and get your mother to mend it, Johnny ?" said Mrs. Lane, as she did her best to bring together the severed parts.

"Oh! 'cause mother ain't to home She's gone to the 'Society for Clothing Destitute Children.'"

'Destitute children!" ejaculated Mrs. Lane, as she surveyed her nephew from head to foot. "If you don't come under that class, then never a child did! Why,

my dear, you are all rags and tatters! 'I know it, aunt," responded the boy, moodily; "but it ain't my fault. Moth er says she has no time to mend my clothes and if she did, they would be just as bad next day; so what's the u-e? Father said, last night, that I looked like a heathen, and he almost wished I was, for mother would think I was worth looking after a little." " Have you had any supper, Johnny,

you look hungry?" " No," said the boy, casting a longing look at a generous piece of pumpkin pie that his aunt was cutting; "mother left some cold victuals on the table for

"Well," interrupted the good woman placing the pie upon a plate, and adding to it a slice of cheese, "you just take this, and mind you don't leave a bit o

Johnny lost no time in obeying his aunt's peremptory but by no means unpleasant injunction, and the contents of the plate rapidly disappeared before the

"I wish mother stayed at home, just as you do, aunt," he said, as he opened the door, casting a longing look back upon the cheerful, cozy looking kitchen. "I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Lane, as taking up the roller pin, she resumed her labor, "If it isn't a shame for Nancy to neglect him; I am actually ashamed of him, and his mother an active member of half a dozen societies. As for brother John, he's clean discouraged. and I don't wonder at it. I don't believe he comes home to a warm supper once a week. It's my belief it's a woman's business first to look after the comfort of her family, then, if she has time to do for others, well and good. Charity ought to begin at home, if she don't

stay there." "There's Aunt Nancy, now, just coming into the gate," said her daughter Betsy, as, looking up from the apples she was now paring, she chanced to glance out of the window.

Indignant as she was, it was not in good-natured Mrs. Lane to refuse to see nersister-in-law, who was evidently too full of her own concerns to have noticed any lack of cordiality, had there been

"How do you do, sister Lane; how do you do, Betsey," she said, seating herself in the first chair she came to, as if quite exhausted, though her keen, black eyes looked as sharp as ever. "Always cooking, I do declare! Ah! how it makes my heart ache to see you spending so much time in caring for the poor, perishing body!"

"Folks can't live without eating," replied Mrs. Lane, a little tartly, as this remark called to mind what she considered her sister's remissness in care of her family. "Least ways, I haven't yet found out the other way of living.' "You always did make nice dough nuts, Malinda," said Mrs. Shaw, very

composedly helping herself to one. "They are light as honey-comb," she added as she broke it open and proceeded to dispose of it with evident satisfaction. "I don't know when I have made any kind of pastry. Professor Spare, who lectured here last Winter, said they were very unhealthy, entirely destroying what he called the digestive

'Yes, I know," returned Mrs. Lane "Husband invited him home to tea one day, and I couldn't perceive he had any particular objections to my pies and cakes. Indeed, I remember thinking if it was his ordinary way of eating, I shouldn't like to be the one to cook for him. And let folks think what they may, I never will think that plain, light pastry, eaten moderately, will ever hurt anybody. I always let my children have it, and they are as hearty and robust a set of boys and girls as you can find anywhere; as I am sure they wouldn't be if they were fed on cold, half-cooked victuals, given to them any way and just when it hap-

"It isn't always the rosicst and fresh est children that are the healthiest,' said Mrs. Shaw, helping herself to an other doughnut. "Now I think of it, I am certain I can see a pimple on Betsey' nose-a sure proof of over-eating; and John Thomas is not so strong as my Johnny, who is not more than a year o so the oldest. But I guess I'll do my er rand and be going. I called to tell you that we are going to have a fair for the benefit of the oppressed Poles. I'm on the Committee of Arrangements, and really hope, sister Lane, that you'll take right hold and do everything in your power to forward this noble and praiseworthy object."

"No, thank you," returned her sister in-law. "I think I can find objects of charity nearer that Poland."

"But there is a society of which you are a member, that I think I should like to join," she resumed, after a mo ment's thought; "the one for clothing and providing fordestitute children." "That's what we expect and desire every member to do when she has an opportunity. We have a number of little jackets and pants on hand, and there will be some among them that will fit. Our next meeting is just a week from to-day, remember, at'Squire

There was a merry twinkle in Mrs Lane's eyes that night as she superintended preparations for supper, which ever and anon deepened into a smile.-But though the children were anxious to know "what mother was smiling

about," she kept her own counsel. The next Wednesday afternoon score or more ladies were seated in 'Squire Mayo's parlor with busy fingers and still more busy tongues.

"There is Mrs. Lane coming up the walk!" exclaimed Mrs. Mayo, who was seated at the window. "Just see what a wretched looking boy she is leading by the hand. It can't be one of her boys, for I know they are all models of

Mrs. Shaw was too busy distributing work to even look out of the window. "I forgot to tell you, ladies," she

Amcaster Intelligencer.

VOLUME 67.

said, "that my sister-in-law joins our society this afternoon. The boy with her is no doubt the one she spoke to me about the other day as a fit object for our charity. I take considerable credit to myself," she added complacently, "for persuading her to this step. Sister Lane is such a homebody, so wrapped

up in herself and family. "Mrs. Lane is a kind hearted woman," replied an old lady, who was knitting in one corner of the room, "and does a great deal of good in her quiet way." By this time Mrs. Lane was in the

"Good afternoon, ladies," glancing around with a pleasant smile. "You see, sister Shaw, that I kept my word, and did not come alone," she added, as that individual fixed her eyes in undisguised astonishment upon the boy whose reluctant hand she held.

