OFFICE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE.

Salem Witchcraft.

each, and illustrated by maps, photographs, autographs or wood cuts of

of which the beginning is thus de-

young girls met frequently at Mr. Parris's house, ostensibly to practice psalm

singing, but their principal occupation was fortune telling and the various arts

of necromancy, magic and ventrilo-quism, in which they had instruction

of two negro or Indian servants, whom

Mr. Parris brought with him from one of the Spanish West India Islands,

where he was engaged in trade. One of these girls was a daughter of Mr. Parris, 9 years of age. Another was Ann Putnam, 12 years of age. The ages of the other girls ranged from 11 to 18 years. They crept into holes and under thenches throw themselves on the floor

benches, threw themselves on the floor.

went into spasms, and uttered strange outcries. These proceedings were prob-

ably commenced in sport; but as the

girls became adepts they began to attract the attention of the neighbors,

and gave exhibitions of their new ac-

complishments. From day to day they learned new tricks. The village doctor was called in, who, with Mr. Parris,

concluded that the girls were 'under an evil hand.' The community was excited, and flocked to see their strange

actions. Witch books were in Mr. Par

ris' house, and the girls probably learned how witches in England be

haved. The girls were now questioned

as to who had bewitched them. They named Sarah Good, a poor wretched out-cast, and Pituba, one of the Indian

servants. Whether they named these

servants under instructions cannot be ascertained. The time was not yet come for striking at highergame. The

local magistrates inquired into the mat-ter, and held a public examination of

the two persons accused. In all these trials, the guilt of the accused was assumed, and these simple people were plied with such questions as these by the magistrates: Sarah Good, why do you hurt these children?" I do not hurt them;

I scorn it.' 'Whom do you employ, then, to do it?' 'I employ no one.'—
The children then go into convulsions.

ow who the others were.

ly.' This woman was the serval.
Mr. Parris, and the instructor of the 'afflicted children' in their hellish arts.

'in the other servant, appear-

John Indian, the other servant, appeared as an accuser in a later stage of the

proceedings.
"The delusion was now under full

Good and Osborn behind me. go through the trees or over them? We see nothing, but are there present

"In the winter of 1691-2, a circle of

ses connected with the tragic events

VOLUME 68

LANCASTER PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 25 1867

Gen. Grant's Letter in Behalf of Stanton and Shawdon

Washington, Dec. 17.
The Speaker laid before the House to-day, a communication from Gen. Grant, enclosing the correspondence relating to the removal of Edwin M. Stanton as Section 1985.

the removal of Edwin M. Stanton as Sec-retary of War, and also the removal of Gens. Sheridan and Sickles. Nearly all the correspondence has heretofore been published, but the following is the pri-vate letter of Gen. Grant to the Presi-

dent, about which so much curiosity has

dent, about which so much curlosity has been expressed:
[Private.] HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1867.—His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the United States: Sir—I take the liberty of addressing you, privately, on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling, as I do, the great danger to the welfare of the country should you carry out the designs then expressed, first, on the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will, without the consent of the Senate. It is but a short time since the United States Senate was in

sent of the Senate. It is but a short time since the United States Senate was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal, if it was decided? It certainly was the intention of the legislative branch of the Government to place Cabinet ministers beyond the power of Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that so far as Cabinet ministers were affected by the Tenpre of Office bill.

are affected by the Tenure of Office bill, it was intended especially to protect the Secretary of War, in whom the country felt

NUMBER 51

SPECIAL NOTICES inserted in Local Column 15 cents per line. 

Central Zacific Railroad.

ECURE PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

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No more chance to adulterate

SOLD, ON AND AFTER DEC. 1st, SOLELY IN GLASS.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS WILL BE

In this particular it has been unfortunate, for it has thus been placed directly in contact with the above mentioned, and although its in-trinsic merit, and sterling worth has enabled par drinks, and beverages.

Mishler's Herb Bitters has to contend, but there is still another. The demand for it has caused many unprincipled persons, who are mate manner from its sale. TO INCREASE

within easy access of all classes and every sec-tion of the country. If the Bitters are sold in unik, it is retailed principally at hotels, restau-rants and taverns, so that druggists and mer-chants can not safely and profitably sell it to heir customers. At the hotels the Bitters is frimes fearfully adulterated; while when sole n bottles, it is impossible to tamper with the nedicine without fear of detection. In hotels It must be sold as a beverage; which is not the object of its manufacture—while as a medicine every druggist and merchant in the country. MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS ARE NOW SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES. Let this fact be remembered by the public

and the privilege of the writ of habens cor-pus shall not be crushed out and trodden under foot. He goes further, and in one comprehensive sentence asserts that the RECENT CASES. When a great soldier, with unrestricted ower in his hands to oppress his fellow-men, voluntarily forgoes the chance of gratifying his self-love and his ambition,

various diseases by HERB BITTERS.

men, voluntarily forgoes the chance of gratifying his self-love and his ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberty and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest public virtue that human nature is enpable of producing.

The strongest claim of Washington to be "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is founded on the great fact that, in all his illustrious career, he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress the President of that body spoke his highest praise, ir saying that he had always regarded the rights of the civil authorities through all dangers and disasters. Whenever power above the law invited his acceptance, he calmfy put the temptation aside.

