

### Misellaneous.

#### Napoleon's Three Warnings

The celebrated Fouche, Duke of Otranto, was retained for a time, it is well known, in the service of the Bourbons, after their restoration to the throne of France. He retired to the throne of France. He retired to the town of Aix, in Provence, and there lived in affluent case upon the gains of his long and busy career. Curiosity at-tracted many visitors around this re-markable man, and he was habitually free in communicating his reminis-cences of the great events which it had here built to witness. On one occes been his lot to witness. On one occa-sion the company assembled in his sa-loon heard from his lips the following

By degrees as Napoleon assumed the power and authority of a king, every-thing about him, even in the days of thing about him, even in the days of the consulate, began to wear a court-like appearance. All the old monar-chial habitudes were revived one by one. Among the other revivalsof this kind, the custom of attending mass previous to the hour of audience was reand Bonaparte himself was punctual in hisappearance at the chape St. Cloud on such occasions

At one particular time the punctuality of Bonaparte in his attendance on mass wife. The were rather distressing to his wife. quick and jealous Josephine had dis-covered that the eyes of her husband was too much directed to a window in the gallery, where there regularly ap-peared the form and face of a young girl of uncommon beauty. The chestnut es, the brilliant eyes, and graceful figure of this personage, caused more uneasiness to the consul's wife, as the stranger's glances were bent no less upon Bonaparte than his were upon h

Who is that young girl?" said Jose bine one day, at the close of the ser-vice; "what can she seek from the First Consul? I observed her drop a billet just down at his feet. He picked it up; I saw him."

I saw him." No one could tell Josephine who the object of her notice precisely was, though there were some who declared her to be an emigrant lately returned, her to be an emigrant lately returned. and one who was probably desirous of the intervention of the First Consul in favor of her family. With such guesses as this the consul's

wife was obliged to rest satisfied for the

time. After the audience of the same day After the autoence of the same day passed, Bonaparte expressed a wish for a drive in the park, and accordingly went out, accompanied by his wife, his brother Joseph, Generals Duroc and Cambaceres and Hortense Beauharnois, wife of Louis Bonaparte. The King of Prussia had just presented

with a superb set of horses. four in number, and these were har-nessed to an open chariot for the party. The Consul took it into his head to drive in person, and mounted into the coach-man's place. The chariot set off, but just as it was turning into the park, it went crash against a stone at the gate and the First Consul was thrown to the ground. He attempted to rise, but again fell prestrate in a stunned or in-sensible condition. Meanwhile, the horses sprang forward with the charlot, and were only stopped when Duroc, at the risk of his life, threw himself out in a swooning state. The rest of the party quickly returned to the First Consul and carried him back to his Consul and carried him back to his apartments. On recovering his senses fully, the first thing which he did was to put his hand into his pocket and pull apartments. out the slip of paper dropped at his feet in the chapel. Leaning over his shoulder Josephine read these words: "Do not drive out in your carriage to day." This can have no allusion to our late accident," said Bonaparte. "No one could foresee that I was to play the part of a conchman to day, or that I should be awkward enough to drive against a stone. Go. Duroc, and examine the chariot." Duroc obeyed. Soon after he return-

### which was executed on that evening. Suddenly he remembered the paper put in his hands. He took it out, and The Mode of Saving Wrecks. read these lines: "In the name of Heaven, Citizen Con

## sul do not go to the opera to-night; if you do go, pass not through the street of St. Nicholas." The warning came, in some respects

too late. On reading these words, the First Consul chanced to raise his eves. Ex Consul chanced to raise his eyes. Ex-actly opposite to him, in a box in the third tier, sat the young girl of the chapel of St. Cloud, and with joined hands, seemed to utter prayers of grati-tude for the escape which had taken place. Her head had no covering but place. Her head had no covering but her flowing and beautiful chestnut hair, and her person was wrapped in a dark mantle, which the Consul recognized as identical with that worn by the woman who had delivered the paper to him at the carriage door. "Go," said Bona-parte, quietly butquickly to Lannes, "go to the box directly opposite to us on the third tier. You will find a young girl in a dark mantle. Bring her to the

in a dark mantle. Bring her to the Tuilleries. I must see her;" and with-out raising his eyes, but to make Lan-nes certain of the person, he took the general's arm, and said pointing up-ward, "See there—look!" Represente stonad suddenix. The

Bonaparte stopped suddenly. The Bonaparte scopped sundeniy. The girl was gone; no black mantle was to be seen. Annoyed at this beyond mea-sure, he hurriedly sent off Lannes to intercept her. It was all in vain. The boxkeeper had seen such an individual, hut here actione about her. Rones to but knew nothing about her. Bonaparle applied to Fouche and Dubois ; but all he zeal of these functionaries failed in liscovering her.

Years ran on after the explosion of the infernal machine, and the strange accompanying circumstances tended to make the occurrence more remarkable Emperor to lay down the sceptre which had been so long shaken over half the civilized earth. The isle of Elba became for a day the most remarkable spot on the globe; and, finally, the re-suscitated empire fell to pieces anew on the field of Waterloo.