"I found this poor lad," she continued, "in an alleyway, playing marbles with a number of profane and vicious boys, who were uttering words that I shudder to think of. The black eye he has got in a fight with one of them, in which it appears he had the worst of it. He is very dirty and ragged, as you see. But I offer no apology for bringing him to you in this condition, as your society was formed for the benefit of such, and trust that under your kindly care he will soon present another apnearance.'

Twice did Mrs. Shaw essay to inter rupt the speaker, but anger and shame choked utterance. When she had con cluded, she sprang to her feet.

" Malinda Lane!" she ejaculated, "do you mean to pretend that you don't know that is my boy?"

"Your boy!" exclaimed Mrs. Lane. starting with well dissembled amazement; "is it possible? Now, that I ook at him closer, it does look like Johnny. But who would have thought it? I leave it to you," addressing the other ladies, "if the mistake was not a very natural one, or if ever a child, apparently, stood more in need of your riendly offices?"

This assertion could not be denied by any present, certainly not by Mrs. Shaw, who was completely silenced, though

she was looking unutterable things. Not long after she could be seen with poor little Johnny "in tow," taking a round about way in the direction of home, for, unlike her sister-in-law, who is not proverbial that while some of scorted him thither, she went by the darkest and most unfrequented streets.

A Romantic Love Story. The Count de St. Croix, belonging to

one of the noblest and wealthiest families in France, became engaged, after a ong and assiduous courtship, to a lady, his equal in position and fortune, and famous for her beauty. Shortly after the happy day was appointed which was to rendér two loving hearts one, the Count was ordered immediately to the siege of Sebastopol; so he girded on his sabre, and at the head of his regiment marched to the battle-field. During the Count's absence it happened that his beautiful fiance had the small pox; after hovering between life and death for many days, she reound her beauty hopelessly lost. The disease had assumed in her case the most virulent haracter, and left her not only disfigured but seamed and scarred to such a frightful extent, that she became hideous to herself, and resolved to pass the remainder of her days in the strictest seclusion. A year passed away, when, one day, the Count, immediately upon his return from France, accompanied by his valet, presented himself at the residence of his betrothed, and solicited an interview. This was refused He, however, with the persistence of a lover, pressed his suit, and finally the ady made her appearance closely muffled in a double veil. At the sound of her voice the Count rushed forward to emorace her, but, stepping asides he trembingly told him thestory of her sorrows and burst into tears. A heavenly smile broke over the Count's handsome features, as raising his hands above he exclaimed "It is God's work : Lamblind." It was even so. When gallantly leading his regiment to the attack, a cannon-bal passed so closely to his eyes that, while it left their expressions unchanged and is countenance unmarked, it robbed him forever of sight. It is almost unnecessary to add that their marriage was shortly after solemnized. It is said that at this day, may often be seen at the Emperor's receptions an officer leaning

spot by their love of music. The Wind as a Musician.

upon the arm of a lady closely veiled;

and they seem to be attracted to the

The wind is a musician by birth. We extend a silken thread in a crevice of a window, and the wind finds it and sings over it, and goes up and down the scale upon it, and Paganini must go some where else for honor, for lo! the wind is performing upon a single string. It ries almost everything on earth to see if there is music in 'it--it persuades a tune out of the great bell in the tower. when the sex on is at home asleen: it makes a mournful harp of the iant pines, and it does not disdain to try what sort of a whistle can be made out of the humblest chimney in the world. How it will play upon a tree until every leaf thrills with a note on it, whilst a river runs at its base in a sort of murmuring accompaniment .-And what a melody it sings when it gives a concert with a full choir of the waves of the sea, and performs an anthem between the two worlds, that goes up perhaps to the stars, which love music most and sung it first. Then, how fondly it hauntsold houses; mourning under the eaves, singing in the halls, ppening doors without fingers, and singing a measure of some sad, old song

around the fireless and deserted hearths. An Elevated Railroad in Broadway.

We have seen a plan and sketches for an elevated railroad for Broadway, which appear to us to have considerable merit. Captain Hemstreet, the young engineer who has devised this plan, proposes to erect an elevated roadway upon elliptical arches over the centre or carriage way of the street; to pave this track with plate glass, which will admit sufficient light upon the street below, and at the same time keep it, in all weathers, dry and clean; and to let the sidewalks be open and uncovered. On the roadway thus resting upon elliptical iron arches, and reaching from gutter to gutter across the middle of the street, he proposes to lay three or four tracks, upon which trains should be run with dummy engines. As the tracks will be always clear and elean the rail may be light, and Captain Hemstreet proposes to lay them on rubber cushions, and thus make the motion custions, and thus make the motion perfectly smooth and even. It is estimated that such a road could be built from the Battery to Union Square, including the glass roof, for less than one

nillion dollars.—N. Y. Post.

Miscellaneous.

It is mercifully ordered in the great scheme of existence that nearly every Musical Accent. person should have an aunt who is willing to grow into an old maid, and to sacrifice her life to the good of others -these others being generally her nephews and nieces. Aunts are the fairy good godmothers of society, the supplementary mothers who are often more kind and indulgent to the children than their parents are. There is not a single person anywhere who is not familiar with this idea of a good aunt. We sometimes hear of children who never knew father nor mother; but where is the child that never knew an aunt? When the father and mothe disappear and leave the poor infant to the mercy of the world, who is it that takes the little waif in, and feeds and clothes it, and sends it to school? Who? The aunt. The good, kind tender-hearted soul, who, perhaps, has been passed over in life, who has toiled hard, who has suffered much. who, at any rate, has never tasted the joys of maternity, who has certainly never incurred its vexations. It is really wonderful, under such circumstances, that these women should retain so much humanity; that the fire of love should not have been quenched in their lonely hearts; that the milk of human kindness should not have dried up in their breasts long ago. We should be thankful to Heaven for these maiden aunts of ours; they are legions of angels upon earth, forever hovering about us, to pity and to succor. If the natural history of aunts were faithfully and accurately followed out, I am inclined to think that the aunts of whom I speak would be found to be a distinct species may go down.' of the genus. There are points of resemblance in all aunts of this class

The Maiden Aunt.

which are not to be observed in persons

who stand to society in other relations.

