

## Boetry.

From St. James' Magazine, Bridal Musings.

Grave the obarge of him who taketh This young fielding from the nest, Promising to guide her footsteps Through life's dangers to God's rest. Teaching her the path of honor, Ruling gently for her good; Ever watchful to defend her, With his arm or with his blood.

Holding her to see the pageant Of the great world sweeping past Ever watchful to enclose her From its rough and bitter blast.

When the last of earth is fading, His to hold aloof the strife, attling with grim destroyer, From the "rear guard" of her life

Hushing her in life's last slumber, Kissing from her life's last breath ; And then lying down beside her, Guardian, husband, still in death.

It is the Evening of the Year. Now dark and dry is plied the wheat, 'The wine-press feels no stained feet, The white moon shrinks her sickle clear And voices of the air repeat, 'f is take evening of the year.'

'It is the evening of the year.
'Why have I missed, while men have found? Men smile that corn and wine abound, And children eat the ripened ear;
I gaze at them from barren ground; It is the evening of the year.
'O love; It seems but yesterday, A child in fresh green fields 1 lay, And dreamt of these where skies were clear; But withered leaves bestree my way; It is the evening of the year.
'O to but I have a heart seen 1"

O face that I have never seen! Somewhere on earth with suddened mien The waltest full of sober citer; Come! where the resper's fool hath been, It is the evaning of the year.

Come to me, O my love, my fate, Ere all be cold and desolate Ere all be cold and desonate: Come! I have sought thee far and near; Come! lest I wither while I wait; It is the evening of the year"

Miscellaneous.

The Clothyard Shaft. BY PHILIP RUSSELL.

Morning arose on Merrie England, and the light tell with a sparkling ra-dience upon thesmooth, grassy turf, and the dewy glades of the New Forest, where the Norman kings were wont to chase the royal game, and their disso-ture. chase the royal game, and then disso-lute Norman subjects, under the name of Saxon outlaws, to assume the like regai prerogative. The horns of the forest retainers echoed and re-echoed through the woody recesses and the umbrageous openings, which, with al-ternate hills, dells flud ravines, made up that gigantic monument of tyranical and blood thirsty despotism, the New Forest of the Norman conqueror. The early rays of the sunlight struck the flowers and foliage and grasses, and were reflecting back with a sheen dazwhere reneering outer when when the started up now and then with a whirring sound. Occasionally, the magdashed rapidly and gracefully through the trees, startled in all probability by the tramp of some horse proceeding to join the royal hunting party. It was, join the royal hunting party. It was, in truth, as pretty a morning as a king-ly sportsman could desire, and the hunting ground, while proclaiming the savage cruelty of the Norman, yet at-tested the supreme excellence of his

Hard by a ruined forester's cot, prob-ably once the dwelling of some Saxon ceorl, and then the residence of a forest retainer, but which had been, perhaps, accidentally burned nearly down, was gathered the hunting party, who had assembled thus early to join in the most favorite sport of mankind, the chase. "The Red King" himself, the second

that of his father, who, even in his woolng, was as rough as a Northwest wind over the pines of their original Norland. Backed by his army of hired merconeries and ready to workes the mercenaries and ready to purchase the Saxon help at the cost of promises which he never would keep, perhaps he courted a rupture with his Norman lieges. We do not know. He was a rough and brutal fellow, and surely his subjects were beginning to weary of him. He certainly did not love them

more than they venerated him. There was one of his escort, however, who, more than all the rest, ill brooked

the haughty glances and petulent ill humor of his King. This was Walter humor of his King. This was Walter Tyrrel, one of the most accomplished gentlemen that graced the court of the conqueror's son. He was simply a Norman gentleman, but Knew that was the proudest title of nobility that could be conferred. Between him and Wm. Rufus there was a deeper cause for quarrel than between the King and the majority of his subjects. Tyrrel had majority of his subjects. Tyrrel had loved the fair and gentle Evelyn, the daughter of (teoffrey De Gal, a near connection o: the great house of Fitz Alan, which, several centuries after-wards, under the name of Stuart, played so important a part in the history of England. The brutal eyes of Rufus had fallen upon the betrothed of Tyrrel, and although he dared not openly take her away—even he dared not commit such an outrage upon the daughter of a Norman gentleman—he yet had caused her to be secretly abducted from home. By fortunate accident Tyrrel himself,

by fortunate accident Tyrret himseli, accompanied by a numerous retinue of friends, had rescued the lady, who im-mediately retired to Normandy, seeking the protection of the noble prince who there reigned. He was at that particuthere reigned. He was at that particu-lar time absent from his Duchy, but Evelyn found refuge within his domin-ions. Tyrrel was fully acquainted with the part that Rufus had played in this affair, and took no pains to conceal his knowledge from the King. Hence, there was serious danger of an open rupture between them, especially as Rufus bitterly resented this interference of Tyrrel's with his brutal designs. At length the royal hunting party

At length the royal hunting party started. The game was afoot, and, true Norman in his love for the chase, Rufus entered deeply into the exciting sport. Finally the entire party became scat-tered, till at last the royal hunter and Walter Tyrrel were left together. "Curse on the luck, Sir Walter!" growled the monarch; "this sun is rather warm, and I would give the ribbest iewel in my crown for a flagon

richest jewel in my crown for a flagon of Rhenish! Where can that page have

period.

"There's a spring of water," said Tyrrel, lightly, pointing to a little bub-bling fountain that was sparkling in the rays of the morning sun. "I faith," said the monarch, in the

" I faith," said the monarch, in the same vein, "I crave a somewhat differ-ent draught. But tell me," he said sternly, "have you not heard of the proposed invasion of England by my mad-cap Brother Robert?" "Nottill this instant," was the answer. " Aye, and many of the gentlemen of England are leagued with the Duke of Normandy. They did not reckon that I was not blind, however. I know them all. And, Sir Walter Tyrrel, by the splendor of (iod's eyes" (swearing the favorite oath of the Normans), "twenty-four hours shall not elapse ere twenty-four hours shall not elapse ere all the traitors are safe in my power!