Bonaparte was about to quit France. The moment had come for him to set foot on the bark which was to convey him to the English vessel. Friends who had followed the fallen chief to the very last were standing by him to give him a final adieu. He waved his hand to those around, and a smile was on the

lips which had recently given the fare-well kiss to the imperial eagle. At this instant a woman broke the band that stood before Napoleon. She was in the orime of womanhood: not a girl, but yet young enough to retain unimpaired that beauty for which she would at any time have been remarkable among a crowd of beauties. Her features were full of anxiety and sadnees, adding in-terest to her appearance even at that moment. "Sire!" said she presenting a paper at that moment, "read! read!" The Emperor took the epistle pre-sented to him, but kept his eye on the presenter. He seemed, it may be, to feel at that instant the perfumed breeze of the park of St. Cloud, to hear the choristers charting melodlously in the time have been remarkable among a of the park of St. Cloud, to hear the choristers chanting melodiously in the chapel as he had heard them in other days. Josephine, Duroc and all his friends, came haply before him, and among them the face which he was wont to see at the fourth window in the course on this doub gallery. His eye was now on that coun-tenance in reality, altered, yet the same.

# Hanling OffVessels--Getting Ont Sunken Cargoes--A Day Among the Wreckers-Their Way of Life.

# There is probably no portion of the coast where the wrecking of vessels is more systematically pursued than that of New Jersey. The cottages and huts of the wreckers dot the low, sandy of the wreckers dot the low, sandy

shores, from Sandy Hook to Cape May. One or two wrecks are to be seen here or there at almost any time during the Winter months of storm; the fishing season is at an end, the fishermen be-come wreckers. The business is now entirely in the hands of the Underwriters. Their agents may always be telegraphed in a short space of time; and these, with the co-operation of the authorities appointed by County or State and the boatmen in their employ, are speedily at the scene of disaster to rescue life and property. The modes of ship wreck are, of course,

various. The experienced eye of the agent, or wreck-master-mostly an old seaman or coastman-quickly deter-mines the course to be pursued. If the mines the course to be pursued. If the vessel lies in such a position that she may possibly be hauled from the sheal or reef into deep water, the monstrous hawsor is brought into readiness, made fast, and the powerful apparatus in em-ploy of the Underwriters brought to bear upon the stranded ship. If the weather is favorable attended ship.

upon the stranded ship. If the weather s favorable, attempts of this nature will frequently be persisted in for days, and ven weeks, until the end is finally atained. So well can the skillful wrecker de-

termine whether the hulk can be drag-ged from the reef, or whether she will be worth anything when this is achieved, that preparations will frequently be made for this purpose, when, to the un-practised eye, the wreck appears to be in the worst possible position. Most remarkable cases have been known, in the eye of Bonaparte. To the Con-sulate succeeded the Empire, and victory after victory marked the career of the great Corsican. At length the hours of change came. Allied Europe poured its troops into France, and compelled the Empire to law down the scentre which the worst law lock and finally righted and saved. The steam pump-an engine of great sands, and finally righted and saved. The steam pump—an engine of great power—is held in readiness, and, at the proper moment, the huge tubes were set to sucking the sand and water from the hold until time is had to so repair the bruised and shattered sides suffici ently to permit the hull to ride safely on her own bottom. But, if there hap

pen to be a heavy sea, if the pumping of the wreck betokens that she will speedily go to pieces, the entire efforts of the wreckers are turned to saving

the cargo. Cargo-saving, as well as ship-saving, and the method in which it is accom-plished, is dependent greatly on the condition of the sea and the manner in which the vessel lies. In some cases, the steam-tug, lighter and attendant schooners may be run directly along schooners may be run directly along side, and then the work of taking out the freight is greatly facilitated. The battened hatches are quickly burst open, or apertures made in the side; the tackle with which the Underwriter's steamer is provided is brought into ensed wreais provided, is brought into speedy requisition, and bale after bale, crate after crate, barrel after barrel, hurried into the holds of the staunch littleschooners. But if the swell is too high to ap proach the wreck with the larger ves-sels, then recourse is had to the surf boats, which is a much more tedious and perilous experiment. The surf boats are quite small, and are each provided with a crew of seven-six oarsmen and a steersman. To see them push off to the rescue through a heavy surf, is to witness an exciting and alarming scene, and to inspire one with surprise that so few of the wreckers are lost, or rather that so many of them survive, in follow-

dered to the wreckmaster, who takes charge in the name of the State and Underwriters. In conjunction with the agent of the Underwriting Company, who may arrive from New York or other city in the neighborhood of the disaster, the master takes charge of eve-rything. Gangs of wreckers are formed, boating forces organized—the first care being that of the life-boats, in case of necessity; the situation of the wreck is examined, and everything placed in readiness to "to go through" the ves-sel in a systematic manner. Of course, there evicts some dishonesty. The neor there exists some disbonesty. The poor dwellers in the coast are needy, surf-boating is a wild and hard life, and probably many a costly bale or cask is hid away, until a secret disposition of it shall contribute to the support of hungry wreckers' wives and sundry juvenile wreckers at home. But these irreg-ularities will exist in all systems, and we may have the satisfaction of know

ing that the merchandise lost might fall into worse hands. The wreckers themselves are a most characteristic people, and those of the New Jersey coast must be excellent

specimens of the entire race, from Lab-rador to the Florida Keys. Fishermen in the Summer, wreckers

in the Winter, they vegetate in their little cottages and huts on the bleak sea-strand, and all through the stormy months they look sea-ward for a wrec as earnestly and yearningly as during the milder months they pray for heavy nets of blue-fish and mackerel. Even their houses in many instances, are made of fragments of old wrecks, and it is not unusual to see relics of disaster and tempest about the doors and win-dows, wherefrom the moody tobacco smoke of the meditative wrecker ex hales, as he broods by his drift-wood fire, waiting for the signal which brings his surf-boat in demand, and welcome spoils to his needy roof.