By such magnanimous acts of forbearance he won the universal admiration of mankind, and left a name which had no rival in the history of the world. I am far from saying that General Hancock is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the Revolution laid down their lives; but the distinguished honer belongs to him of being the first officer in high command. Read the following Certificates just received:
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10th, 1867.
This is to certify that I was so affected with
Dyspepsia and so debilitated that I was not
able to attend to my business for ten months;
not being able to eat without being afterwards
attacked with naseau and vomiting. In fact I
was so afflicted that my life was a burthen to
me. I applied to several physicians for relief
but obtained none, and finally was recommended by one of them to try MISHLER'S
HERB BITTERS; I obtained two bottles from
griel & Bro., 18 South 18th St., which has given
me so much reliet that I am now able to eat
my meals with pleasure and attend to my busi
ness, and I feel confident that after taking
another bottle I shall be entirely cured. Any
person wisning further information will please
call on me. JOHN BETHELL,
Witnesses present: JNO, F. GRIEL, JOHN M
HOOPES.

ut the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the first officer in high command, south of the Potomac, since the close of the civil war, who has given uttrance to these noble sentiments in the form of a military order.

I respectfully suggest to Congress that

some public recognition of General Han-cock's patriotic conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act of his at such a time, it is but fitting the dignity should be vindicated and the virtue processimed, so that its virtue, as an example, may not be lost to the nation.

Andrew Johnson.

A Dull Christmas in New York. The New York correspondent of the Phil-

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

There is comparatively little buying as yet for Christmas or New Year. The fancy goods stores, the jewelers and the booksellers are usually very busy during the first two weeks in December, but this season it is unpleasant-to see, and to say, is an exception to the general rule. Though money is "easier" in Wall street, it is far from easy elsewhere. Many merchants and business men, who last year at this time from easy elsewhere. Many merchants and business men, who last year at this time were doing well, are now either on the suspended list, or are searcely making money enough to pay rent. At the same time there are thousands of working people out of employment, with no immediate prospect of relief. These are facts which abundantly explain why it is that the holiday trade is so dull, and why fancy articles are less in demand for open stockings than is usually the case the week before Christmas.

Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine at New castle-on-Tyne,

LONDON, Dec. 17—Evening.
A terrible explosion occurred at Newastle on Tyne to-day.
The authorities last night received infor-The authorities last night received information that a quantity of glonoin, or nitroglycerine, had been secreted at that placed it was supposed, by some Fenians. The Sheriff and Town Surveyor, with a large squad of policemen, proceeded to the spot indicated and discovered the oil packed in the usual manner. While the men were removing it the substance exploded with a tremendous detonation. Several of the policemen were instantly killed, and a few of the party escaped injury. age of glonoin were blown to atoms.

Both the Sheriff and the Surveyor were

The Chicago Tribune of Monday says:
Last night an unbroken circuit was made, "Last night an unbroken circuit was made, and messages sent without repeating, between Houston, Texas, and Salt Lake City, via New York. The Houston operator sent: 'Houston sends greeting to Salt Lake. We sit with coats, off and windows open.' Salt Lake promptly replied: 'Weather berutiful here, but have a snow storm in Montana. Brigham Young has just martyred another heifer.' Houston replied: 'Don't touch the brass in your key, or you'll get yellow fever.' After this Helena, Montana, 550 miles north of Salt Lake, was 'put on,' and conversed a few moments.

A Wedding in High Life Unexpectedly Postponed. Mishler's Bitters. Washington, Dec. 17.—The great topic of conversation in Washington to-night, to the exclusion of everything else in politics, finance, reconstruction, or impeachment, is he disappointment of a fashionable young ady who was to have been wedded this

IT CAN BE PROCURED OF ALL DRUGGISTS

lady who was to have been wedded this morning in the presence of the creme de la creme of Washington society, to no less a personage than the distinguished Colonel Parker of Gen. Grant's stati. Miss Minnie Sackett, the lady thus unpleasantly brought before the public, is one of the most beautiful women in the District, a bright blonde, with dark brown hair, and but 19 years of age. It is stated that Col. Parker has been paying attentions to Miss Sackett for a period extending over several months, and would have been married long ago had it ing entirely the sale of Mishler's Herb Bitters in bulk, the proprietors deem that the people riod extending over several months, and would have been married long ago had it not been for the objections of Miss Sackett's friends. But finally the hap py morn was fixed, several hundred invitations were issued about ten days ago to the friends and acquaintances of both parties, and to-day at the Church of the Epiphany, on G st., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, where the event was to have taken place, was filled by an anxious throng who vainly waited and wondered at should be informed of the causes which have called forth such action on their part. In the first place, we hold that Mishler's Herb Bitters is not a beverage, was never intended to be used as a beverage, but that it is a medi-cinal preparation of various herbs, &c., compounded upon scientific principles, and in exact accordance with the formulæ of the pharmacopia in the preparation of tinctures, &c. In fact, that it really is a compound tincture of Cedron and other herbs, and, as far as possible removed, and differing from the many so-called brong who vainly waited and wondered at Tonics Bitters Cordials Stomachies which disguises assumed by whiskey, and are for the most part composed of a major portion of the of the same, in order to tickle the palate, minister to a deprayed taste, and afford a plausible excuse for persons to drink whiskey under a