"And then— "Hang they shall, each and all. I will teach them all that William Rufus is not only master of England but of his subjects, and that it will cost them dear to thwart my wishes." Tyrrel's brow flushed and hot words was no connection between the allegabut just at t is mo ion that Cummins left the ment, a "stag of ten" flashed passed them. The instincts of the hunter pre-vailed in the breast of the King, and he drew his bow on the flying buck but the string snapped. "Curse on the string," he should 'Walter Tyrrel, thou sendest a cloth acting as managers of corporations. yard shaft with a truer aim than any man in England! 'Tis royal game, was manifest in the simple statements of their acts that their was no such re-lation; the oath could not be applied as to whether the parties were qualified man! Shoot!" man! Shoot!" "Aye," muttered the hot-headed youth, *it is* as royal aim!" And bend-ing his bow till the string touched his ear, he discharged a full "clothyard shaft" at the noble stag. Was it a ray of sunlight striking his eye that blind-or sunlight striking his eye that blindor not. The oath was intended to reach per ed him for a moment, and disturbed his aim? The arrow struck a tree hard by, and glancing, hit the Red King fairly in the eye, and pierced through the skull. It was, in truth, a royal aim and the Norman archer did not belie and the Norman archer did not belie his famous skill! Rufus fell dead from his horse. And ere the luckless archer could dismount, the swift tread of a horse's hoofs were heard, and the good Sir Walter De Courcey appeared on the scene. His glance took in the state of affairs at once. "Well for thee, Sir Walter Tyrrel, and for us all! For erean hour had fled yonder brutal tyrant's minions would be a punishment, as also preventing at torneys practising in the Federal courts By articles 9 and 10 of William III. any person speaking or writing against the Divine Spirit was liable, for the first offence, to be rendered incapable of holding offices of trust and proit, and, for the second, to be sent to prison. Statute 2 of George the Third, for contempt against the King's authority. ave had your head beneath the execu contempt against the King's authority tioner's axe! But fly to Normandy.-There alone is safety for you for the pre-sent. I go to the new King Henry." legacy, deed, or gift, or vote at elections for Parliament, with a penalty of £500. Tyrrel did not wait longer, but turn Blackstone says the loss of liberty con-sists in the loss of lands and profit of lands for life, and disabilities from holdhis horse's head, did not draw rein until he had reached the shore where a vessel carried him to the hospitable do ing offices of honor or emolument. Among the Romans, the loss of liberty was a disability of all of the privileges of members of the family of citizenship. Mains of Robert ('ourthose. And the body of the Red King lay for hours in the glare of the sun, un-touched and unhonored by attention, In France deprivation of civil rights and eligibility for office, or of being guardian or trustee, or of being emtouched and thindoned by attended until late in the day when a poorSaxon bondsman threw a mantle over the body. There he lay until a respect for common decency prompted his retainers to give him interment, while their hearts and selfish wishes were with the orative Honry, who immediately seized ployed in schools or seminaries of learn-ing. The theory on which our institu-tions rests is that all men have certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-ness. Thus all places of honor and ponearts and seinsn wisnes were with the crafty Henry, who immediately seized possession of the throne. History has not yet settled the mooted point whether Sir Walter Tyrrel's aim one the result of resident or of deliver.

or imposes penalties additional to those Test Oaths Unconstitutional. Decision of the Supreme Court.

then prescribed, on different testimony. Thacher against Peck makes it an act of punishment for what was not pun-WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the Su-preme Court of the United States, to-day, Associate Judge Fields said he had been instructed to deliver the opinion ishable at the time the act was commitishable at the time the act was commit-ted. The act to which Judge Marshall makes reference was passed by the Leg-islature of Georgia, repealing a previ-ous act by which land had been granted. It was decided that the repealing act had the effect of *ex post facto* law. The clause of the Missouri constitution did not, in terms, define any crime or declare punishment inflicted, but pre-sumed the same result as if the crime in the case of John A. Cummins, plain tiff in error against the State of Mis

tiff in error against the State of Mis-souri, involving the constitutionality of the test oath of that State. The plaintiff was a Roman Catholic priest, convicted by the courts for ad-vising and preaching without having first taken the required oath, sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and committed to jail until paid. On appeal from the Circuit Court, the Supreme Courtof the State affirmed the judgment. The fol-lowing is a mere outline of the opinion : The oath by the constitution of the State imposes more than thirty distinct affirmations and tests. Some of them constitute offences of the highest grade, to which the heaviest penalties are at-tached. Some of them are not recog-nized by statute, while others are not sumed the same result as if the crime had been defined and the punishment prescribed. It almed at some persons who directly or indirectly had aided the rebellion, or escaped proper responsibil-ity of citizens in time of war, and was

intended to deprive certain persons of offices of trust and emolument. Such deprivation is a punishment, nor is it a way which is opened by an Expurgation oath. Now, some of these were not officers

when the acts were committed. It was nized by statute, while others are not blameworthy. They require him not only to swear that he was not only not not then an offence to avoid the enrol-ment or the draft, how much soever it might be a matter of censure. Some of stility to the United States, but in hostility to the United States, but that he never manifested adherence to the cause of the enemy, or desired a triumph over the arms of the United States authorities, or ever left the State to escape enrolment or the performance directed were offences at the time, but the clause which prescribes further penalties is within the nature of an ex post facto iaw. The clause in question subverts the presumption of innocence, to escape enroiment or the performance of military duties, or ever expressed his dissatisfaction with the Government. Every person unable to take this oath was declared incapable of holding office of trust, honor or emolument, or of act-ing as a trustee or manager of any cor-noration now or hereafter to be estaband perverts the rules of evidence, which by the common law are funda-mental. It presumes the parties to be guilty, and declares their innocence can be shown only in one way, and that by expurgation. ration now or hereafter to be estab

Put this clause in the form of a legisished, or from teaching in an educa-tional institution, or holding real estate

ative act, and it would read: "Be it exacted, dc., That all persons in armed hostility to the United States for such religious society or congrega-tion, etc., and every person holding any such office at the time the constitution went into effect was required within shall, on conviction, not only be pun-ished as the law provided at the time of the offence, but also rendered incapable of holding office of trust, honor or emolument, or exercise the office of a teacher

went into enect was required within sixty days to take the oath, in default of which his office becomes vacant. No attorney at the bar, priest or preacher of any doctrine or order, is permitted to teach or solemnize mar-riage without taking the oath. False wearing is made nunisable by im-Then the set of the one of the one of a traditional traditional term of a price of the one one one of the one one of the one of the one of the one of the swearing is made punishable by im-prisonment in the penitentiary. This oath is without any precedent in this country which the court could discover. penalties without the form of judicial proceedings. The constitution of Missouri imposed It is first retroactive, and if taken years hence would cover the intervening

In other countries test oath an oath which it was impossible for all to take. It was an impossible condi-tion. The Constitution of the United were limited to the present, and were not administered in particular instances of past misconduct. Secondly. The oath is not only direct-ed against individuals who opposed the acts of the Government, but denounces States cannot be evaded in the form by which the power of the State is exerted. If this can be accomplished by indirect means, the constitutional inhibition their sympathies and desires. It makes no distinction between acts arising from malignity and acts spring-ing from affection. If any one ever expressed sympathy for the rebellion, may be evaded at pleasure. Take the case of a man tried for treason, and, if convicted, pardoned; nevertheless, the Legislature might prescribe that, unless he took an oath that he never did the act charged, he should never hold an even if he were connected by the close ies of blood, he is declared unable t office of honor or profit. Suppose the minority should get the control of the State Government, nothing could pre subscribe to the oath, and is debarred from the employments specified. from the employments specified. The court admitted the proposition of the learned counsel of Missouri that the State possessed all the attributes of sovereignty, and among the rights re-served to the States was the power to determine the qualifications for office and the conditions on which citizens mean excession their callings and nurvent them from requiring that every person, as a condition of holding office of honor or profit, should take an oath that he never advocated, advised, or supported the imposition of the present expurgation oath. Under this provision the most flagrant violations of justice may exercise their callings and pur-suits within its jurisdiction, but it by no means follows that the State can might be committed, and individuals deprived of their civil rights. A ques-tion arose in New York, in 1783, upon nflict punishment for acts which were a statute of the State, which involved not punishable when committed. It was evident, from the nature of the an expurgatory oath as a means of