Who Can Vote in the South-Opinion of the Attorney General.

The following is a fair synopsis of the opinion of Attorney General Stanbery on the clauses of the Reconstruction act on the subject of voting and holding office. The opinion as to the powers of commanding generals will be given hereafter. As to the original act

he says: The qualifications of a voter are by

the fifth section limited to the election of delegates to a convention, and to the juestion whether such convention shal fications as to the voter are required in all elections to any office under existing provisional governments during their continuance, and as to eligibility a such elections, certain classes are ex cluded.

As to the supplemental act, he says The question of qualification or dis-qualification is fixed by registration.— No power is given to any other board or any other authority after registration is completed to change the registry.— The persons whose names are admitted The persons whose names are admitted to registry are entitled to vote, subject to the limitation hereinafter mentioned and no other. This registration must be completed before the first of Septem-ber, 1867. The functions of the board of registration cannot be extended be-uend that fixed time, but often that vond that fixed time, but after that time the duties remaining to be per formed by the officers composing this board are limited to holding and superintending elections and making proper returns to the Commanding General This brings us to the direct question, who is entitled to registration? First, as to citizenship and residence to persone citizenship and residence, no persons are entitled to vote who shall not the or not within disqualifi-resident in the State for one year pre-vious to the day of election. It is not necessary that this previous residence for a year should exist at the time the person applies for registration. A persons who exercise special public duties rather in the nature of occasional The little boat when fairly launched—not the easiest portion of the undertaking—is tossed like an egg shell on the angry waves, and sometimes rolls almost out of sigh among the hollows and hills of water, but with good steering she mostly emerges, and gains the neighborhood of person applies for registration. A per-son in all other respects entitled to vote is entitled to registration, though be has not at the time been a resident of the State for a full year; for we find in the supplemental act that the oath as to of the entire crew, and must know his business thoroughly. When the small boats are resorted to, esidence does not require the applican o swear that he has then been a resi dent for a year, but only requires him the schooners lie off at a safe distance, and the wreck is occupied by gangs who stand ready with their wrecking to state the number of months of his residence, contemplating a period less than, as well as the full term of, twelve months; therefore, as to such person so tackle to lower the merchandise int the surf-boats. These will not safely carry more than a single bale of cotton, or a couple of barrels of flour at a time, registered, if it happen at any election subsequently to be held, that the time of his residence, counting from the day or a couple of barrels of nour at a time, and the operation of lowering even these packages into one of them is frequently a very dangerous, one. The wreck may be beating heavily with every rush of the breakers. The surf-men must look after the management of their boat, are used and the boat of the boat o of election, does not cover an entir year, he cannot vote at such election, for this supplemental act does not, as to residence, change the provisions of the residence, change the provisions of the original act, as it is explicitly provided by it as to registration, that it shall in-clude only those qualified to vote by the original act. To carry out the purafter the management of their boat, narrowly watching every incoming wave, and preparing to meet it with the prow, avoiding the motion of the lum-bering wreck which every instant threatens to engulf them or suck them under its keel; in addition to this they must watch their chance of receiving pose of the law in this respect as to res dence, boards of registration shoul note opposite the name of the person whose residence has not extended to the full term, the exact time of his residence

ed with legislative power, cannot prop-erly be called a State Legislature, and in the acts now under consideration, a in the acts now under consideration, a Convention and a Legislature are ex-pressly distinguished from each other, for they require a Constitution to be framed by the Convention, and require the Legislature of the same State to adopt the Constitutional Amendment. When, then, in the same acts they again use the phrase "Legislature of the State," they must be understood to use it in the same sense, and distin-guished from a Constitutional Convention; but as to those Legislatures which passed what are called ordinances of secession, I am of opinion their members are properly comprehended within this disqualifying clause, for I can im-agine no legislative position in which the duty of allegiance was more dis-tingther wighted tinctly violated. A more difficult inquiry is, who to

consider an officer of the United States or an executive or judicial officer of any State. Various classes of officers are intended, State officers, and Federal officers, and executive or judicial officers. No legislative officer is mention. ed, except a member of the State legis-lature or a member of Congress. The descriptions used as to other officers, are, as to State officers, they must be judi-cial or executive, and as to a federal officer, the terms executive or judicial, are not expressed. He is described simply as an officer of the United States. Officers of the militia of a State are not included in these terms of description, dise the act would have included civil or military officers of the States, for in the third section of the Constitutional amendment, known as article 14. Congress expresses that purpose very clear-That section is expressly referred o more than once in these acts, and

to more than once in these acts, and is made in fact part of these acts. Its language is followed word for word in these qualifying clauses as far as possible, except in the particular in which one is made to apply to eligi-bility and the other to rights to vote. When, therefore, we find Congress de-claring what persons shall be disfran-When, therefore, we find Congress de-claring what persons shall be disfran-chised from holding any office, expressly including military as well as civil offi-cers, as in the third section referred to, and in (providing what persons shall be disfranchised from voting who held any office, it omits to mention military officers, we cannot escape the conclu-sion that military officers were not within their contemplation. It must be borne in mind that we are here considering a class of military officers who were such prior to the rebellion, when the office was loyal, and known as officers of militia; not that class who became officers during the rebellion. This last class was under the clause of disqualification which applies to certification in rebellion.

Famine at the South.