> it to sustain its high character, yet the people have naturally a certain distrust of the article when it is found to be classed in the same cute-This is one great disadvantage against which not content with the profit derived in a legiti

THEIR GAINS BY ADULTERATION. They vill purchase, perhaps, a barrel, and by the ad mixture of cheap whiskey and water, increase the quantity, making perhaps, two, or it may be three barrels of the counterfeit, from a single barrel of the genuine, thus abusing the confidence of their customers, impairing their hearth, and it is likely, in many instances, inflicting serious injury thereby, besides doing injustice to the proprietors and damaging the This is the most serious objection, but ther

s still another. Our desire is to have this prep is still another. Our desire is what our pro-aration for sale on the shelves of every drug gist, and country store dealer, thus placing

who may consider all other preparations sold in bulk and under its name, as base and worth

CERTIFICATES OF CURES EFFECTED BY The mails of the last week have brought t

IT CURES DYSPEPSIA SURE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18th, 1867.

Et. S. R. Hartman & Co.—Gentlemen: I feel impelled to write you a line in grateful acknowledgment of the great service done me by Mishier's Herb litters, of which I learn you have lately become proprietors. I have been suffering terribly from Dyspepsia for three years past. Nothing that I atte agreed with me, I had constant gnawing and painful sensations in my stomach, and waisted away, almost to a skeleton. Even my mind was affected to some extent, and I suffered from loss of memory. I had tried various physicians, and spent more than five hundred dollars endeavoring to obtain relief. I had about given up in despair of ever being better, when a friend who had experienced great benefit in case of Dyspepsia from the use of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS induced me to try it. After using four bottles I can say I am well, having gained about fifteen pounds, and being still on the increase. I write this to you in grateful arknowledgment; and I would take this opportunity of commending your medicine to all who may be afflicted in a similar way, or who may have Dyspepsia in any of its disagreeable and often terrible forms. Yours, very respectfully and gratefully.

The following certificate has never been pub

The following certificate has never been published heretofore. It shows what a valuable tonicand agent for the cure of Dyspepsia Mish-Ler's Herr Birters is:

Manor Twp., Lancaster co., Pa., September 23, 1857.

Mr. B. Mishler—Dear &r: You remember some four weeks ago I complained to you that I could not eat fresh bread nor fried potates for supper; that they would not digest; in other words, they passed from me as I eat them. The consequence was, I felt bad all the time. You remarked to me that I should take your Bitters—a good drink after each meal—and if I should not be well by the time i had taken a bottle, you would forfelt \$500. I tried them, and, to my astonishment, in the course of a few days I could eat anything, and as much as I chose, without the least inconvenience. I have been well ever since; but I keep your Bitters in my house all the time, so that we may have it on hand when anything happens in the way of sickness.

Yours, very respectfully, nov 39 tidaw!

ORDONVILLE MACHINE SHOP.—

The undersigned, having purchased of Samuel M. Brua his Foundry, Machine Shop. &c., at Gordonville, in Leacock Lownship, and having also secured the services of Samuel M. Brua as Superintendent of the works, respectivily informs the public that he will continue to manufacture RAILROAD CARS and all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, as heretofore, at reasonable prices. The particular attention of farmers is requested to Brua's Improved Grain Separator, the very best article of the sort now offered to the public a supply of which will be kept constantly on hand.

Persons having Reapers, Threshing Machines

nand.
Persons having Reapers, Threshing Machine. or other Implements needing repairs, will fluit to their advantage to have them repaired soon, as they will be done cheaper now that when the season for new work begins.

AMOS L. WITMER.

The under-igned, now Superintendent of the A FRIEND TO THE AFFLICTED!

A FHIEND TO THE AFFLICTED:

DR. A. B. BRISBINE.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has opened a permanent office in Lancaster.
Pa, for the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and invites those who are in need of his services, to call and consult him free of charge.

The Doctor pledga himself to give careful attention to every patient who calls upon him and will not hold out any inducement which the case will not warrant. Dr. B. compounds his own Medicines at his Laboratory, which combine the whole vegetable and mineral kingdoms, without confining himself to any one system of medicine, devoting himself to finding the most congenial remedies for the human frame: he also believes the medicines employed by him will cure Chronic Diseases of the oldest and most obstinate character, when curable and pledges them for the complete and sure eradication from the system of all Chronic Diseases.

There is not their superior in the known world. Menny of these specifics are present. curable and pledges them for the complete and sure eradication from the system of all Chronic Diseases.

There is not their superior in the known world. Many of these specifics are prepared from the formulas of the celebrated Dr. Dellembaugh of Georgeiown, Ohio, who so successfully treated 207,000 patients, during a practice of twenty-six years.

Dr. Brisbine treats all forms of Chronic Diseases, such as Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Serofula, Constipation, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Kidneys, Heart and Spine, Nervous Debility Fits, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Cancer, and all diseases peculiar to young or old.