punishment. oursuits and professions of the parties The subject was regarded as so implaced under disability by the constitu-ion of Missouri, that their acts had no possible relation to their fitness for portant as to engage the attention of eminent lawyers and distinguished statesmen of the time. A lexander Ham-ilton demonstrated that it was in violaheir pursuits and professions; there of the Const tion, which secure the rights and liberties of the people as the result of the Revolution. It was a wise axiom that every man is believed avoid the draft and the administration of the sacraments of his church, nor can a fact of that kind, or words of sympathy for those in rebellion, show the unfitness of lawyers or professors or teachers, or their want of ability in setting a managers of corporations. It to be innocent until he is proved guilty. The reversing of this was to hold out a brine to perjury. It deprived the citi-zen of the advantage of leaving the burden of proof on his prosecutor. Let us not forget that trial by jury should remain inviolate forever etc. remain inviolate forever, etc. The same view was embraced by the udiciary on analogous questions. The court said, in conclusion, that the sons, not their calling; not because their acts unfitted them for their call-ing, but because it was thought their acts were deserving of punishment, and judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri must be reversed, with instructions to enter judgment to reverse the judgment of the Circuit Court in no way but by depriving them of citizenship. The court did not agree that less than the deprivation of life, of Pike county, and also with directions to said Circuit Court to enter an order discharging the defendant from imliberty and property was no punish-ment at all or disqualification from holding office, as an impeachment may prisonment, and permitting him to go without delay. Associate Justice Field then said he was also instructed to deliver the opinion of the court in the matter of the petition ex parte of A. H. Garland.

vokable by a court or legislature. He starboard handsomely," or, "Back port can only be deprived of his office for oars." We cleared all the intervening misconductor professional delinquency. The question is, whether Congress can fix qualifications as a measure of punshment.

ishment. It cannot be indirectly done by a State, and the reason by which that conclusion is reached applies similarly by Congress. These views are further strengthened by the pardon of the President. The Constitution provides that he shall have power to grant re-prieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of

impeachment. This extends to every other offence known to the laws. This power of the President is not subjected to the negative control of Congress, which cannot limit its effect. The benign prerogative of mercy cannot be averted by legislative restrictions. A averted by legislative restrictions. A pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed and the offender. It blots out the consequences of the offence, and in the law the offender stands as guilt-less as if he had not committed the

offence. If a pardon is granted before convicment or the draft, how much soever it might be a matter of censure. Some of the acts at which the constitution were directed were offences at the time, but the clause which prescribes further been complied with. The effect of the pardon is to relieve him of all disability, and from the consequences of his offences during the rebellion. He is placed be-yond the reach of punishment. To exyond the reach of pullishment. To ex-clude him from his profession is not embraced in the pardon. It follows, from these views, that the prayer of the petitioner must be granted. The prayer of R. H. Marr is also granted, and the amendment of the second rule, adopted unadvisedly Janu-ary 4th, 1865, which requires the oath to be to here by extension and coursellors.

be taken by attorneys and counsellors must be rescinded---and it is so ordered The majority of the court are associ-ates Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Field.

A Night Adventure on the Hooghly.

The Honorable East India Company' The Honorable East India Company's good ship the "Crocodile," on board of which I was a middy, had been lying in the Hooghly, off Calcutta, for some few days, when a low fever broke out among the crew, and speedily carried off several men. The captain, after communicating with the Government House, determined to go for a trip to the "Sandheads," hoping that a good blow of the fresh sea breeze might do more than the doctors had been able to more than the doctors had been able to effect by changing the dietary of the ship's company, and using other means to check the epidemic from further spreading. That morning a fine petty officer, the captain of the afterguard, that crushed it up as if it had been a bandbox; in fact, "knocked it into a had succumbed to the attacks of the dread disease, and in the evening, ac cording to custom in India, a burying party was told off to perform the last of-fices for our deceased shipmate.

This made the fifth consecutive day on, which this melancholy duty had devolved on us, and the repetition be-came depressing to the spirits of the men. Three boats' crews were called away, and I went in charge of one of them. The third lieutenant, in the first cutter, was sent in command of the butter, was sent in command of the party, and, as is always customary in the navy on such occasions, the officers went in full dress, and the sailors also in their best rig. We landed, marched through the town to the European burial-ground, which, if I remember correctly is a grout two miles or perhaps correctly, is agood two miles, or perhaps three, from the river Hooghly. and the impressive funeral service of our Church having been read over the remains of

and one poor fellow actually revolved in the huge paddle-box for some min-utes, like a white mouse, until the en-gineer of the watch stopped the wheels by connecting them with the engines. Providentially, there was a native boat ships, which lay "thick as leaves in Vallambross" in the crowded harbor and I was beginning to congratulate myself inwardly on having so far steer-ed clear of everything. Suddenly, as it seemed, (for we were drifting down Providentially, there was a native boat moored by a painter astern of the ship, and the boatmen, hearing the noise, succeeded in rescuing five men; and two others were picked up by the cut-ters a considerable distance astern of the "Crocodile." One poor fellow was half drowned, and he, with the afore-said "white mouse," was in the sick-bay under the surgeon's hands for more than a week after. at the rate of at least eight knots an hour,) the huge form of the "Crocodile" appeared to rise from the water like a phantom, and loomed through the intense Cimmerian darkness, black and vast like a mountain, with the tall masts and rigging lost in the murkiness of night overhead.

of night overhead. There was something which struck me with a sudden awe at the peculiarly instantaneous appearance of the ship, reminding me of the legend of the "Fly-ing Dutchman," Under the bows lay the large buoys to which our ship was moored, and the water rolled past and over these impactiments in securing inthan a week after. When the tide had run down to what is called "slack water," we at last got on board; and thankful we felt to stand on the old ship's deck, which was terre firma of the unstable element in which over these impediments in seeming im-patience to engage in conflict with the paddle-wheels, which, I must inform we had been disporting ourselves. The first greeting I had was from a junior midshipman, who, calculating doubt initiality in the set of the seto my readers, were disconnected from the machinery and revolved rapidly; for, had they not been so disconnected, either the chain cable or the moorings must have parted, for no buoys or linkscould long have withstood the enormous strain. The black wash of waters rushed under The black wash of waters fusible a final difference of the great paddle wheels (for the steamer was 1600 tons measurement), and the roar of the floats as they struck the angry waves formed by the opposing bouy was grand to listen to, no doubt, from inside the hours of the ability but form below, no doubt ashamed of himself; yet must allowance be made for the natural feelings of youth. The same lad would probably have risked his life to save mine. However, to do justice to by other measured in the role of the same my other messmates, junior as well as senior, they were all glad to see me back, and congratulated meheartily on my escape. I was taken down to the inside the bows of the ship; but from swallowed up in our fervent desire to be within the wooden walls which were to us a home. The cockswain, a brave man, involuntarily exclaimed, "Steady, boys," and settled his straw hat firmly wardroom. my full-dress coat (which was full now only in the sense of being saturated with water) was taken off by willing hands, and very heavy it weighed too. They administered some needed cordial, and then I turned into on his head as if preparing for action, while the writer, I am free to confess, felt his heart beat quick. I stood upright the better to peer through the darkness, and we seemed to have taken up a capital position for clearing the paddle-wheels, and at the same time my hammock, and slept the sleep of the vearied. I forgot to mention that the two other boats were successful in avoiding the wheels, and beyond the destruction of our boat, and the loss of three lives fetching the gangway ladders a little abaft them, which on the portside only