Appeal of Rev. Henry A. Boa 1**n. D.** D The following beautiful speech in behalf of the suffering people of the South, was made by Rev. Dr. Boardman at the Relief Meeting held in Philadelphia on the 15th of March: MR. CHAIRMAN :- Circumstances having

put me in connection with the conference out of which this meeting has grown, I have been requested to say a few words respect-ing the object for which we are convened. I been reduced to say a low words tespect-ing the object for which we are convened. I am prepared with ample documentary evi-deace, official and unofficial, to establish the fact of wide-spread and alarming desti-tution at the South. With the recent action of the United States Senate before us, and the testimony of General Howard, the Head of the Freedmen's Bureau, received within the last forty-eight hours, it would be super-finous to consume the time of the meeting in reading the papers I hold in my hand. It may be assumed as beyond the reach of contradiction, that within a certain belt of territory covering portions of the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, there are a half million of people who are brought face to face with starvation. This is the appailing calamity which appeals to our sympathies to-day. We meet here, men of all sects and parties, upon a platform as

sympathles to-day. We meet here, men of all sects and parties, upon a platform as broad as our common humanity, to con-cert measures of relief for our afflicted countrymen. It is justly observed in one of the resolutions before us, that "the city of Philadelphia has never turned a deafear to an appeal on behalf of human suffering." The old Kensington oak under which William Penn framed his treaty with the Indiane has long since disappeared; but The old Acessington our under which William Penn framed his treaty with the Indians, has long since disappeared; but the good seed planted by himself and his associates, has continued to grow and fruo-tify to the present hour. Our City has been the very garden-spot of those beneficient virtues which were so admirably exempli-fied by the Founders of this Common wealth; and it will not be found wanting in a great and sad emergency like that which con-fronts us to-day. It may, indeed, be recorded to the honor of our country, that we have never been in-different to the sufferings of our fellow-creatures even in distant lands. There are gentlemen present who will recall the period, now some forty yaars gone by, when Greece, after being desolated by a famine like that which now prevails in the Southern States; and ship-load after ship-load of provisions was sent from our parts to ful Lands.

ship-load of provisions was sent from our ship-load of provisions was sent from our ports to their relief. I seldom think of our galant Navy without a feeling of pride.— But never have I looked upon one of our National ships with the peculiar emotions I experienced just twenty years ago, on our being driven one day by a gale into the Cove of Cork, where we passed in the stream the Jamestown or the Vincennes with the Stars and Stripes floating from her masthead, and loaded down to the scuppers with food for the famishing Irish—a minister of wrath transformed into a heraid of mercy. A transformed into a herald of mercy. A became officers during the rebellion. This last class was under the clause of disqualification which applies to participation in rebellion. As to clause fairly includes all State offi-clause fairly includes all State offi-clause fairly includes all State offi-cers, iGovernor, Lieutenant Governor, State Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, officials proper who exercised executive functions at the seat of gov-ernment. I am not prepared to say that only these proper State officials come within the terms of descriptson, nor am I prepared as to judicial officials of state to limit the description to judges of courts whose jurisdiction extend throughout the entire State. I must content myself by saying they are clearly within the meaning of the law Municipal officers do not come within the provisions of the act. Subordinate officers of a legislature, who are not members, do not come within the pro-visions. As to county, township and precinct officers, he reserves his opinion whether all of them or not all, while classes of them come within disqualifi-come of the stary will be enough to stir your sympathies in the terms of the sex to judicial officers of a legislature, who are not members, do not come within the pro-visions. As to county, township and precinct officers, he reserves his opinion whether all of them or not all, while classes of them come within disqualifi-come. All other executive or judicial most grateful spectacle it was and most honorable to our national character, that compose our quarrels, and resume t amicable relations which illustrated t amicable relations which illustrated the early days of the Republic. Not to aim at this, were to counterwork our own aspira-tions and jeopard our prosperity. And the true method to compass it, is to show them kindness. This is the wise principle upon which a judicious father seeks to reclaim a prodigal son. This is the principle which, as

after perpetrating a monstrons orime and then defying the authority of the Common-wealth, left the question to the arbitrament of war. In two bloody battles they were successful. In the third they were nearly exterminated: twenty five thousand of them were slain, six hundred only sur-vived. The instant the sword was sheath-ed, the allies came together, and with ap-propriate religious observances, spent an entire day in contrition and weeping: "O Lord God of Israel, why is this come to pass in Israel, that there should be to-day one tribe lacking in Israel?" It may be safely affirmed that during the three thousand years and more which have elapsed since this transaction cocurred, no man has read the narrative without con-soiously applauding the conduct of the victors. There can be no one in our goodly city in whose bosom there is not an under-ourrent of sympathy in keeping with the whole tone of that memorable scene at Mizpeh. The qualities that shine cut in scenes like this, emit a radiance which neither time nor change can obscure; for they address themselves to the universal instincts of humanity. And evermore will it hold true, as it has in the past, that man-kind will commend a forbearing and merciful policy towards the conquered. What the occasion demands at our hands is a display of magnanimity towards the South. It may be said, that it was they themselves who filled the cup of bitterness which has been pressed to their lips. But have they not drunk it to the dregs? And is not this enough? Is if for us upon whose cause a gracious Providence has smiled, and who, notwithstanding our great sor-BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR BY ALBERT D. BIGHARDSON. OVER 30,000 COPIES SOLD IN ONE MONTHI Life and Advanture on Frairies, Montains, and the Padifo Cosat, With over 200 Descrip-tive and Photographic Views of the Scenery. Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories. To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fer-tile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a fuil, authentic and reliable guide to olimate, soil, products. means of travel, &c. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address Na-Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NA-TIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphis, Pa, A GENTS WANTED FOR A NEW Work, entitled GLORY OF THE IM-MORTAL LIFE; for Ladies, Clergymen and thers, it has no equal to sell. For terms and territory, address A GENTS WANTED FOR GEN. L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE. HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE. This work embraces an AUTHENTIC and OFFICIAL account of the hither to appresed facts and information obtained by General BAKER, during his five years service as Chief of the National Detective Police. Now that the war is over, the NATION demands this in-ner History, and as a historian, the Author subserves no partian purposes, but writes the plain any armished traffic years and the traffic nor OWNICT, CIVILIAN nor GUVERN-MENT OFFICIAL; judie ously justifying his statements with vouchers from the highest au-thority, imparting thereby a genuine historio value to his starting disolosures. Active, energetic Agents are clearing \$200 per month, which we can prove to any doubt-ing applicant. Address, P. GARKETT & CO., 702 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