There are many varieties of mothers

some good, some bad, some indiffer-

ent; there are also, many varieties of

fathers, brothers, sisters, and uncles .-

There is a kind and indulgent father

but quite as often there is the harsh and

tyrannical. There is the affectionate

brother and the jealous brother; the

loving sister and the spiteful sister .-

Then as to the uncle (who should be a

counterpart of the aunt in every thing,

being the masculine of the species,) it

them poke their nephews in the ribs,

call them sly dogs, and give them no

end of bank notes because they

wouldn't sell their uncle's pictures,

there are others, cruel, blood-thirsty

-rapacious uncles, who take their ne-

phews into dark woods and leave them

to die of hunger. But our aunts?-our

aunts are always good. Who ever heard

of a wicked aunt? Be it understood,

however, that I do not reckon among

my bright particular stars the sister of

your father or mother, who marries and

has children of her own; nor the lady

whom your uncle may take to himself

We don't think of her, be she

one or the other, in the true

aunt sense. Do you ever call her

"aunty," and go and sit in herlap, and

out your arms round her neck? Answe

me that. No, no. She is aunt-mark

how cold the word is without the en-

dearing diminutive! Aunt Charles or

Aunt James, with lots of little buckets

of her own dipping into the well of her

affections, and she has not a drop for you.

lear" when she has no children of her

own. As to her natural disposition;

ers-born, above all, to rear the weekly

sheep, and to rescue the black ones who

Peter the Great.

lefend the life of his master, Peter the

Freat. -But joined to his many brilliant

qualities were great vices; his cubidity

and ambition were without bounds . he

used for his own advantage large sums

lesigned for the public beneflt. Having

left St. Petersburg in the suite of the

and that the Emperor was fully inform-

The gloomy countenance and silence

ne knew, announced to him his disgrace

he believed himself already precipitated

from the height of honor to opprobrium

and misery; the deserts of Siberia, the solifude of a long exile, the headsman's

axe, came by turns before his imagina-

tion; his blood took fire and a malig-

nant fever attacked him; for three

weeks he lay in a wretched chamber in

a state of frightful deliruim. Finally

he woke and look anxiously around the

the cabin; he seemed abandoned; only

one man was near him ; only one cared

for him; one voice only addressed to

him words of comfort. It was that of

the Emperor. It was Peter the Great.

This unlooked for sight restored to

him life and strength; burning tears

rolled down his cheeks; he fell at the

"Great God!" he cried. "My sire!

"Yes," replied the emperor raising

him up, "for three weeks I have not

." What! do you love me yet? Have

you pardoned me? You have not then

"Unhappy man!" said Peter, em-

bracing him, "believe you I could for-

At the bottom of a truly great soul

the virtue one is most sure to find is

Mr. Thomas Williams, a member

to try Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. Mr. Williams, acting no doubt as

he tool of "the divine Stanton," says

n his resolution that "the arraignment

of these parties before any judicial tribu-nal of the country would be a matter of

questionable propriety," and hence he proposes to disgrace the nation by hav-ing them executed without any trial at

that a military commission would afford anything of the kind. Military com-

missions are organized to hang, not to fairly try, and this is well known to all

the advocates of this new method of dis.

pensing justice. Mr. Williams is a law-yer and is fully aware that his position

all, for no sensible man will

Williams, acting no doubt as

condemned to death a guilty-"

get you had saved my life?"

feet of the monarch.

s it vou?"

gratitude.

left your bed."

ed of his robberies and extortions.

go estray.

she is born to deny herself, but for oth

with the same commonplace result.

Ladles of the White House. iticians, and to make life at the metro olis amiable as well as attractive. It is as when Henry Clay once said to Mrs. President Polk: "Madam, I never heard anything but praise of your administra-tion, though occasionally I have heard ome slight objection to your husband's. At their first drawing-room this season, as the large and brilliant party were ushered into the scarlet room, they were introduced first to Mrs. Senator Patter son, and subsequently to her sister, Mrs. Stover, who occupied a position at her right hand. The duties of the introduction devolved on Maj. James R. O'Brien, Deputy Marshal of the District, who performed his part with ease and propriety. Our lady readers will be in-terested in the following description for

sisters were attired: with another delicate white flower, care

Dare to sit in her lap, and she will push

you rudely and coldly away. Venture o put yourarm round herneck, and she will probably stand upon her propriety. The person whom you call "aunty dear" is quite another order of being. She is your father's sister or your mother's sister-occasionally the wife of your uncle; vice filled with Parsian bonbons. but, in this case, she is only "aunty

Dr. Hall on Failing Eyesight.

The famous Menzikoff had shed his blood in battle and exposed his life to

sunrise, or after sunset.

3. By avoiding the special use of the eyes in the morning before breakfast. 4. By resting them for half a moment or so while reading, or sewing, or looking at small objects; by looking at things at a distance, or in the sky; relief is immediate in so doing. lief is immediate in so doing.