consisted of steps in the ship's side with man ropes" to assist the ascent. The bowmen had laid in their oars and were all ready for seizing the rope Lord -----, came on board to inspect he ship, and, on being informed of the as soon as thrown to them, when we heard a shout on our port bow, and accident, could hardly be induced to credit the small loss of life; as it is well descried the other cutter, which should have waited till we were secured along-side the frigate before seeking to reach her. It was too late to remedy matters, known that during the freshets, and in and she bore down on us just at the critical moment, struck us on the bow, and canted the boat under the wheels. In a second the huge paddle-floats, like cut in two, and rarely do any of the crew on such occasions escape with their lives. The cutter, which wassuba devouring ogre, were upon us, and in the twinkling of an eye came down upon the devoted boat with a power

sequently picked up bottom upwards, was of course useless, and was broken up in the dockyard, from whence we drew a new one. The bodies of the drowned seamen were not, however, re-covered. I was fortunate in escaping with a good ducking and the base of my cocked hat." Of course we were all precipitated in-to the seething water, and carried under the vortex like so many corks. I was, with a good ducking and the loss of my word and belt. There was a gratifying incident con-nected with this affair that perhaps may be worth relating. Many years afterwards, when I was doing duty as first lieutenant of one of H. M. brigan-tines (for the Hon. East India Company was defunct and all the ships and perhaps, not in the dress best adapted for such a struggle with death by drown-ing. A heavy full dress, tail coat re-splendent with battons, and a large sword belted round my wait might spiendent with buttons, and a large sword belted round my waist, might look well enough on the quarter-deck, but was certainly "de trop" under ex-isting circumstances. To unbuckle my sword was the work of an instant, and then I struck out for dear life. Fortu-outlow, I hod learnt swimping when a was defunct, and all the ships and vessels of war belonging to that grand old corporation were handed over to the Imperial Government). I happened to go on board one of our ships to see a friend, when the quartermaster on duty nately, I had learnt swimming when a little boy at school, and if I could do anything, I used to flatter myself I at the gangway saluted me with ' have never forgotten how I owed my life to you, sir. My name is Hardiman." ould swim. Swimming was my forte, and it stood me in good stead on this I did not recollect either the man's face or name, and said, "You must be and other occasions. And here I would inculcate on all

face or name, and said, "You must be mistaken. What do you mean?" And And here I would inculcate on an parents and guardians" the desira-ility of having their children and wards, male and female, instructed in lating. He had been promoted for his

the rest of my boat's crew. We were informed that three men were drowned, News litems. John Murphy, of Michigan, has been ap-ointed Governor of Idaho by the President.

The Planters' Warehouse, with nearly 3,000 bales of cotton, at Columbus, Georgia, was yesterday destroyed by fire. The President hassigned the bill suspend-

ing payment of commutation owners of colored soldiers.

At Delhi, Ohio, on New Years night, a man married his own aunt, he being the son of

A hunter shot an escaped lunatic in the woods near Sparta, in New York, the other day. He mistook him for a deer.

Ex-President Pierce has been confined to his house by an illness of several weeks, but on Monday was thought to be much better. The removal of Agricultural Commis-sioner Newton is said to have been decided

General Howard has sent on twenty-one oung freedmen to Hartford, Ct., for persons lesiring negro help.

A letter of Secretary Seward to Minister Romero, dated Dec. 17th last, is published, Mr. Seward disavows General Sedgwick's conduct in the capture of Matamoras,

Gen. Sheridan has ordered the muster-out of three colored regiments at New Orleans This will leave no colored troops in Louisi-

Several volunteer witnesses have testified before the Judiciary Committee in relation to the impenchment. No subpoena has yet een issued.

The American Iron and Steel Association s holding its annual meeting in Washing-on. The members report tradeas depress-d, and desire a higher tariff for their proection against foreign competion

It is stated that there is just now an eager scramble for the office of commissioner of agriculture, a strong pressure being used to remove the present incumbent, Mr. New-

A communication from the bureau of migration states that in three fourths of the past year 286,496 persons arrived in the United States from foreign countries. The estination of 200,000 of these York,

A young man named Groves, was shot and wounded at the government printing office yesterday. A clerk, named Joseph Patch, was arrested, charged with the shootquite enough for one day's work-no further injury was sustained. Two daysafter, the Governor-general

ng. James Farnham's sister was married in Williamsburg, N. Y., one night last week. During the festivities James asked a lady to dance with him. She refused, and next morning he blew out his brains.

A benver dispatch of the 14th, says: Forty armed mounted men deserted last week from Fort Morgan, and are reported on the way to Denver to rob the city banks and Wells & Fargo's Express. such a night, any boat getting athwart-hawse\* a ship, much more under a steamer's paddle-wheels, is sure to be

Hon. Roscoe Conkling was yesterday elected United States Senator from New York; Lyman Trumbull, Senator from Illinois, and Charles D. Drake, Senator from Missouri.

In the Missouri House, a resolution recommending the impeachment of the President, has been referred. A resolution has been offered for a Convention of all the States to amend the Federal Constitution.

Two men engaged at work in a cooper shop in Baltimore on Tuesday evening, got into an altercation. One of them, named Garrison, seized a drawing knife and nearly cut his antagonist's head off, killing him nstantly.

the removals from office since July last are stated at 446, out of 2434 appointments. The nominations sent to the Senate were 257, only five of which have been acted on. Of 197 removals in the Post-office Depart The removals from office since July last of 197 removals in the Post-office Depart-nent, 120 were for political reasons.

The President has issued a proclamation directing attention to the notification warn-ing American vessels against stopping at any ports in Japan excepting Yokohann, Nazazadi and Hakodadi, on account of the livil war in that country.

son of the Conqueror, was at its head his heavy, coarse features swollen by the habitual exercise of his brutal temthe habitual exercise of his order tem-per, and his keen, gray eyes inflamed and bloodshotten by the depth of his last night potations; for William Rufus was the only Norman prince who did not hesitate to borrow the national vice of their conquered Saxon subjects, drunkenness, and, like all of biorman whotever he did was done his race, whatever he did was done well. That singular people who conquered England were, as a nation, re-markable for both their temperance and their chastity; the second monarch of Britain was both a libertine and a drunkard. Fit vices for a grandson of the haughty, revengeful, and ferocious, though generous, magnanimous, mag-nificent Count Robert the Devil!