have they not drunk it to the dregs? And is not this enough? Is it for us upon whose cause a gracious Providence has smilled, and who, notwithstanding our great sor-rows, rejoice in the preservation of the Union and the re-establishment of the national authority throughout the land—is it for us to desire that this cup may befilled again? It cannot be. It were passing strange if a single man could be found in this city of William Penn, solittle in accord with the reigning spirit of Philadelphia, of Pennsylvania, as to waver in his support of the role of the South. Those writers who have expressed themselves in the news-papers with a real or affected asperity against the movement, set at nough the nobler principles of human nature, and labor to keep as under that which fod has joined together. Unquestionably there is more or less bitterness of fieling at the South. There are public journals which induge in donunciatory language towards us. There are politicians who would keep alive the old strife. But what then? Can any 'one here be so ignorant of history as not to know that every war, and especially every civil war, produces a harvest of suspicions and heart-burnings, of ariminations and recriminations? These are the legitimate and unvarying fruits of such a contest. It were puerlie to expect any other result, at least among a people like ourselyes. As to the great mass of the educated dasses in the revolted States, they have manifested a disposition to acquiesce quietly in the ad-judication of the war, and to return to

the revolted States, they have manifested a disposition to acquiesce quietly in the ad-judication of the war, and to return to their allegiance to the Federal Government. In so far as the adverse spirit may have re-vealed itself, it is not for us to "render evil for evil," but to "overcome evil with good." As a Christian nation, we ought to be able to rise superior to the passions of war; to take counsel of our holy religion; and to recognize in this critical hour, only the suffering and danger of a community pre-cipitated from a condition of thrift and com-fort into the very jaws of famine. This is the fort into the very jaws of famine. This is the dictate of Christianity. It is no less the demand of patriotism. It is even enjoined by the consideration of self-interest. They by the consideration of self-interest. They are one with ourselves. The war has decided that point. We are henceforth to be one nation—to share the same for-tunes; to meet the same destiny. It is clearly, then, for our common welfare, that we be one in purpose and affection; that we banish our aversions, compose our guergle and recurse the They oided

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ed, very pale, and took the First Consul Citizen Consul," said he, "had you

outsen consul," said he, "had you not struck the stone, and stopped our drive, we had all been lost!" "How?" was the reply. "There was in the carriage, concealed behind the back sait a bowh a max

behind the back seat, a bomb-a mas-sive bomb, and with a slow match at-tached to it-kindled! Things had been so arranged that in a quarter of an hour 'should have been scattered among we should have been scattered among the trees in the Park of St. Cloud. There must be some treachery close at hand. Fouche must be told of this—Dubols must be warned." "Not a word, then," replied Bona-parte. "The knowledge of one plot but engenders a second. Let Josephine re-main ignorant of the danger she has

engenders a second. Let Josephile re-main ignorant of the danger she has escaped. Hortense, Joseph, Camba-ceres, tell none of them; and let the Government journals say not a word about my fall." The First Consul was then silent for correcting. At length he weid: "Durge

some time. At length he said: "Duroc, you come to-morrow to mass in the Chapel, and examine with attention a young girl whom I shall point out to you. She will occupy the fourth win-dow in the gallery, on the right. Follow her home, or cause her to be followedand bring me intelligence of her name, her abode and her circumstances. will be better to do this yourself. would not have the police interfere. Have you taken care of the bomb, and removed it.'

"I have, Citizen Consul."

"Come, they, let us again drive in the park," said Bonaparte. The drive was resumed, but on this occasion the coachman was allowed to fulfil his own duties. On the morrow the eye of more than one percent was turned to the window

one person was turned to the window in the gallery. But the jealous Jose-phine sought in vain for the elegant figure of the young girl. She was not there. The impatient First Consul, with his confidant, Duroc, were greatly annoved ather non-appearance, and small was the attention paid by them to the services that day. Their anxiety was fruitless. She was seen at mass no

more. The summers of Napoleon were chief-The summers of Napoleon were chief-ly spent at Malmaison; the winters at St. Cloud and the Tuilleries. Winter had come on, and the First Consul had been holding court in the great apart-ment of the lact of these palaces. ment of the last of these palaces. It was the 3d of the month, which the Republicans well called *nivoss*, and in the evening Bonaparte entered his car riage to go to the opera, accompanied by his aid de-camp Lauriston, and Gen-erals Lannes and Berthier. The vehicle was about to start, when a female, wrapped in a black mantle, rushed out upon the Place Carousel, made her way into the middle of the guards about to ccompany Napoleon, and held forth a

paper crying : "Citizen Consul! read, read!" Bonaparte, with that smile which Bourrienne described as so irresistible saluted the petitioner, and stretched out