5. Never pick any collected matter from the ey elashes or corners of the eyes with the finger-nails; rather moisten it with the saliva, and rub it away with

Emperor, who was hastening to Astrachan with the design of surprising and taking possession of that city, he learned on the way that he had been denounced. of the prince, whose inflexible severity

consequence of the slightest inflamma-tion, which attends weakness of the 7. Keep your feet always dry and warm, so as to keep any excess of blood from the other end of the body. 8. Use eye glasses at first, carried in the vest pocket, attached to a guard, for they are instantly adjusted to the eye with a very little trouble; whereas, it common spectacles are used, such a pro-cess is required to get them ready, that

the eye in pure blood warm water hardened matter that may be about the

feel tired, the very moment you are conscious of an effort to read or sew, lay aside the book or needle, and take a walk for an hour, or employ yourself in some active exercise not requiring the

of Congress from Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, on Monday last, proposing ber of volumes are annually lost

At a trial in the Court of King's Bench, (June, 1863,) between certain Tweedledees, as to an alleged piracy of an arrangement of "The Old English Gentleman," T. Cooke was subpæned as a witness. On cross examination by Sir James Scarlett, that learned counse flippantly said, "Now, sir, you say the two melodies are the same, but different. What do you mean, sir?" Tom promptly answered, "I said that the notes in the two copies were alike, but with different accent." Sir James: "What is a musical accent?" Cooke: "My terms are a guinea a lesson, sir." (A loud laugh.) Sir James, (rather ruffled): "Don't mind your terms here; I ask you what is musical accent? Can you see it?" Cooke: "No." Sir James: "Can you feel it?" Cooke: "A musician can." (Great laughter.) Sir James. (very angrily): "Now, pray, sir, don't beat about the bush, but tell his lordship and the jury the meaning of what you call accent." Cooke: "Accent in music a stress laid on a peculiar note, as you would lay a stress on any given word, for the purpose of being better understood. If I were to say, you are'an ass, it rests on ass; but were I to say you are an ass, it rests on you. Sir James. Reiterated shouts of laughter by the whole court, in which the bench joined followed this repartee. Silence being obtained, Lord Denman, the judge, with much gravity, accosted the chop-fallen counsel: "Areyou satisfied, Sir James?" Sir James, deep red as he naturally was, had become scarlet in more than name and in a great huff said,." The witnes

The President's estimable daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, who preside over the Executive Mansion Mrs Johnson herself being an invalid), by their courtesy, and hospitality, are doing much to sweeten the mood of polthe manner in which the distinguished

Mrs. Patterson was dressed in black velvet trimmed with black lace, and made with high corsage and coatsleeves, with a point lace collar fastened with a simple jet pin set in pearls and corresponding to the ornament worn in the ears. She wore white kid gloves, and bore in one hand a white fan and lace handkerchief, and in the other a small, exquisite cluster of flowers. Her hair was done up in the fashionable style of the season, frizzed in front, gathered in a mass of curls behind, a Grecian braid passing over and concealing the comb confining them, and a white japonica, lessly fastened in the hair, near the left

ike her sister, Mrs. Patterson, excepting that she wore heavy moire antique in-stead of velvet, and she had no flowers in her hand. Her hair was in the style of her sister's, adorned with a small white flower. We understand that Mrs. President

Johnson lately received from Sir Morton Peto (whose recent visit to the United States will long be remembered with pleasure by all who had the advantage of meeting him) a most elegant and costly present in the form of a Christmas box or rare and exquisite de-

From Hall's Journal of Health When the sight is beginning to fail, the eyes should be favored as much as possible! This can be done—

1. By sitting in such a position as will

allow the light to fall upon the paper, or sewing, obliquely over the shoulder.

2. By not using the eyes for such purposes by any artificial light, or before

the nail of the finger.

6. Frequently pass the balls of the fingers over the closed cyclids towards the nose; this carries off an excess of water into the nose itself by means of the little canal which leads into the nostrils from each inner corner of the eye which canal tends to close up in eye, which canal tends to close up, in

to save the trouble the eyes are often strained to answer the purpose.

9. Wash the eyes abundantly every morning. If cold water be used, let it be flapped against the closed eye with the fingers of the right hand, not strik-ing hard against the balls of the eye. But it would seem a better plan to open cause warm water is more penetrating than cold; it dissolves more readily any

natural.
10. The moment the eyes feel close use of the eyes.

The State Library.

Wien Forney, Esq., the State Librarian, reports that during the last past year he drew from the treasury \$1,854.74, and expended \$2,534.28, as follows: For miscellaneous expenses, \$500.81; for miscellaneous books, \$1,600.14, and for the exchanges of books, \$433.33. The explanation of this excess of expenditure is derived from the fact that the cost of books has largely increased; that it was necessary to purchase a large number of rare publications immediately or run the risk of paying at least a third more for them a year hence: that the organization of governments in the lately revolted States increased the pur-chase of our State reports for Southern libraries; and that the loss of the manaling privilege tended to swell the expenses. The Librarian recommends an increased appropriation hereafter, and "order" system, by which the library has become a sort of "circulating library," especially to the people of Harrisburg, and by which a large numyer and is fully aware that his position is in direct opposition to all law, justice, decency and common sense; but he is also a wretched fanatic and is willing to secure his ends by any means, no matter how disgraceful, that may be necessary to accomplish them.—Age.

THREE cases involving the question of the liability of government securities to State and municipal taxation will come up before the U. S. Supreme Court on

Business and Politics.

Some of our Philadelphia people have curious ideas of the fitness of things. Thus we very frequently hear persons getting quite eloquent over the importance and necessity of steam communi cation and an active commerce between this city and the Southern ports, and a little while after, or perhaps at the same time, getting highly excited against the efforts being made to place the Southern States in a condition to have any com merce at all. It is very hard to understand the political philosophy that leads men into such inconsistent acts. The fact is, they do not act according to any When they talk and work in favor of establishing active and direct commerce with the South, they are carrying out their experience as business men and obeying true business principles. But when they talk and act in a way to re-tard the thorough restoration of the Southern States to their places in the Union, without which there can be no active or prosperous commerce there; they are merely following the behests of party leaders. Business and party polics never get along very well together, and when business men are trying to forward a truly business project, they should let the party work of party lead-ers alone while they are at it, and they should be careful to see that their organs do the same thing. Or, at least, if they must mix up business matters and party politics, they should see that the politics is not of a character to defeat the business. No thoughtful man, when he is carrying on negotiations with another with a view to engage him in a commercial enterprise, would persist in reviling that man, calling him names and saying that he is unfit to manage his own affairs, and that he ought not to have control of them. Yet this is, in effect, about what is being done by some parties in our city, who speak strongly in favor of close and active business intercourse with the Southern States, and at the same time do all in their power to prevent those States from being put into condition to have an ac-