Dr. B. makes his disgnosts by the urine, and will give entire satisfaction to those at a distance whosend him their case for examination. The Doctor can be found at all hours at his office and residence, No. 22 East King street, a few doors east of the Eastern Hotel:

Consultation free and strictly confidential, oct 23

Cent. Coupon Bonds. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, Represent the preferred claim upon one of the MOST IMPORTANT LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN THE WORLD, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great interior Basin, over which the immense Overland travel must pass, and the

MAIN TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTI-NENT.

The Road is now nearly completed from Sacramento to the Richest Mining Regions in the Salt Lake Basin, and is being rapidly carried forward by the largest force of hatorers ever employed by any Railroad Company on this continent.

The natural, legitimate, commercial business of the road surpasses all previous expectation, and is profitable beyond parallel, even among the oldest roads in existence. The earnings and expenses for the quarter ending Oct. 31st, were as follows, IN GOLD:

Gross Operating Net Expenses, Eurnings, \$3533,847 92 \$102,088 61 \$491.759 31 8593,847 92 8102,088 61 8491,759 31

303,847 02 8102,088 61 8401,759 31
This result, however, would have been far greater but for the inability of wagon teams to forward the freight and passengers from the temporary terminus in the mountains.
The United States Government and the State and Cities of California have so aided and fostered the Great Enterprise, that the Company will assume very light annual Interest obligations, and will have the following aupie Resources at command for the Construction: DONATIONS in Lands, Bonds, Concessions, etc., (without them 812,890,000 Resources, first 726 miles...... 877,834,000

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are in sums of \$1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons ttached, and are othered for sale, for the present, at 95 per cent, and accrued interest from VESTMENT. The VESTMENT of THE RAIL These Bonds, authorized by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government and are the prior lieu upon the whole valuable property furnished by the above Resources. They possess special assurances and advantages over other Corporate Securities, and are destined to rank among THE BEST INVESTMENT. IN THE WORLD, from their unusal attractions of safety, soundness, and profit.

CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS NOW REALIZE FOR THE HOLDERS FROM Twelve to Eighteen Per Cent. Advantage, WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST, Bonds can be obtained through the subscrib-rs directly, or through responsible Banking agencies.
Descriptive Pamphiets, Maps and Informa-tion can be had at the

FISK & HATCH, Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities, FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE C. P. R. R. CO.

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, N. Y. ALSO OF BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

PHILADELPHIA.

Auton Lacifie Bailroad. MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum gradefrom the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many ensitern roads is over one hundred. Work on the rock cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The dritted States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from \$10,000 to \$18,000 per mile, for which it takes a second Hen as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twonty-mile section is flaished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of quipments.
The United States also makes a donation of The United States also makes a donation of 12,890 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Compahy. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to Issue Its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work pro-Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actua and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been puid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be largely beyond precedent, and as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profits bie rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Rall-

competition, it can always be the at profitable rates.

It is a competition of the compet eent.
Subscriptions will be received in Lancaster
by REED, McGRANN & CO., Bankers.
LANCASTER CO. NATIONAL BANK,
and in New York at the Company's Office, No. Nassau street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7

CONTINESTAL MALLANAMAN AND ANSASAUST.

\*\*LARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.,

\*\*Ind No. 1 CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 32 Wall st.,

\*\*and by the Company's advertised Agenta

throughout the United States. Remittances

should be made in drafts or other funds par in

New York, and the bonds will be sent free of

charge by return express.

\*\*A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing

"The Prograss of the Work, Resources for Con-A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, snowing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Contraction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application,

JOHN J. CISCO, Tressurer,

November 23d, 1867.

Now York,

dec 9

Hardware, Stoves, &c. M. STEINMAN. C. F. RENGIER, ISAAC DILLE

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISH,
MENT IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.
GEO. M. STEINMAN & CO.,
WEST KING STREET,
Having recently enlarged their store and thus
greatly increased their business facilities, now greatly increased their business facilities, now offer to the community, ATTHE LOWEST PHILADELPHIA RATES

PERSONS COMMENCING HOUSEKEEPING will find a full assortment of goods in their

will fine.
They are also agents for a superior article
NAILS, and for
DUPONT'S CELEBRATED GUN AND ROCK
POWDER
The highest cash price paid for Clover
Timothy, and old Flax Seed. dec 31 kfd.kw

attention of manufacturers is called to this lately patented improvement, by means of which the farmer can threshand clean, by one operation, from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of Corn per day, with no more power than is required to drive the old-fashioned "Cannon Sheller," the machine doing the work in the most thorough manner, and is not liable to get out of order; the farmer being able in a moment to sell, the machine and to clean pare trial corners. order; the farmer being able in a moment to set the machine and to clean any sized corn, mouldy or dry. County and State rights for sale on reasona-ble terms, by addressing

Charles P. Upham, of Massachusetts, has written a history of the witchcraft delusion. It occupies two octavo volumes, of over one thousand pages

A Relic of the Past—Mr. Alexander Ham-

A friend has favored us with a file of the Connecticut Gazette and Commercial Intelligencer, published at New London, Connecticut, in 1804. It is a small affair, compared with leading journals of the present day, but is print-ed with a clear legible type. A glance at its contents shows us that it contains a considerable amount of matter which has become historical. The number for

July 18th, on the inside, is dressed in mourning for the death of Alexander Hamilton, who fell in a duel with Aaron Burr, on the 12th of that month, though he survived until the evening of the 13th.