"A petition madame?" said the in-quiringly, and then continued, "Fear nothing; I shall present it, and see jus-tice done!" "Citizen Concut!" oried the memory

Citizen Consul!" cried the woman imploringly, joining per hands. What she would have further said was lost. The coachman, who it was after-wards said was intoxicated, gave the lash to his horses, and they sprung with the speed of lightning. Napoleon, throwing into his hat the paper he had received, remarked to his companions: "I could not well see her figure, but

I think the poor woman is young." The carriage dashed rapidly along; it just issuing from the street of St was just issuing from the street of St. Nicholas, when a frightful detonation was heard mingling with and followed by a crash of broken windows. The in fernal machine had exploded.

Iernai machine nau exploaed. Uninjured, the carriage of the Consul and its inmates were whirled with un-diminished rapidity to the opera. Bona-parte entered his box with serene brow and unruffied deportment. He saluted, as usual, the assembled spectators, to whom the news of the explosion came with all the speed which rumor exercises on such occasions.

were stunned and stupefied. Bonaparte alone was perfectly calm. He stood with crossed arm, listening attentively to the oratorio of Haydn,

These illusory recollections were of short duration. Napolean shock his head and held the paper between his hands and tore it to pieces, scattering the fragng their vocation.

"Stop, sire," said the woman, "follow the advice! Be warned! It is yet time!" "No," replied he; and taking from

"No," replied he; and taking non his finger a beautiful oriental ruby, a valuable souvenir of his Egyptian cam-paigns, held it out to the woman. She toos it kneeling, and kissing the hand which presented it. Turning his head, the Emperor then stepped into the boat, which waited to take him to the vessel. Not long afterward he was plning on the rock of St. Helena. Thus of three warnings, two were use-less because neglected nutil the danger

less because neglected until the danger had occurred. and the third-which prognosticated Napoleon's fate if once in the power of his adversaries—the "But, who was this woman, Duke of Otranto?"

Otranto?'' "Oh, "replied Fouche, "I know not, with certainty. The Emperor, if he knew ultimately, seems to have kept

the secret.' the secret." All that is known respecting the mat-ter is, that a female related to St. Re-gent, one of the authors of the explosion of the street St. Nicholas, died at the hospital Hotel Dieu, in 1837, and that round her neck was suspended, round her neck was suspended, by a silk ribbon, the exquisite oriental ruby of Napoleon.

The River Jordan.

A Palestine letter says: "In two hours we reached the River Jordan. There was not more than a hundred yards of the river visible here, the banks elsewhere being fringed with such a luxuriant growth of shrubs and bushes as to hide the stream. The river flows very swiftly between deep banks

of clay, and the size and appearance is something like the Tiber at Rome. It is a dark muddy color, and from eighty to a hundred feet wide. We only reto a hundred feet wide. We only re-mained here long enough for the gentle-men to take a bath; the water was icy cold, and I plungédin and sorambled out again in a hurry. We now left the river and struck across a flat smooth plain, covered with a sulphurous crust, and without a single vesting of vegeta-

and without a single vestige of vegeta-tion. The promise of the dull sunrise began to be fulfilled, and the rain pour-ed down in torrents. We unstrapped our water-proofs and pushed on, and after an hour's ride reached the shores of that mysterious sea called Dead. The scene was solema in its dreamy desolation—a strange ebbless sea, over whose surface scudded the driving mist, and hemmed in by the dull gray mountains, in whose deep gorges lurked storm-clouds. What a strange Jurked the

storm-clouds. What a strange tale could those deep, blue waters tell of the buried cities that lie moldering beneath their surface, could they but de-scribe the marble palaces of Sedera and beneath their surface, could they but de-scribe the marble palaces of Sodom and Gomorrah, in whose rich halls Licen-tiousness planted her crimson robes, and bright-eyed Pleasure filled high the golden goblets! Could they but tell of that 'fearful day when God's wrath smote them, and the fire from heaven consumed them, and the great billows of this watery pall swept over them—a living tomb forever. The waves speak not, but my mouth is parched with the utter bitterness of the water which I have just tasted, and my horse's hoofs are incrusted with the sulphur from the desolate plain, which was once the garare incrusted with the supplit from the desolate plain, which was once the gar-den spot of Palestine, and I turned away from the Dead Sea deeply impressed with the greatness of God's power. We now had a long and rough ride of five hours through the Wilderness again, and up the steep range of mountains and up the steep range of mountains between Jerusalem and Jordan, and by nightfall we reached the Convent of Mar Saba. As H. and I had a permit from the Greek Patriarch, we passed the night in a comfortable room inside, with our own beds to sleep on and our own cook to get dinner for us, but the other poor fellows, who had ladies with them, were obliged to camp out in the

rain, as, none of the fair sex are ever ad-mitted within the walls. Tricks of the Republican Propagandists.