William Rufus differed in many particulars from his race-not the least being his profiligacy and drunkenness. The Normans were, after all, the no-blest, certainly the most remarkable race the world has ever seen. Their individuality as a nation was something wonderful. In the long, thin, elliptically shaped face, the heavy jaw, the large gray or light brown eye, the chestnut hair, the aquiline nose, the broad shoulders, the full round chest, the thir flanks, the long sinewy limbs, the spare build, the small hands and feet, you could recognize a following of Rollo as readily as if you saw him in the front of battle leading his irresistable charge. Such were the physical characteristic of the Norman-and so rare was an ex ception to be found to this rule that the chronicles of Richard Cœur De Lion mention his long yellow hair and deep blue eyes as if they were just as impor-tant matters as the leadership of the Second Crusade, or his patronage of the Troubadours. So have the old records dwelt minutely upon the appearance of William Rufus. Unlike all the other Normans his hair was red, not a sandy or a light flame color, but unmistakabl and flery red. Instead of the usuall pale complexion of his race, his skin was fully as red as his hair. His eyes were small and blue, the nose pug, flat and broad; his figure short, fat, and un wieldly; his hands and feet large and coarse. Instead of the clear, ringcoarse ing, far reaching, metallic baritone of his race, his voice was a heavy, harsh, thick, brutal bass, enunciated with diffculty, and sounding most unpleasantly Such was the Red King of England, the coarse and brutal tyrant, whose despot-isms were the offspring of a colu-blooded,

sensual nature, and not, as in other rep-resentatives of his line, the unreflecting actions of an impulsive and hasty spirit. The conqueror had some shadow of an excuse for depopulating the country he converted into the New Forest, in the determined and aggressive spirit maintained against him by the Saxons, after their Thanes and Earls had sworn sub-mission. His son, in such case, would have devastated the country and hunted the inhabitants instead of deer, and made no pretence for justifying his course. Brave he certainly was-he could not be Norman otherwise. There was but one faint heart in that race-the treacherous, cowardly John, that foul blot upon the manhood of his nation, that reproach to all his line, that stain upon the otherwise un-tarnished escutcheon of the Norman chivalry. But the courage of Rufus was not the caim, serene, finely tem-pered valor of the Norman gentleman. It was rather the headlong and furious rage of the bull-dog, who shuts his eyes and grips what comes in his way, even if it be a post. In all respects William Rufus was unworthy of the noble race from whence he sprungthat race who founded chivalry-tha race whose presence refined and ele vated every nation with whom they vated every nation with whom they came in contact, and whose proudest boast it was that every Norman was a gentleman, every Norman gentleman was the peer of the proudest ruler in Christendom, and that their own Prince was but their first gentleman. Thrice had the Red King sworn a

furious oath at the delay in the chase; thrice had he drained a mighty draught of the heavy Rhenish which a page had poured him from a silver flag n: for poured him from a silver flagon; for Rufus disdained the light and exqusite Gascon wines, which suited so well the dainty palates of his fellow Normans. Perhaps it was an affectation in this bull-necked and broad shouldered tyrant to assume a taste so contrary t tyrant to assume a task so contrary to his countrymen, for he well knew his liege subjects thought the throne of England belonged of right to the gener-ous, splendid Robert, his elder brother, that flower of chivalry, that imputsive, noble though unfortunate prince. The temper of William Rufus was ror of Brazil had emancinated his own not conciliatory; it was much like slaves as an example for his subjects.

was the result of accident or of deliberate purpose.

## Charity.

What is nobler or holier than Charity? Charity looketh kindly on the erring she entreateth the misguided without chiding, and leads back the guilty to the path of rectitude, forgetting thesins that are past. Charity mocketh not at the proud or the humble; she perceiveth hat each hath a cause for his ways, an she lendeth advice to either, it is with It she lenden advice to either, it is with soft voice, and modest demeanor. Not that charity self-abuseth herself, or doubteth her own strength, but because she knoweth that the heart of mon is stubled. of man is stubborn, and may be en treated when it will not be driven Charity seeketh reward in the thing he doeth. She cries not for words applause; her work, and the payment therefore, cometh of God. Slow to re-proof, she is swift to entreat, and to pless, and her footsteps are haloed wit bless, and her footsteps are haloed what the joy of reconciliation and repent ance. Charity helpeth to save souls-most of all the virtues, she helpeth to bless the world. Peace goeth with her, and the wagging of the evil tongues ceaseth in her presence. Who is there that needeth not obarity-and he who properly named as engaged in the

Holy Charity, she it is who, trusting in God, casteth her bread upon the waters, to find it tenfold after many days. Slavery in Brazil.

Some time ago an association was formed, with committees in Paris and question that this would be a bill of attainder in view of the Constitution. London, to promote the universal abo-lition of slavery. The first care of the If the clause, instead of mentioning his name, had declared all persons subject committees was to send addresses to the Emperor of Brazil and the Queen of Spain, the sovereigns of the only two countries that still have slaves. That name, had declared all persons subject to like deprivations, the clause would be equally open to objection; and if it had declared that all such persons would be held guilty, provided that by a day specified they did not do certain acts, that would be within the constitutional inhibition. In all these cases it would be the leg-iele time independent the the forcountries that still have slaves. That addressed to the former potentate has been answered by his Imperial Majes-ty's minister for foreign affairs. The reply states that the personal desire of the Emperor and the tendency of public opinion in Brazil are equally in favor of abolition, and says: "The emancipa-tion of the slaves, a necessary conse-quence of the abolition of the slave trade, is now only a question of form and of is now only a question of form and of opportunity." The minister promises that whenever the unhappy circum-stances in which the country now is shall permit, the Brazilian government will consider as an object of the highest importance "the realization of that demanded from the civilized world." It has been stated since that the Empe-

(in the 20th of July, 1862, Congress passed an act prescribing the form of an oath to be taken by officers elected under the Constitution of the United States, with the exception of the Presi dent.