The communication of Bishop Moore, addressed to Mr. Coleman, of the New York Evening Post, appears in this number, in which he details the occurrences of the last moments of Hamilton. Bishop Moore was called to the bedside of Hamilton at the dying man's request, who expressed an earnest de-

sire to receive the holy communion at the hands of the venerable prelate. Falling, as he did, in a duel, which is condemned by the laws of the church and the precepts of christianity, the Bishop felt himself in an embarrassed situation. He, however, proceeded after some hours' delay for reflection with that preliminary examination

which the spirit and forms of the Epis-copal church demand. In reply to the question, "should it please God to restore you to health, sir, will you never be engaged in a similar transaction, and will you employ all your influence in society to discountenance this barbarous custom?" his answer was "that, sir, is my deliberate intention." After these and some other preliminaries, which were deemed essential, the Bishop administered the communion, and states that "afterward his heart appeared to be perfect at rest.

After discoursing upon the sin of duelling, in which the unfortunate man had just been engaged, the Bishop put the questions relating to repentance, faith, charity, etc., and he says that Hamilton then lifted up his hands and said. "With the utmost sincerity of heart, I can answer those questions in the affirmative; I have no ill will against Colonel Burr. I met him with

a fixed resolution to do him no harm-I forgive all that has happened." Hamilton had previously said to the Bishop, during these interviews, thatit had been for some time past the wish of his heart and his intention to take an early op-portunity to unite himself to the Church by the reception of the holy ordinance of communion.

Perhaps no public man ever lived in

this country, whose death cast a deeper gloom over society than that of Alex-ander Hamilton. His career had been one of extraordinary brilliancy, and his talents were both splendid and solid.—
He was the idol of his party, the delight of the elegant social circle which he adorned, and he fell while yet in the possession of all the vigor of physical and intellectual manhood, in the forty-eighth year of his age. The duel graw eighth year of his age. The duel grew out of party differences, and it has been charged, perhaps truly, that party feel-ing had something to do with the extra-ordinary displays of sympathy and sor-row which transpired in all parts of the country contemporaneously with the country, contemporaneously with the But, aside from this, the death of such a man, whose name and character were historic, and so closely associated with those great events which

gave birth to the Republic, could not but be regarded with profound emotion by all parties and all classes; and this by an parties and an etasses, and the feeling was much intensified by the manner of his death, as well as by the consideration that he was taken away while yet in the grand climacteric of his manhood. Some of the most splen-did specimens of rhetoric in American literature may be found in several orations pronounced on the occasion of his That by Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott is perhaps one of the most elegant

grand and touching.—St. Louis Repub

A Spider's Bill of Fare for one Day. In order to test what a spider could do in the way of eating, we rose about day break one morning to supply his fine web with a fly. At first, however, the spider did not come from his retreat, so we peeped among the leaves and there discovered that an earwig had been caught and was now being feasted on. The spider left the earwig, rolled up the fly, and at once returned to his "first course," This was at half-past five A. M. in September. At seven A. M. the earwig had been demolished, and the spider, after resting a while, and probubly enjoying a nap, came down for the fly, which he had finished at 9 A. M. A little after nine, we supplied him with adddy long-legs, which was eaten by noon. At one o'clock, a blow-fly was greedily seized, and then imme-

diately, with an appetite apparently no worse for his previous indulgence he, commenced on the blow-fly. During the day and toward evening, a great many small green flies, or what are properly termed midges, had been caught in the web: of these we counted one hundred and twenty, all dead and fast prisoners in the spider's nest. Soon after dark, provided with a lantern, we went to examine whether the spider was suffering from indigestion or in any other way from his previous meals; instead, however, of being thus effected he was employed in rolling up together the various little green midges, which he then took to his retreat and ate. This process he repeated, carrying up the lots in little detatchments, until the web was eaten, for the web and its contents were bundled up together. A slight rest of an hour was followed by

the most industrious web-making process, and before daybreak another web was ready to be used in the same way. The Man who Shot at Queen Victoria. The British Medical Jeurnal says: "After twenty-seven years of confinement in a criminal lunatic asylum, during which his conduct has been exemplary, and no traces have appeared of mental aberration, Oxford, the potboy, who shot at her Majesty in St. James' Park, has been liberated. During this time many appeals have been made in his behalf by influential persons who have had the opportunity of watching his demeanor and gauging his character. His own story has always been, and was so consistently from the first, that the pistol which he fired was not loaded. It will be remembered that no bullet was ever found. He attributes the criminal set which he has experited by long ct which he has expatiated by long merciful government, must have cost his life, to inordinate vanity, fostered by a variety of trivial circumstances in his domestic life and training on which we need not dwell, and which led to a senseless desire to attain notoriety by some means; and this foolish and crim-

inal impulse led to his lamentable crime. He has occupied his time in a certain amout of self education, of which the the means have been granted to the means have been granted to him at Broadmoor, and in the asylum in which he was form-erly confined, and has become a tolerable linguist. He has also taught himself, and practised 'graining,' which he does sufficiently well to earn a living. He has been mercifully reliving. He has been meronal leased, but has been very properly leased, but has been very properly pro-hibited from remaining in or visiting