Tricks of the Republican Propagandists. The radical emissaries now scattered over Middle and South Alabama for the purpose of unlisting the freedmen under the repub-lican banner resort to all sorts of falshoods and tricks to get the negroes to attend public meetings. A canebrake planter states that a freedman in his employment, wishing to attend one of the meetings, said that he had been told that those who did not attend would be fined or punished in some other way; also that the negroes had a right to attend all public meetings, whe days on which public meetings were held being considered public days, and that employers had no right to make any deduc-tion for absence on those days.—N. Y. Herald,

on board the places of cargo suspended over their heads. Up and down with the twelve-foot swell they are rudely dence. As to the citizenship qualification, i As to the criticenship quanticative, ... is stated in the original act it is citizen-ship of the State; but by the first clause of the first section in the supplementary act. the registration is to be made of the twelverbold swell they are indexed tossed, while high in the air oscillates a bale or cask, looking almost as big as the boat itself, and frequently they have to wait many minutes before they can receive it with safety. Of course, this method of unloading a wrack and converting the cargo place act, the registration is to be made o male citizens of the United States, and as to oath the applicant is only required to swear he is a citizen of the State. I am of oplnion the phrase "citizen of the State," as used in the oath, is inwreck, and conveying the cargo, piece by piece, on board the schooners, is a very slow and tedious one. When a tended to include only such persons as are citizens of the United States, and very slow and tedious one. When a hulk is going to pieces very rapidly, and the operation of unloading can only be carried on by means of small boats, very small portions of the cargo can be saved. that an allen, who has not been made a citizen of the United States, cannot safely take the oath; but as boards of But the rough beatmen elling to the timbers while there is the chance of saving anything. Indeed, it frequently happens that their greed proves their destruction; for there have been cases when the wreck has suddenly parted and group out of eight with a grauge of registration have only authority to ad minister the prescribed oath, they could require no further oath as to citizen-ship, and if an alien not made a citizen of the United States takes the oath, he takes it at his peril, and is subject to

when the wreck has suddenly parted and gone out of sight with a gang of wreckers in her crazy hold, many days after the passengers and crew have been safely landed and housed. When the wreck is a bad one, and has shifted from the rock or bar which stranded her into deep water, so that she is wholly sub-merged, the only recourse is diving for sunken freight, which cannot be done when the water is very rough. The prosecution for perjury. Second, as to age, no one is entitled to registration who is not at least wenty-one years of age when he applies for registration. In this respect the qualification as to residence, and the fact of majority must exist at the date f registration.

 mining the only recourse in driving for under freque, which cannot be readed as the only for a strike as a strike of the strike Third, as to disfranchisement, the fifth section of the original act denies when the water is very rough. The wreckmaster must wait for a propitious time. As a general thing, before pro-ceeding with diving, the steam-pump is

employment, than general and con-tinuing official duty, do not come within the law, as boards of commis-sioners of public works, directors of State asylums, visitors of State univer-sities, directors of State ponitentiaries, State directors of banks or other corporations, special commissioners, &c.; but all persons who, as executive or judicial officers of any State, have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are clearly disfran-chised. All persons, who, during the rebellion, acted in an official capacity, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of rebel-lion, such as members of the rebel Con-group and rebel Conventions diplomatic agents of the rebel Confederacy, or such officials whose duties more especially appertained to the support of the rebel cause, come within the terms of exclu-

lon. Officers in the rebel States, who during the rebellion discharged official daties not incident to the war, but in the preservation of order and administration of the law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion. The interests of humanity require the

can never be considered as criminal. Mr. Stanbery is satisfied the language used in the act as to participation in the rebellion carries the idea of voluntary participation, and that Congress used in this sense the word "engaged." Some direct overt act, done with intent to further the rebellion, is necessary to bring the party within the purview and meaning of the law. Merely disloyal sentiments or expressions are not sufficlent. The person applying for regis-tration is not required to clear himself from the taint of disloyalty. The meaning of Congress becomes yet more evi-dent when we look at the last clause of dent when we look at the last clause of the prescribed oath. He is required to swear he will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will to the best of his ability encourage others to do so. This ability encourage others to do so. This provision looks to the future and not to the past, and the purpose is manifest to omit in the right to vote the disqualifi-

omit in the right to vote the disqualin-cation arising from past disloyalty, put in the test oath as a disqualification from holding office, mere acts of com-mon humanity and charity cannot be considered as involving the party in participation in the rebellion. So, too, with forced contributions to the rebel-outhouting of compulsory payment of

prodigal son. This is the principle which, as every American feels, ought to have control-led the policy of the British Government towards Ireland. It may be no easy task to restore the old brotherhood; but love is stronger than hate. And if the great problem admit of a solution, we hold in our hands, under God, the means of solving it. In any event, we can but make the effort. Whether we regard the teachings of Scripture, the promptings of pity, or simply our own well-being, it behooves us to do everything in our power to stay this devasting ourse and rescue the famishing from death. This, Mr. Chairman, is what you design to do. In the comprehensive terms of the resolutions before you, you propose (I must repeat the words) to minister to the resolutions before you, you propose (I must repeat the sound of the first gun, seven-ty-five thousand men hastened to Wash-ington; and soon the people rose up as one man, and rushed to the defence of the Union and the Constitution. The times demand that this marvellous scene be repeated. Let the people again rise up as one man at the call of patriotism and plety, of peace and charity. Let them go forth in the might of a heaven-born philanthropy, to conquer the South by kindness, and the sublime re-suit will be achieved. Let this sentiment be to us what the symbol of the Cross was to Constantine, and we may with even greater confidence insoribe his moto upon our banner, "*Th hoc signo vinces*." In this sign thou shalt conquer." With this banner you may traverse the entire realim of the South, "conquering and to conquer;" our flesh.' Wisely and well do you propose, in the terms of the resolutions just submit-ted, to bestow your bounty upon them, "irrespective of all social, political, or re-ligious distinctions." In the presence of a visitation like this, all such distinctions with invites thereas. visitation like this, all such distinctions sink into insignificance. You will not re-member the past. You will not interrogate these vast throngs of sufferers, as to their opinions or their acts. If the Priest and the Levite choose to abandon a dying man because he does not wear their livery or talk in the dialect of their school, or even because he may have done things worthy of rebuke, you will think only of his peril, and hasten with the good Samaritan to bind up his wounds and pour in oil and wine. oour in oil and wine. This, Mr. Chairman, is the spirit which