On the 4th of July, 1865, Congres passed a supplementaly act embracing attorneys and counsellors. It provides that no person shall be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or at any time after the 4th of March next be admitted to the bar of any circuit court or district court of the United States, or the Court of Claims United States, or the Court of Claims, as an attorney or counsellor, or be al-lowed to appear by virtue of any pre-vious admission or any special powers of attorney, unless he first takes and subscribes to the oath prescribed in the act to prescribe an oath of office, ap-proved July 2, 1862, which said oath, so taken and subscribed, shall be pre-served among the files of such court; and that any person who shall falsely and that any person who shall falsely take said eath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction shall be liable to the sition are open to every one, and all are protected equally under the law. Any deprivation of rights for past conduct is pains and penalties of perjury, and the additional pains and penalties prescrib.

punishment, and cannot otherwise be defined. ed in said act. The court then proceeded to the con-At the December term, in 1860, the ideration of the constitutional question. The Constitution contains what may be deemed a bill of rights for each State. petitioner was admitted as an attorney of this court, and subscribed the oath required. By the rule the attorney, as It says "no State shall pass a bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law." A bill of attainder is a legislative act which condition of being admitted to the a condition of being admitted to the bar, must have practiced in the highest court of the State in which he lives, and his public and private character must be fair In 1807 the State of Ar-kanesa, of which Mr. Garland was a citizen, attached itself to the so-called Confederate States. The patitioner falinvolves punishment without trial. If less than death, it is a bill of pains and penalties. It assumes the guilt of the parties without the safeguard of trial, parties without the safeguard of trial, and it fixes the degree of punishment in accordance with its own idea of the of-fence. Justice Story says bills of this kind were mostly passed in England during the rebellion in that country, or the gross substance of them, forgetting justice and trampling on the rights of others. Such bills are generally di-rected against individuals by name. By the 8th Henry it was declared that citizen, attached itself to the so-called Confederate States. The petitioner fol-lowed the fortunes of that State, and was one of the Representatives in the lower House, and was in the Senate of the Confederacy at the time of the sur-render of the Confederate forces. In July, 1865, he received a full par-don of all offences committed by him. He now produces this pardon, and asks permission to continue to practice

By the 8th Henry it was declared that Earl Kildare and his abettors, confeder-ates or adherents, should stand and be asks permission to continue to practice as an attorney without taking the oath, which he is unable to take, by reason attainted and convicted of high treason of the office he once held in the Conas though every one of them were lerate Government.

He says the act of July, 1865, is un-constitutional and void, but if legal, that he is relieved by the pardon of the o the declaration in Charles II. that Earl Carolan should suffer exile. If the third article of the constitution President. The court proceeded to examine the

of Missouri had stated in terms that Cummins was guilty of being in armed hostility to the United States, or had said that he left the State to avoid being haracter of the oath in question, say ing as it cannot be taken by all atto neys, it operates as a perpetual declara-tion of exclusion from one of the pro-fessions and avocations of life, and, therefore must be regarded as a punishdrafted, and that he was therefore de prived of his right to preach or teach in he institutions of the land, there is no ment.

In this exclusion is imposed a punishment for an offence which may not have been punishable at the time the offence was committed, and is thus brought into the character of an ex post facto law, as in the Missouri case just decided. The office of attorney or counsellor is

The office of attorney or counsellor is not like an office created by Congress, and which may be burdened by condi-tions. Attorneys are not officers of the United States. They are officers of the court, and are admitted as such by the court on the ground of their legal learn-ing and good private character. The admission to the bar is a sufficient en-dorsement. From the time of entering upon practice they become officers of the court, and hold office during good behavior, and can be deprived of it only by the court. Their admission or ex-clusion is not a mere ministerial power. islative judgment without the form of security of citizens established by our tribunals. The question presented is one of form and not of substance. The one of form and not of substance. The existing clause presumes the parties guilty, from which they cannot release themselves without an expurgatory oath. It is certain the legal result is that what cannot be done directly can-not be done indirectly. The Constitution deals with sub-

The Constitution deals with sub-stance, and not with shadow; it aims at things, not names. Chief Justice Marshall says an *ex post facto* law im-poses punishment for an act not pun-ishable at the time it was committed,

the deceased sallor, and his body lower-ed into the grave, the men were formed again four deep, and marched back to the boats. When we left the graveyard it was getting dusk, and as there is little or no twilight in the East, long before we reached the "ghaut," or landing-place, it was dark; and there winner the stars complete the stars of the world (I refer to some of the South Sea Islands) it is a fact that children are actually taught to the were stars of the world (I refer to some some parts of the world (I refer to some the children are actually taught to the to ward the stres complete the were stars of the world (I refer to some the stars of the stars of the world (I here to some the the wards will to back the stars of the world (I here to some the stars of the stars of the world (I here to some the stars of the world (I here to some the stars of the world (I here to some the stars of the world (I here to some the stars of the world (I here to some the stars of the wells (I here to some the stars of the stars of the world (I here to some the stars of the stars of the world (I here to some the stars of the wells (I here to some the stars of the wells (I here to some the stars of the wells (I here to some the stars of the wells (I here to some the stars of the stars of the wells (I here to the stars of the wells (I here to the stars of the wells (I here to the stars of the stars of the wells (I here to the stars of the wells (I here to the stars of the stars of the wells (I here to the stars of the stars of the wells (I here to the stars of the st again four deep, and marched back to the boats. When we left the graveyard being no moon, and the stars complete-ly obscured by heavy clouds that had been driven over the heavens by the rising wind, the night was literally 'black as a wolf's mouth.' At that time of the year (it was just

odv lower

after the S. W. monsoons had ceased to blow, early in the month of October) there were what are called " freshets that is, the ebb tide runs a very short time, but during that time with tremen-dous force, at the rate often of seven knots an hour. No boats attempt during these very strong freshets to pull directly against the tide, for it would be almost labor lost. The "modus oper andi" on such occasions is this; you pull up in shore for at least half a mile

above the point sought to be gained. and then, after recruiting your crew's strength by a short rest, give way out into the middle of the stream, and drop down for whichever side of the ship you desire to make, keeping the bows of the boat up the river, and all the

of the boat up the river, and all the oars just, dipping in the water, so that if required you can pull the boat either to starboard or port. There are always ropes kept ready coiled at the gangways on board ships moore. I in the stream; and the quartermaster, as you near the ship, throws one to the bow-men, who are prepared to make it fast men, who are prepared to have it last immediately to the foremost thwarts, and this brings the boat up "all stand-ing." Should the first rope miss its aim and fall into the water, there ought to be always a second ready to hand, as it is a serious thing to miss the ship; and, if the freshet is strong, it will take perhaps some hours to place you again in a favorable position for another 'heave.'