England. Whether directly insane at the time whether directly insane at the time of his offence, or led by a miserable love of notoriety, it is very right that the person of the Sovereign should be protected from the vanity of a man who, at however distant a period, could com-mit the cowardly outrage of which he was the perpetrator." The Emperor Napoleon is engaged upon a life of Augustus. In his theory Napoleon Bonaparte was the Julius Cesser of modern times, and he, the nephew, the successor who was necessitated to commit many political crimes in his earlier days, but who made up for them in later life by leaving Rome marble and establishing order without liberty,

The only Conservative vote in Buncombe county, North Carolina, was given by a colored barber.

else; then she says that Sarah Osburn had bewitched her. The girls also re-member that Sarah Osburn had bewitched them. Osburn was arrested and brought in. She wasasked: 'What evil spirit have you familiarity with?

'Sarah Good, do you see what you have done? Why do you not tell us the truth?' I do not torment them.' 'How came they thus tormented?' 'What do I know? After many inquiries of this kind, the wretched woman finds that her only refuge is in accusing some one None.' Have you made no contract with the devil?' No; I never saw the devil in my life.' The 'afflicted children' have a saw the contract the contract of the contract that the contract the contract that the con im right in this matter. With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT. General. devil in my life. The familied children look upon her and go into convulsions. Why do you hurt these children? 'I do not hurt them.' Whom do you employ then?' I employ nobody. I do not know that the devil

goes about in my likeness to do any hurt.' 'Sarah Osburn was committed and Pituba was broughtin. The same questions were asked and the same scene enacted. 'Who is it that hurts these children?' 'The devil, for aught I know.' 'Did you ever see the devil?' 'The devil came to meand bid me serve him.' 'Whom have you seen?' 'Four women sometimes hurt these children.'
'Goody Osburn and Sarah Good; I do iren, and made some strange revela-tions. The devil, she said, appeared in black clothes sometimes, and sometimes in a surge coat of another color. She was asked how she went to witch meetings, and replied, 'We ride upon sticks;

ing them and are not restored till they touch the person of the accused. These proceedings were enacted at every trial. The Wrongs of the Workingwomen. One day last week, a starving girl caused the arrest of her employer for refusing to pay her for making woolen pantaloons at 16 cents a pair, while he, being a " middle man," received 60 cents for the work, and his wife kicked her out of doors because she demanded what was her just due. Like The pious woman regarded the whole thing as a delusion, and to the question, 'Do you not see these children complain of you,' replied: 'The Lord open the eyes of the magistrates and the ministers.' She was hung September 22, 1692."

eyes of the magistrates and the ministers. She was hung September 22, 1692."

Found a Fortunc.

A well-known resident of Minnesota has stumbled on a piece of luck that will make more than one poor devil Montana-mad. Some two years ago he left St. Cloud to try his luck amid theeverlasting rocks of that far-famed region. He toiled long and faithfully, but without success. In every effort to find the precious metal he only met with disappointment, and up to last September he had not made a dollar. He had even failed to get the "color" which is found in the bottoms of the wash-pans, and which has lured somany on from month to month. Last June he commenced to work in a guich lead, where he hoped to be rewarded with better success. Here he dug day after day alone in the mountain, without the ordinary comforts of life, and with no near neighbors to dispute his squatter sovereignty title.

For nearly four months he pursued this laborious and unremunerative task. For nearly four months he pursued this laborious and unremunerative task. He was about to abandon it in disgust and return home, having barely enough money to carry him to the States. He decided to spend one more day in the gulch, and if he met with no further encouragement, to leave for home the next day. In the afternoon he struck in the whole pocket, but the quantity of the pure metal was very large. He of the pure metal was very large. He immediately removed all the gold to under arrest, never had \$6,000 worth of property in his life; but for years past had been practicing every kind of imposition upon his employes, and paid them in full only when compelled by law."—New York Tribune. safe quarters and continued the exami-