pour in our and when. This, Mr. Chairman, is the spirit which has hitherto controlled our countrymen, as it is the temper inculcated by the Word of God. The charity of the Gospel of Christ is of a loity and catholic tone. It recognizes the universal brotherhood of the race. It spurns the suggestions of pride, of resent-ment, of selfishness; and craves only the high privilege of ministering to the relief of human misery. And here, as is quite ap-parent, the promptings of true philanthro-py are coincident with the suggestions of a wise political philosophy. For the ques-tion immediately before this meeting really merges itself in the broader question of the entire inture of the United States. It has been often and justly said, that the bitter war through which we have passed was a crucible to our national character. By the favor of God, that trial was brought to an auspicions issue: secossion was frustrated and rebellion suppressed. The great problem has been resolved, and the issue determined, that hencoforward we are to remain one people, living under the same inter intermined in the intermined in the same intermined in the man institutions.

this sign thou shalt conduct." With this banner you may traverse the entire realm of the South, "conquering and to conquer;" and by 'God's blessing, yonder noontide sun will soon pour down his refulgent beams upon a peaceful land, and a united and prosperous people.

great problem has been resolved, and the issue determined, that henceforward we are to remain one people, living under the same flag, recognizing the same institutions, deterring to the same authority. So far we may fitly congratulate ourselves upon the result. But we have exchanged one crucible for another. The transition from warto peace is, in some respects, more critical than that from peace to war. The march to the battle field proves the soldier's constancy and courage; it is the march home that tests his moderation, his integrity, his reverence for law, his self-control. The passions of war lie upon the surface; the calm virtues of peace nestle down in the deep recesses of the human breast, where they are too ofton overlaid by a mass of rubbish-prejudices, caprices, and resentments, envenomed by these perverse tempers of ours. Even with a people unused to war, but proud, sensi-tive and ambitious, it requires the utmost sagnicity and prudence on the part of those who sit at the helm, so to order their inter-course with foreign Cabinets as to prevent of a bird conflict: While sauntering around our beautifulcity lately, we accidentally witnessed one of the most singular ornithological exhibitions that ever fell under our ob-servation. A chimney swallow had only begun to balance his little body upon the topmost branch of a large cherry-tree, when a robin of aldermanic proportions swept down upon him from The swallow fought nobly for a while and with every prospect of success, until his russet colored foe was reinforced by his mate; then, and not till then, did the little here or for guester. who sit at the helm, so to order their inter-course with foreign Cabinets as to prevent the passions of the nation from breaking out on slight pretexts into open aggression. And if this danger waits upon the ordinary ndministration of affairs, it can be no easy matter to recall such a people from a state of actual and prolonced conflict, to the gentle arts of prace and the practice of its trangul and beneficent vir-tues. the little hero cry for quarter. Twitten ing loud and piteously, he attracted the attention of some of his tribe, and to his relief came the colony of a neighboring chimney. Now began a combat worthy a painter's pencil. As the swallows ad-vanced and retired in dark waves, they dealt cruel blows at the devoted robins, who, maddened by pain, fought with desperation; but the odds were too tues. We are all turning our eyes towards

great, and gasping, bleeding, quivering, catching from bough to bough, the robins fell to the earth, shapeless and torn.

Although intensely exciting, the com bat was not the most interesting feature of this curious exhibition. Many of the or the curious exhibition. Many of the swallows were covered with wounds given by the sharp claws and strong beaks of the unfortunate robins, and these received the immediate attention of the unwounded, who in pairs carried the unwounded is the total pairs to the unwolve of the unwounded, who in pairs carried them tenderly to their sooty homes. Now came the final and most singular feature. Tenderly, carefully, aud solemnly, was each dead swallow con-veyed to the top of a large chimney ad-jacent, and after piling up the rigid bodies in one sombre heap, the entire swarm settled upon the roof in silence, while one of their companions whose great age was evident from the light gray of his feathers, perched upon the lightning rod, and for some five or ten minutes chirped, twittered and slowly flapped her wings. During this performance, which was evidently an oration upon the virtues of the deceased, the bird audience maintained their poslthe bird audience maintained their posi-tions immovably, but at its close, three of the birds, whose black, glistening or the birds, whose black, glistening coats denoted their youth, advanced and cautiously pushed the bodies into the yawning chimney. This accomplished, each winged witness sailed away noisily twittering, as though in heated discus-sion over the fight in which each had participated.

participated. **Cat Ordinance.** The Borough Conneil of Hanover has de-creed "that it shall be unlawful for any person to maliciously destroy, in the borough of Hanover, any cat for the purpose of oo-taining its skin," and attaches a penalty of \$10 and costs for each and every violation of this anti-cat-skinning ordinance.

Mormonism has actually risen to a pre-mium in England. At one of their meet-ings in Kensington, a dissenting minister of the Church of England embraced their faith, and publicly avowed his intention of taking his wife and family to Utah with the next batch of converts that leave for that

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