"In this connection," as the Yankees say, I remember, on one occasion, th say, I remember, on one occasion, the captain's gig, manned by six of the strongest oarsmen in the ship, after pulling in shore in the way describ-ed, dropped down the stream, but the rope slipping through the bow-man's hand, missed the frigate. When Captain H. fetched the opposite shore, he repeated the maneuvre, and with success, but he was four hours from the time he left the ghaut at Calcutta till he time he left the ghaut at Calcutta till he

fetched the ship, although she did not lie much more than two hundred yards lie much more than two hundred yards off the landing-stage; and I can assure my readers when he had gained that desired consummation, and walked his quarter-deck, "the lord of all he sur-veyed," he did not look very amiable, and we all kept clear of him; "each and several" of us, fearing a "wigging," gave him "a wide berth." It certainly was enough to try the patience of any was enough to try the patience of any man. Didn't the unfortunate quarter-master "catchit"! The ship'slog-book master "catch if"! The snip's log-book to this day will certify how James Simp-son (unhappy wight) was reduced to A. B. for not having a second rope ready to heave to the Captain's gig. And also the midshipman of the watch had his leave stopped for a month and was day deaded for a fort.

watch had his leave stopped for a month, and was day-decked for a fort-night; i. e. was made to remain on deck all day from sunrise to sunset, with half an hour for each meal. Such are the amenities of the service! "But, sir," as one of these Tartars of com-manders would exclaim. "the discibiline manders would exclaim, 'the discipline of the navy must and shall be main-tained." The commanding officer of a tained." The commanding oncer of a man-of-war is absolute lord and master; his edicts are law, and, when at sea, his power may be described as a despotism, tempered only by such good qual-ities of heart and soundness of head as

ities of neari and soundness of head as he may happen to possess. But I am digressing from my story. On reaching the ghaut we embarked, and, according to what I have described as the method followed during the freshets, pulled up the banks of the stream until sufficiently high to venture forth, when the three boats struck out together. The tide was runnning furi-ously, and we all agreed that we had a together. The tide was running furi-ously, and we all agreed that we had a dangerous task before us; for ships' cut-ters are about the worst style of boat for such service. There were thirteen men in my boat besides myself. The lieutenantin charge ordered me to board with the other boat on the port side, which was the side farthest from the shore, as the ship was lying with her starboard broadside fronting the ghaut. As I before stared the night was pitch

behavior, and can be deprived of it only starboard broadside fronting the gnaut. Both of us were much exhausted, but a year buch exhausted, but a substantial power and is were much exhausted, but a substantial power and is were much exhausted, but a substantial power and is were much exhausted, but a substantial power and is were much exhausted, but a substantial power and is were much exhausted, but a substantial power and is were much exhausted, but a substantial power and is were much exhausted, but a substantial power and is were much exhausted, but a substantial power and is were much exhausted, but a substantial power and is were much exhausted, but a substantial power and is were much exhausted, but a substantial power and power and substantial power. The court is not the register of the dicks of any other power. A counsel- lor, however, does not hold his office as a matter of grace and favor. To appear for suitors is something more than is re- cockswain or myself, to "Give way is got on board I anxiously inquired after in the substantial power and the substantial power and the substantial power. The court is not the register of the substantial power and the subs

swim before they can walk. I have seen, too, on that part of the coast of Africa inhabited by the Soomalies, little urchins of three and four years of age take to the water and dive like duck-lings. The writer has more than once owed his preservation from drowning to this really "noble art," and can conceive nothing more foolish than a man who is unable to keep himself afloat

man who is unable to keep in insertained taking to the sea as his profession. I have seen a man drowned before the eyes of a whole ship's company, when, if he could only have managed to re-main above water for two minutes, his life would have been saved. Well, I rose to the surface almost im-evicetic sord foctunately the weigh of "No dogs admitted, sir." said the porter to a gay assemblage, as a young man and his dog appeared at the en-trance. "You must leave him behind

mediately, and fortunately the wash of the paddles cleared me from a blow which would probably have disabled "Yery well," said the young man; "Very well," said the young man; "stay about here, Prince, till I come book !!" me from all further exertions. It is wonderful how, in a case of extreme back !!' And he joined the crowd within. By and by the young man wished to refer to his watch, when, behold ! the chain had been snapped in two and the danger such as the one of which 1 am now writing, all the energies of the body and mind are concentrated on the one object of self-preservation, to the exclusion of every sense and faculty not valuable time piece was gone. sidered the case a moment, and then a sudden thought flashed through his called into play. No sooner was the shout of drowning mind.

mind. So, stepping out, he whispered the fact to the porter, and gained permission to take his dog in for a minute or two. "Look here, Prince," said he, "you knowing dog, my watch is stolen," and he showed him the empty pocket and the subtain Do you understand ald men heard on board the frigate than there was a rush of all hands to the ship's side, some with lanterns, some

ship's side, some with lanterns, some with ropes and life-buoys, or anything to assist us in our extremity. The shrill whistle of the pipes, and then the hoarse cry of the boatswain and his mate's voices were heard above the din of the roaring wind and rush-ing waters,—" Away there, galleys and third cutters;" and such is the disci-pline and perfection of man-of-war rou-tine, that in as short a time as I take to tine, that in as short a time as I take to write it, those two boats were being lowered away from the davits, fully manned with their gallant crews, who although almost useless to contend with such a strong tide, were every man of them resolved to do all that lay in their

power to help their shipmates. None of this did I hear, however, for y into the coat skirt of a genteel look ing man, and could not be shaken off: The young man quietly made known the case to the bystanders, who gathered around him, and had the thief's pocket was intently engaged in saving mysel I was intentity engaged in saving inysen from the devouring river. I strove, in the first place, to grasp the manropes of the gangway, which were hanging low in the water, but they were too near the scene of our disaster, and I was washed past them. A hurried look round dimly heaven to my view the after lifeling. duly searched. Six others watches were found upon him, which he had gathered up in the course of morning, and which their rightful owners were very glad to their rightful owners were very giad to get their hands on. Prince selected out his master's prop-erty in a twinkling, as that was all he cared for, and gave it to him joyfully. It would have taken a very keen policebrought to my view the after life-line\* belonging to the second cutter (the boat which had first come to grief), and which, most unaccountably, was hanging in the water, contrary to all rule made and provided that ropes' end man to do the work so neatly and should be carefully coiled away, and should on no account be seen from out-board. However, there was the rope's as good dinner as a dog could have. A good beef bone and a bowl of milk, however, abundantly satisfied all his wants, and then he was just as ready to end that had violated naval etiquette and I made for it. Three or four vigor ous strokes brought me under the life lo the same favor over again. ous strokes orought me under the life-line, and with a great effort I raised myself out of the water, and with both hands made a desperate grasp at it. I caught it, and as the full strength of the tide swept me along, the sudden jerk brought to bear on my wrists tried them severely, but I succeeded in retaining my grasp. Directly I recovered myself. An Immense Fortune. It has been ascertained beyond a pos-sibility of doubt that an immense for-tune has been left to the Grove family of this country by certain parties in Holland. This intelligence has been corroborated by his Excellency the Minister resident at the Hague, who has been written to, and who has fully confirmed the reports in circulation in my grasp. Directly I recovered myself I looked round me, and heard the shricks of some of the poor fellows trying in vain to stem the current.