tive commerce at the earliest possible Party agitations are at all times the worst foes of business stability. If we want trade with the Southern States or their cities, we must aid them to have their affairs settled immediately. Peo-ple do not engage in planting rice, cot-ton, sugar, tobacco, &c., or in producing rosin, pitch, turpentine and other naval stores, or in merchandising, with energy and alacrity, when they do not know whether they may call the products of their labor and capital their own or not. Nor do they enter into any business perations with hearty good-will while all their affairs are sounsettled that they do not know whether they are controlled by themselves or other people. If the industry of the South is to be brought into active operations at an day, their affairs must be settled at an early day, so that they may know where they stand. And this we do not urge any more on their account than on our own. If Congress is going to tax Southern heavily for the sake of adding largely to the national revenues, it should first take care that the people of the Southern States shall be placed in a position to raise it—otherwise there may be but little cotton to tax. The earlier and more certainly they are assured of a generous and permanent policy, the more zealously will they go to raising cotton. So of all other articles and al other interests. If Congress would have the South contribute its full share of the excise and other taxes, then Congress should act so as to set all the wheels of Southern industry and trade promptly and actively in motion. It is not alone for the interest of the South that this shall be done, but for the interest of the North, East and West, and the whole

country.

Especially is it in the interest of those who, like us in Philadelphia, desire to open up new commercial relations with he Southern seaboard, to support and advance the earliest restoration States to their places in the Union, so that their people shall be able to plant and produce and trade with a knowle that they can manage their own affairs and possess their own property as we of he rest of the country do

The principles here laid down show he difference in commercial value between the common-sense policy of President Johnson and the plans of the politicians who are opposing him. He would restore the Southern States for the good of the whole country; they want to keep them out to punish them, although the wlole country must be just so much the worse off by keeping them out. It is cutting one's nose off to spite his face.—Phil'a Ledger.

The Pacific Bailroad.

The act of Congress passed to aid the great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic and Pacfic oceans by a continuous line of communication by railroad requires one line to be constructed from Omaha, on the Missouri river, opposite Council Bluffs, to San Francisco. This main line was, by the act, to be constructed by two companies, viz:

First—The Union Pacific Railroad

company, which is to construct the line rom Omaha to the eastern boundary of the State of California. General John A. Dix is President, and John J. Cisco reasurer of this company.

Second—The Central Pacific Railroad f ('alifornia was, by the act of Con-gress, to construct the whole line from

the eastern boundary of California to San Francisco. But it has assigned so much of the line as lies between Sacra-mento and San Jose (one hundred and twenty miles) to the Western Pacific Railroad of California. The road from San Jose to San Francisco has already been completed (forty-nine miles) by local company.

The Union Pacific Railroad has fifty

miles of road completed from Omaha westward. The Central California is at work from Sacrâmento eastward, and the Western California from San Jose to Sacramento. Both are making good

There is also the Union Pacific Rail way Company, Eastern Division. (Its charter says railway, not railroad.— This company had at one time General Fremont for its President and Samuel Hallett for its financial manager. John D. Perry is now President and and Wm. J. Palmer Treasurer and Secretary. It sometimes called the Kansas branch and was formerly known as the Leaven-worth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company of Kansas. This company is authorized to construct a road from the mouth of the Kansas, westward, to con-nect with the main line at the one-bundredth meridian of longitude west hundredth meridian of longitude west of Greenwich. It has finished sixty miles of road to Topeka, which is a little east of the meridian of Omaha. Omaha is on the ninety-sixth meridian and Topeka ninety-five degrees forty-five minutes. The main line is, therefore, about sixty miles in advance. But as the line from Topeka to the one-hundreth meridian is longer than the

line from Omaha to that meridian a the point of junction, the main line from Omaha is, in fact, some eighty miles in advance. The one-hundreth meridian is two hundred and forty-six miles west of Omaha, and it is expected that the main line will reach that point by the 1st of July, 1867. Thence to Laporte on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountain is eastern stope of the Mocky Mountain is three hundred and five miles. The mining interests of the mountains may, therefore, look at an early day for es-sential relief in the matter of travel and

transportation.

The permanent location of the main line has been made for the first two hundred miles west from Omaha; and the route to Salt Lake, including the passes through the mountains, has been passes through the mountains, has been carefully surveyed and mapped, though surveys are still going on with a view to ascertain whether better grades can be found. All the results obtained are exceedingly favorable and show no difficulties which may not be easily

BISHOP KERFOOT, of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Pennsylvania, was consecrated yesterday at Pittsburg.

Stevens, Master of Ceren Action of the Democrats,

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald got the following account of the movements of the different parties in Congress, at the time of the passage of the bill conferring the unqualified right of suffrage upon the negroes of the District of Columbia. It places the Republicans in their true light. It will be seen that the Democratic minority acted on principle, and acted wisely and natriotically throughout. We give the correspondence entire as it appears in WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1866. ASSAGE OF THE UNQUALIFIED NEGRO

The great event of the day has been the passage in the House of the bill for universal negro suffrage in the District Columbia. Thad Stevens has again rought his Republican associates to his feet, and, in spite of their professions, has made them do his bidding. With all the opposition to unrestricted negro suffrage by the Republicans in caucus. Stevens has managed to wheel them into line and carry his point. He knew the men that he had to deal with and has so directed his movements that nearly all wheeled into line and sustained his scheme. His threat in the caucus that he would vote with the Democrats and defeat its decision prove to have been no idle boasting. made his estimate of the material in the House and counted with certainty on ber of Republicans had directly opposed unqualified suffrage, but nearly all of them voted with Stevens for it to day under threats of that master of ceremonies to read them out of the party.