nation. Seeing no further evidences of gold he pulled up stakes and started home. He expressed the main bulk of his gold to the mint in Philadelphia, to have it assayed and coined. They have notified him that it will yield him \$60,-000 in gold. He has some handerne. A Young Lady Shot by a Negro in Montgomery, Ala.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning, at the house of Hardy Wilkins, corner of Grove and McDonough streets, in this city two negro men attacked the poultry yard, one of the negroes being armed with a gun, endeavored to shoot a turkey. A negro man employed about the house interposed for the protection of the premises, when the family were attracted to the scene. The negro then saying, "Damn you, I'll shoot you," fired his piece, the shot taking effect in the band and head of one of Mr. Wilkins' daughters. The two negroes then fled, and were pursued two or three miles by Officer Cowley and others, but finally escaped across some plantations. We presume that General Swayne has been informed ere this of these facts, and cannot doubt that he has or will use every endeavor to have the villians arrested, and to stop the rapidly increasing evil of the wanton use of firearms. At the hour of writing, the shot supposed to be bird-shot, had not been extracted, and of course the extent of the injury was not known, but the wounds were very painful. The distance was so short, we learn, that had the shot been of larger size the young 600 in gold. He has some handsome specimens with him. One of them weighs 13 ounces, and is almost pure a poor and precarious one at that. He says he would advise every body to stay away from Montana. His luck is bal-anced by ten thousand men who never find a "pocket," and who will come home (if they are ever fortunate enough to get home) with their own pockets The distance was so short, we learn, that had the shot been of larger size the young lady would certainly have been killed.—
Montgomery (Ala,) Mail.

be delay. Gen. Grant was to have given away the bride to his Aid, and arrayed in away the oride to his Aid, and arrayed in his General's uniform to do honor to the occasion, he left the War Department at an early hour this morning, accompanied by the members of his staff. He arrived in time to witness the posting of a bulletin on the church to the effect that the ceremony or some reason was deferred to anothe day. Then aroze the buzz of eager in-quiries; but "The Colonel is not here" was the only satisfactory answer that any one could give. Gen. Grant was in complete ignorance of the Colonel's movements, and

eft in ignorance of his destination.

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o Congress to-day:

Thanks to General Han-ock

The President sent the following messag

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, entlemen of the Senate and of the House of

Representatives:
An official copy of the order issued by
Major General Winfield S. Hancock, com-

nander of the Fifth Military District, dated

ment, and I herewith communicate it to Congress, for such action as may seen to be proper in view of all the circumstances. It will be perceived that Gen. Hancock announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct; that he will uphold the courts and civil authorities in the performance of their proper duties, and that he will use his military power only to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He declares very explicitly that the sacred trial by jury and the privilege of the writ of habeas cor-

retary of War, in whom the country telt great confidence. The meaning of this law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loval people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

Second. On the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the Fifth Millerry District, let me ask you to consider the ignorance of the Colonel's movements, and appeared considerably annoyed at his non-appearance; but he scothed his ruffled feelings, with a cigar. Some one suggested that Parker was sick, but his intimate friends laughed at the idea, for Parker was never sick in his life. It may not be generally known that Colonel Parker is a full-blooded Indian, a pear relative to the famous Red ary District, let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustained this Government through its trials, and leared by those who would still be the enemies of the Government. It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against an armed enemy as General Sheridan did during the rebellion; and it is within the scope of the ability of but few in this or any other country to do what he has. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other district commanthrough its trials, and feared by those who Indian, a near relative to the famous Red Jacket, and of the present Chief of the six nations of Cherokees. He is about 5 six nations of Cherokees. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in hight, of strong, manly build, and of pure Indian complexion. He served through the war on Gen. Grant's staff, and his position in the army is that of First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Cavalry, transferred to staff duty with the brevet rank of Colonel. Search was made for the missing one everywhere, and the latest rumors is to the effect that he left town a few days ago, promising to be back in the city this morning. His trip was known only to a few friends, and they were left in ignorance of his destination. The

tend with which no other district commander has encountered. Almost, if not quite, der hus encountered. Almost, if not quite, from the day he was appointed district commander to the present time, the press has given out that he was to be removed, and that the Administration was dissatisfied with him. This has emboldened the opponents to the laws of Congress within his command to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise may never have been necessary. gossips are enjoying a delightful time over the affair, and the latest story is tnat he is indisposed, and that the happy event take place in the course of a few weeks. oeen necessary. In conclusion, allow me to say, as a friend

In conclusion, allow me to say, as a friend desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is, in my opinion, more than the loyal people of the country—I mean those who supported the Government during the great rebellion—will quietly submit to, to see the very man of all others who they have expressed confidence in removed.—I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States thus but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty and feeling that I know I am right in this matter. at his headquarters in New Orleans, La., on the 29th of November, has reached me, through the regular channels of the department, and I herewith communicate it to

The Recent Elections—Immense Demo-cratic Gains in Illinois.

From the Springfield (III.) Register, Dec. 5.1 The election in this State, on the 5th ult., The election in this State, on the 5th ult, was merely for county treasurers and surveyors. We took pains previous to the election to get returns from every county, but received returns from 68 only. These we furnish to day. A partial comparison can be made from the returns furnished. In 1866 the Radicals carried Logan for Congress at large, by 55.987 majority. In June gress at large, by 55,987 majority. In June last, at the election for judge and clerk in this grand division, the Democracy carried their judge by over 5,000 majority, and their clerk by 5,595. The division comprises their clerk by 5,595. The division comprises 32 counties, which gave Logan a Radical majority in 1866 of 3,142. The Democratic miljority now in these 32 counties is exactly 6,621, showing a Democratic gain therein of 9,763 over the vote for Logan in 1866. We regret our inability to give the vote in all the counties, but enough is known to show the very great change which public opinion is now undergoing in this State, in sympathy with the same condition everywhere. The aggregate vote is not nearly so large as in 1866, and the falling off is about equal in both political parties. In the 68

large as in 1866, and the falling off is about equal in both political parties. In the 68 counties heard from, Logan received in 1866 a majority over Dickey of 45,781, in an agreemed of 274,983 votes. On the 5th ult, the Radicals carry those 68 counties by a bare majority of 5,585. In those 68 counties we have gained 50,402. The inquiry arises how many votes have we gained in the 34 counties not reported, on the ratio established by the returns received? The simplest skill in figures answers: If our gain has been 50,402 in 68 counties, our gain in the remaining 34 counties, on a vote of 75,120, remaining 34 counties, on a vote of 75,120, is 10,079 votes. Thus the Radical majority of 1866 is overcome, and a clear Democratic