has been written to, and who has fully confirmed the reports in circulation in reference thereto. The fortune amounts to 575,000,000. To this import a circular has been issued by J. H. Ewing, Esq., attorney at law, of Baltimore, with a view of thoroughly investigating the case and securing the interest of parties entitled thereto. Under this estate the Staley family of this place, who are connected with and directly descended from a Grove family in Germany, ex Just then I discovered what appeared to be a human head above the water, and a pair of arms vainly battling with the fierce stream in the manner of a from a Grove family in Germany, ex-pect to inherit largely, and have em-ployed G. M. Beltzhoover, Esq., of this town, as their attorney, to urge and protect their claims and represent their nterests.-Shepherdstown(W. Va.)Reg

and a pair of arms vainly battling with the fierce stream in the manner of a man who was unable to swim. He swiftly approached me, and, determin-ing to make an effort to save him, I anxiously watched my opportunity. As he was passing within arm's length, I let go my hold of the line with my left hand, and made a desperate dash at his collar. I was successful, and seized him by the large blue shirt which men-of-war's-men wear, and with great exer-tion hauled him to my rope, which he immediately grasped, and on recover-ing his breath sufficiently, the poor fellow beartily thanked me. The boats had by this timebeen lowered, and were pulling down the river after the rest of oar number, assisted by the cutter manned by the burying party. We were encouraged from the deck to hold on only for a minute longer, and were presently taken into the jolly-boat, which then gave way after the others. Both of us were much exhausted, but a little brandy poured down our throats soon restored us, and I desired thu a little brandy poured down the river to see if he could be of any use. The sallor was picked up more than half a mile from the abir, and were

Dr. Cumming, the millenial nuisance has just issued a new lease for ten years, and fixes the date of the grand winding up at some time this year. Yes, and he took a lease of the ground on which his chapel stands for ninety-nine years in the spring good conduct, many years before this our second meeting, to the rank of "petty officer;" and I must own to havof 1853.

Dr. Cumming, the miller

I should think no one was entitled to

on the third day after the incident nar-

rated in my story; and a cruise in the Bay of Bengal drove away the jungle

fever, and restored all the sick men to

The Mute Detective.

Prince wagged his tail, and gave hi

master a very knowing and acute look, and then the two stole quietly into the

Quietly this dumb detective glided

around among the people, smelling away at this one's coat and this one's

chain, until at last he set his teeth firm

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An Immense Fortune.

He con

health.

nlace.

ing felt a glow of pleasure at the man's gratitude for an act that was done on the spur of the moment, and for which The Commissioners of Pilots have forbidden the participation of pilots of New York harbor in the proposed race across the Atlantic between pilot boats. Therefore the the smallest molecum of praise, it hav-ing been a safe piece of philanthropy. The "Crocodile" sailed from Calcutta match between the J. D. Jones and Hope No. 7 for \$50,000, has been abandoned

The West Virginia Legislature organized The West Virginia Legislature organized yesterday. Governor Boreman's message was read. The Governor speaks highly of the prosperity and finances of the State, re-commends the repeal of the usury laws, and the confiscation act of 1863, and urges the ratification of the Constitutional amend-ment. The Senate ratified the amendment ment. The Senate ratified the amendment and the House is expected to ratify it to-day.

A French work recently published, main-A French work recently published, main-tains that every ten thousand years the waters of the see pass from one pole to the other, submerging and overwhelming in their passage the earth and all its inhabi-tants. The author states that the last deluge occurred 4000 years ago, and he has suffi-cient regard for the comfort of the present generation to postrone the next deluge to a generation to postpone the next deluge to a period 6000 years hence.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States it is stated there have been eighty-two Bishops, of whom forty-threeare now living. This statement includes two foreign Missionary Bishops. During the hast six years thirteen Bishops have died, six from the Northern States, six from the seceeded States and one Missionary Bishop. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, is now the senior of the Church in the United States.

The House Military Committee have re-The House Military Committee have re-ceived a letter from Gen. Grant, renewing his recommendation of last year for the ex-amination, by a competent board, of all officers in the Regular Army before their promotion to a higher grade; in case they fail to pass the Board, their appointment to power for a ware when if they fail to pass the cut chain. Do you understand, old fellow? In there, sir, is the thief. You find it, my good doggie, and I'll get you a famous treat. You understand, do you?!! go over for a year, when, if they fail to pass an examination at the end of that time, they are to be dropped from the rolls of the rmy.

The End of a Long Feud.

The End of a Long Feud. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13.—The Journal to-morrow will contain substantially the fol-lowing: Two families of Carter county, East Tennessee, have been waging a bloody war between each other for twenty years. During this time fourteen men belonging to these two families have loss their lives, and on the evening of the 5th inst., the yen-detta came to a bloody end in the streets of Elizabethown, Tenn., by the two sole sur-viving males of the Roberts and Johnson's engaging in a personal altercation, which resulted fatally to both. This domestic war originated about a dozen fence rails.

The Yacht Race.

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The Yacht Bace. By the log books of the three yachts which contended in the recent ocean race, it is re-ported that during the voyage the Henriette ran 3,066 miles, the Fleetwing 3,007, and the Vesta 3,064. The Henrietta although the winner, sailed the longest distance, and her daily average was 218 miles, whilst that of Fleetwing was 211 miles, and that of the Vesta 213. The greatest runs were: Hen-rietta 250 miles, Vesta 277, and Fleetwing 136 miles. With reference to short voyages across the ocean, an English naval offloer writes to the London *Times* that in the winter of 1821 he crossed the Atlantic in the New Castle sailing frigate in eleven days<sup>\*</sup> New Castle sailing frigate in eleven days

Maximilian's Coins.

Maximilian's Coins. The New York Numismatic Society are making themselves merry about a silver dollar issued by Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, which is on exhibition in that city. The Emperor, whose effigy is on the coin, has a beard, which is so drawn as to bear, when the coin is turned upside down, a striking resemblance to the head of a donkey. The New York numismatists have had a grave discussion to decide whether this resulted from design or was an intentional piece of satire on the part of the artist. The Mexicans are lucky, how-ever, to have even donkey-marked silver in circulation, for our coins have been so long out of sight that the public generally have most to do in ornamenting them.

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----The Murder at Dayton, Ohio.

Young America must hereafter content to celebrate Christmas and In-pendence Day without the usual fusi-lade of Chinese crackers. The tariff bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Fessenden, contains a clause forbidding the importation of fire-crackeas; and, manufacture bill present bill provision will whatever bill passes, this provision will no doubt be one of its features. This seemingly trivial subject is one of the greatest importance, as the terrible fire which nearly destroyed the City of Portland, Me., last summer, originated from the explosion of a fire-cracker,— Washington Star.

No More Fire Crackers.

DAYTON, Jan. 13 .- Miss Christine Kitt, DAYTON, Jan. 13.—Miss Christine Kitt, aged about eighteen years, living on Oak street, in this city, was brutally murdered on the 11th inst., during the temporary ab-sence of her mother, by some unknown person, us has already been stated. Bloody tracks were found ip the snow outside of the house, and marks of blood were also upon the fence. A discharged pistol, be-longing to her brother, was found by her side, but there were cuts upon her head made by some sharp instrument, and the supposition is that in attempting to defend herself with the pistol from the brutal as-sault of a ruffian, she was killed by him. The pistol was fired into the wound, and so placed asto raise the presumption of suicide.

need as to raise the presumption of suicide. No clue to the perpetrator of this horrid deed has yet been obtained,