The combinations and the manner in which the direct test was forced upon

when the direct test was forced upon the House were very curious and inter-esting. The first vote was on the motion of Mr. Darling, of New York, to post-pone further consideration until April. This motion the Democratic members intended to the for her days and the present intended to vote for, but they acciden tally ascertained that some of the Re-publicans desired to postpone a direct vote until that time, for the purpose of not affecting the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections, which take place prior to that date. They wished to avoid the issue at those elections, fearing the effect might defeat them in these States. As soon as the Democratic members became cognizant of these facts, they at once decided to force the Republicans to meet the issue at once and not to shirk it any longer. They therefore voted against a postponement, while Stevens and all his associates who were in favor of the Simon Pure and unadulterated negrosuffrage voted with them, and defeated the postponement. tevens and the extreme men of the House cared nothing for the effect no litically, but, being honestly in favor of the doctrine, rejoiced at this oppor-tunity, and fairly chuckled over his

The question of postponement having been defeated, the House was brought to a direct vote on recommitting the bill a direct vote on recommitting the bill, with instructions to modify it by inserting an educational restriction. The Republicans who have claimed to be conservatives, and professed their opposition to unrestricted negro suffrage, rushed over to the democratic side, beg ging the latter to vote with them agains the extreme men. But the democratimembers thus appealed to replied, are opposed to negro suffrage in any form, and shall wote according to our convictions," regardless how any of their opponents voted. They would certainly have no objections to a sufficient number of republicans to vote with them on every motion to defeat it. I the radicals voted with them to defeat its recommittal they would certainly have no objections; then, if the issue before the House came direct on un qualified nerro suffrage, those republi-cans who have been loud in their pro-fessions against it could then prove their faith by deeds. The vote on recommit ting with instructions was finally reached, and Stevens again marshalled his radical associates against it and voted with the democrats, as he stated in the caucus he should do. The motion was lost, only fifty-three republicans voting for it. Then came the direct vote on striking out the word "white" in the election laws and allowing the negroes to vote the same as the whites, or, in other words, universal and unrestricted suffrage. The calling of the year and ed suffrage. The calling of the yeas and nays revealed the fact that only about a dozen republicans stood out against it, notwithstanding their professions, but vielded at once to Stevens' machinations. This Warwick immediately began to crow over the weak-kneed of the party, and is to-night in high glee over his success in bringing them to terms. Thus the republicans in Congress have been forced to meet the issue at once, and that, too, in the most direct form. Here we have another repetition of history and the effect of the moderate party yielding to the extreme faction— the Jacobin and Girondist contest over

again. The false step of those republicans who professed conservatism was on the first day of the sessio. . They yield ed then to the extreme party with the belief that in doing so they could induce

the latter to change their tone and adop more moderate views. But, instea of accomplishing this object, the strengthened the radical faction and placed themselves completely in their tions are to be met, the moderate portion are powerless and are forced to cringe at the feet and are at the mercy of the radicals. The extreme faction have been growing stronger and bolder every day of the session, and all from the temporizing policy of the moderate portion of the republican party of Congress on the first day of the session. Many of these members com-ing from such States as Indiany and ing from such States as Indiana and Illinois, where they have provisions in their State constitutions against a negro living in the State except by giving bonds, are wonderfully exercised over their record of to-day; and well they may be. The democrats might have possibly been induced to vote for recom mitting the bill, were it not for the fact that they had become completely dis-

gusted with a certain class of republi-cans, who were constantly avowing their opposition to the extreme measures of the radicals, and yet, while this avowal was on their lips, turned around and voted for the very measures. They were determined to unmask this hypocrisy and make them show their true colors. Had the pretended conservative republicans voted with the democrats against unqualified negro suffrage they would have defeated it. Then they could have forced the Stevens party over to their side in favor of a qualified suffrage, which they would have taken rather than not get anything. But instead of thus using the radicals to carr their points they allowed themselves to become the tools of Stevens and support-ed his measures. Their policy was plain, but they had neither the skill nor nerve to carry it out, and therefore fell, victims of their own folly, as did the Girondigts in their former context with

Girondists in their famous contest with

the Jacobins.

the Jacobins.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE.

The bill now goes to the Senate for approval or rejection by that body. Its fate there is somewhat doubtful, as both sides claim to have sufficient strength to carry it. If the radicals had a St vens in that body to direct the move-ments there could be no doubt as to the result. But Sumner the leader of the faction in that body, possesses no such skill as Stevens, and cannot crack his whip so successfully over their heads the Senate will delay action until they can see what effect the vote of the House will have upon the country. From all appearances several weeks will elapse fore a direct vote is reached there. In the meantime, many of the members of the House will plead with the Senators to modify the bill, for the purpose of relieving themselves from the di-lemma which they have placed themselves in, and quiet their conscience

the nerve to do.

EFFECT UPON THE DISTRICT. The effect of unqualified negro suf-frage upon the District will unquestion-ably be injurious. Ever since slavery has been abolished in the District, negroes have rushed here from all direc-tions. A large proportion of them are of the very lowest kind—the large and tions. A large proportion of them are of the very lowest kind—the lazy and indolent. They are those who were of no use to the owners, and are constantly engaged in thefts of all kinds. These blacks, if this bill becomes a law, will enjoy the same rights at the ballot box as the whites, and thus an element, not only dangerous, but which will tend to

demoralize the government, will tend to demoralize the government, will be in-troduced to the highest privilege of American citizenship. In this respect its effect will be worse that unqualified negro suffrage in the late rebellious Truly, the contest goes on. The battle increases in fury and interest. The great problem of the day is being worked out. The principle of self-government is about being put to a more severe test than ever before. The party, which for a long time claimed that it was kept from power by the votes of was kept from power by the votes of the ignorant and uneducated is now

voting to increase the class of un-intelligent voters at an alarming rate. The republicans have made it their boast, even before the war, that they carried every intelligent State and every intelligent portion other State. Under this style of reas ing they are conferring the privilege of the elective franchise upon a class which

Ravages of the Trichina Disease in Prussia --- Eighty Deaths Out of Three Hun-

will hurl them from power.

dred and Twenty Cases. The Berlin correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of the terrible ravages of the trich-

na disease in Prussia; The good people of Berlin are not a very excitable race; they take things coolly, submit with philosophical resignation to what cannot be helped, and only grumble a little now and then when their powers of endurance are too severely tasked; but at the present moment they are really in a state of considerable agitation. It is not a political agitation: the question that is discusse public meetings and private circles in newspapers and placards, is neither the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein nor the partition of Belgium, nor the approaching cataclysm of the Mexican empire, nor the exploits of the British Haynaus and Mouravieffs in Jamaicat is
THE GREAT TRICHINA QUESTION.

Perhaps many of your readers may iot know what triching are, although they are by no means a recent discovery. The trichina spiralis is a small microscopic worm or animalcule, which was first observed by the distinguished ana tomist, Richard Owen, in 1835, and i ound in the muscles and intestines o various animals, especially pigs and rab-bits, in such enormous quantities that a single ounce of pork is said to contain occasionally as many as one hundred thousand of these parasites. By par-taking of the meat infected with them they are transferred to the human body causing intense suffering, which, in many instances, is followed by a pain-ful death. The first symptoms of trichinitis were noticed some years since in Dresden, but no particular attention was paid to it till the summer before last, when a number of cases occurred both here and in other parts of Germany which led to a medical investigation of this novel form of disease. As usual, the doctors were of different opinions; some of them declared that was nothing else than what is generally called measly pork, which had been known for ages and has never been known for ages and has never been thought particularly dangerous, and although many people refrained from eating of the unclean animal, especially in the shape of such German delicacies as raw ham and smoked sausages the whole affair was beginning to pass out of memory. The pork butchers breathed more freely, and trichinaphobia was almost laughed out of countenance, when a few weeks ago it was suddenly revived by the announcement that a Hedersleben, a small place in Prussian Saxony, the mysterious disease had broken out with great virulence and was spreading over the adjoining vil lages, its origin being distinctly tracea-ble to a trichiniferous hog which had been killed by the butcher of the place and parceled out among the inhabi-

HORRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE DISEASE. Day by day the accounts grew more alarming, whole families were stated to have died off in excruciating agony and by the last bulletins the number of cases actually amounted to over thre hundred and twenty, of which eighty had already proved fatal. It is impos-sible to describe the consternation excited by the intelligence; since the appa rition of the cholera nothing like recollected by the oldest inhabitant.

PORK AT DISCOUNT. A general strike took place in the pork eating line; in vain every butcher pro-tested that his meat, at least, was sound and uninfected by the formidable infu soria; the public turned from it with disgust; ham and sausages were tabooed, and roast pig itself was ventured upon by a few bold spirits, notwithstanding the most practical trichinologists admitted that a thorough good roasting was a process which trichina could hardly stand. neantime physicians crowded to Hedersleben from all parts of the country to investigate the symptoms of the lisorder, and communicate the result of their observations to the newspapers, the publication of which increased the universal panic. The poorer classes of the population, who (besides potatoes and rybread) live chiefly on pork, either fresh orsalted, were in the worst dilemma of all having the alternative of going without meal altogether, or of eating food which they knew or suspected to be unwhole some, and which the first medical authorities affirmed to be dangerous to health and to life itself.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES. It was proposed, therefore, that every butcher should be ordered, under severe pains and penalties, to have the animals slaughtered by him submitted to a microscopic examination, and on Friday last a great public meeting took place in which the question was debated, and both pro and anti-trichinists, the latter principally of pork butchers and their retainers, were assembled in great force. TAKING A MAN AT HIS WORD.

A veterinary surgeon by the name of Urban, a man who acquired an unenvi-ble notoriety in the revolution of 1848, contended stoutly that there were no such things as trichinge, and offered to eat any that were given him; where-upon his antagonists produced a slice of black pudding, made, they said, of trichiniferous pork, and requested him to devour it. The unhappy man turned pale and seemed inclined to back out, but, put upon his mettle by the laugh-ter of the meeting, he suddenly bolted the nauseous morsel held out to him and then rushed from the hall—ill natured persons assert—to an apothe-cary's shop, where a good dose of ipecac relieved him from the possible effects of his rosh enterprise. his rash enterprise.

DECIDING TO DO SOMETHINGS The meeting broke up, as is usual with such meetings, after concluding that something must be done;" but no action has been taken as yet by the city authorities. The butchers, however, finding the tide of opinion running against them, have given way so far to have their meat examined in the manner proposed, and in almost every butcher's shop you now see a handbill posted up with the information that the oints of pork, hams, sausages, &c., flave been chemically analyzed by Doctor Such-a-one, and found "free from trich-It remains to be seen whether this will suffice to calm the apprehensions of the public, who do not often attach much weight to such testimonials. In Berlin there have not been many cases of the disease, about thirty in all,

EGAL AND OTHER NOTICES

How the Unqualified Negro Suffrage Bill under the action of the Senate, which of which thirteen have ended fatally was Passed. and it is alleged that of ten thousand hogsslaughtered here not more than one but of course this does not prevent people from being frightened, for as every one who takes a ticket in a lottery expects to draw a prize, so every one is afraid that if he eats pork it may just happen to be part of that particular representative of swinish multitude which forms the single unlucky exception among his myriads of healthy breth ren.

The trichinaphobia continues to rage with unabated intensity. In Berlin several new cases of the sickness have

appeared. At Hedersleben the number of deaths amount already to near a hun-dred, and attacks of trichinitis are re-ported from many other parts of the country. The pork dealers are at their wits' end; all their asseverations that every ounce of their wares has been microscopically examined and proved to be perfectly free from the noxious animalculæ; all the medical certificates invoked in their behalf, are disregraded by the police, who subbornly refuse to touch anything appertaining to the por-cine genus. The entire population of Berlin have been suddenly converted to Judasim, and display religious antipathy to the unclean animal which must truly edifying to the followers of the Mosaio law. Roast and pickled pork, hams, sausages, black puddings and pigs' trot-ters have vanished from the bills of fare, and if the butchers want to save their bacon they have no other resource but to eat it themselves. A new branch of in-dustry has been called into existence by the general panic; specimens of the trichina are shown through microscopes at the moderate charge of half a groshen per head, and the frightful aspect of the pigmy monsters increases the aversion to the once prized delicacies which are said to harbor them. In an economical point of view the consequences are serious; the prices of other kinds of meat, which were already sufficiently high, are daily becoming more exorbitant. and the poorer classes of the population, who are never too well fed, are in danger of being restricted altogether to a vegetable diet. The subtraction of a staple article of food from general consumption can hardly fail to produce dis astrous effects upon the public health, especially if the *rinderpest*, which prevails now in England, should extend to these regions and still further reduce

the supply of wholesome nourishment. HINT TO AMERICAN PORK DEALERS. If the trichina has not yet made its appearance in America, it might, perhaps, be a good speculation to export hams, salt pork, &c., to this country, where the people would be too happy to partake of their accustomed aliment if hey could do so without fear of infec-

Hasty Legislation.

The Philadelphia Lcdger, paper whose political standing is well-known has the following judicious and timely article :

The practice of rushing important neasures through Congress without consideration or debate is one that will lead to mischief, unless it is stopped. That body has had one example of the bad results of the practice already in the present session, in the railroad law present session, in the railroad law which seemed to strike a blow at one railroad, but really released dozens of the Western roads from their obligations to the United States. That bill was whirled through one house under the whip and spur of the previous questions and the strike latter than the strike that the stri tion, and the action had to tion, and the action had to be recaired when it was found what mischief had been done. But bad as that was, it is nothing when compared to the attempts now being made to change the Constitution of the United States, with out allowing debate and even without printing the amendments. The reso-lution reported by Mr. Stevens from the committee of fifteen, to change the basis of representation in Congress, is itself a modification of a very crude proposition which it was some time ago proposed to rush through in the same way. But that measure, as it was demonstrated in these columns, would have produced very different results from those contemplated by its movers, and it had to be thrown aside for the present one re-ported by Mr. Stevens. It is doubtful if even in its present shape it will effect the object of those who are pressing it. Even after a slight examination of it, we can see several ways in which it can be avoided or evaded. It provides that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied, in any State, on account of race or color, all persons of that race or color shall be excluded from the basis of rep-

esentation. But how easy it will be in the Southern States, if it is thought desirable to evade the provision, to put the disfranhisement on other grounds than color but on such grounds as will apply almost exclusively to the freedmen without naming them. They can enact that all those who were qualified voters under the State laws on the first day of Jan., 1866, shall continue to be voters, but that all who are thereafter admitted to be voters shall have been free citizens or the term of ten years next preceding, that they shall be able to read and write, that they shall hold property in fee sim-ple to the amount of \$500, and shall be ated for taxes to the extent of \$20 or more. Such enactments, and many others, would apply, or could be made by State officers to apply, almost exclusively to the freedmen without naming

Hence, in this and in many other ways the crude amendment to the Constitution which it is sought to press through with so much haste could be effectually evaded. The truth is that Congress in amending the Constitution should imitate the cautious and considin amending the Constitution, erate methods adopted by the fathers of the Republic in framing the Constitu Those really great men weighed every word, discussed every clause thoroughly and anxiously, with a view to foresee all its future bearings, and whether it would accomplish their objects or not. In this way they spent long months of debate and consideration, fully maturing that which has lasted so well, and which it is now proposed to overthrow between two o'clock and overthrow between two o'clock "sundown" of a short winter day.

It would seem that this republic is about to attempt a rivalry with the old nonarchies in the establishment of a new nobility, based not upon hereditary titles, as in the Old World, but upon what the individuals are supposed to represent on the books of the Internal Revenue Assessor. A committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce waited upon the President the other day, as our Washingtor correspondent relates, and sent in their cards, with the number of millions they were worth appended to their names; for example, "F. S. Winston, President Mutual Insurance Company, representing seventeen milions dollars; R. H. Burdell, President of the Erie Railroad, representing sixty millions; H. B. Claffin, the largest merchant on the globe." This immemerchant on the globe." This immediately suggests the idea of novel titles of nobility. Instead of using the prefix of "Lord" or "Sir," or the affix of "Baronet," "K. C. B.," and so forth, we might have inscribed on the cards of our new nobility, W. B. Astor, forty millions; John Jones, seventeen millions: Augustus Adolphas Peans lions; Augustus Adolphus Brown, ten millions; Theophilus Robinson, twelve millions; Hieronymus Dry Goods, the largest merchants on the globe, and so

on.
Our new nobility, who have visited the White House in connection with the New York collectorship, evidently agree with Burns in the ide

The rank is but the guinea's stamp; The man's the gold for a' that, and a' that, and a' that; and especially for the collectorship of the port of New York.—N. Y. Herald.

THE interest on the Seven-Thirty oonds, amounting to \$7,300,000, falling due on the 15th inst., is being redeemed by the Treasury Department and all the designated depositories. Over \$125,000 in coupons have already been redeemed.