"The dedusion was now under thin headway. The next victim was the wife of Giles Covey, a devout matron, eighty years of age, who spent most of her time in prayer. Her examination was a scene for the pencil of an artist. The usual questions were put to her. She denied the allegations, and asking of 1866 is overcome, and a clear Democratic majority is ascertained of 4,494. Let the Democratic heart of Hilinois be re-assured. Our glorious State is redeemed from Radical misrule. She has taken position with New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, and the other States that have wheeled into line. A change of 60,481 votes in a year is marvelous enough. A greater change will be perceived in the election a year hence. Let this prediction be remembered. leave to go to prayer, knelt in the pres-ence of the court and offered up a fer-vent supplication. When she had con-cluded, the magistrate said: 'We did not send for you to go to prayer; but tell me why you hurt these? 'I am an innocent person. I never had to do with witchcraft since I was born. I am a gospel woman. The girls go into fits, and declare that Goody Covey is pinchiat they and you per restored till they

row and suffering have plowed deep furrows into their countenances, and still they are forced to toil though the brow be fevered and the frame exhausted. This is when business is good. When the market is full, and trade dull, the workingwoman is the first to suffer, for then comes reduction of wages and loss of work, and the poor girl, driven to desperation, has but one alternative—starvation or a life of crime. And yet, in the midst of all this, the employers are growing immensely rich. While the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to animals has secured the passage of Society for the Prevention of cruelty to animals has secured the passage of just laws, and caused the penalties to be visited upon the inhuman wretches that willfully or carelessly inflict unnecessary pain upon the helpless beast, who will interest himself in the prevention of cruelty to women, and bring down just odium upon their oppressors." The communication closes with: "The fellow who fired his store the other day in order to cheat the Insurcloses with: "The fellow who fired his store the other day in order to cheat the Insur-ance Companies out of \$60,000 and is now

gold. This chunk alone is worth \$240. It is a rough, irregular formed fragment, and looks as though it had been in a molten state, and had run into a in a motten state, and had fun into a fissure of rock and then cooled.

The sight of it is very unhealthy, it has a tendency to produce gold fever. He represents that the country is thoroughly worked over. He believes that it is better "prospected" than California ever was. There are thousands of miners who herely make a living and niners who barely make a living, and a poor and precarious one at that. He

what miners term "a pocket," which is a small cavity in the rock where the melted gold finds a solid base to check its downward flow. Here, to his utter astonishment, he found a large quantity of the pure metal deposited in "chunks." of the pure metal deposited in "chunks."

There was scarcely \$5 worth of dust

badly hurt, and are lying in a critical con

Montana, 550 miles north of Sait Lake, was 'put on,' and conversed a few moments. The circuit worked over the following route; Houston, New Orleans, Mobile, Knoxville, Washington, New York, Chicago and Salt Lake. Had the San Francisco operator not been out of the office, he would have been drawn into the circuit, and the length extended a thousand miles more. This is a tended a thousand miles more. This is a rather remarkable performance, since Hous-ton is 1,800 miles from New York, which is also 2,436 miles from Salt Lake City. The weather was very favorable and the wires in good condition."

The New York Commercial Bulletinsays:
The prospects of the export trade during
the winter months are not encouraging.
The West has held back its grain for high
prices, and the premature closing of the
canals has locked up a large amount of produce, so that prices here are not likely to
stand favorably to a liberal export movement.

finest assortment in the market, of

H A R D W A R E

SADDLERY,

OILS,

PAINTS,

GLASS,

STOVES

IRON AND STEEL,
CEDAR WARE,
SLEIGH-BELLS,
CUTL-RY,
OIL CLOTHS,
SKATES, &c,

Agricultural Implements, &c.

# defendants, as to his views. Scudder inquired of him as follows: "Mr. Tracy, what do you think the

ye silent watchers at the gate of Heaven, why wander ye so silent? If is better suited a mortal to hear the sound of your voice, oh, speak of the land on the other side, and of Abel, the beloved one."

Then it grew stiller around him, and

not by burning, making it a marine loss, against which the fire insurance company did not insure. Mr. Tracy, the pilot of the boat, being on the witness stand, was interrogated by Mr. Scudder, of New York, the counsel for It having appeared from the evidence that Tracy was hanging on the rudder just before the steamer went down, Mr.

Boetry. AMBILION.

What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat. It seeks the champer of the gifted boy, and litts his humble window and comes in the narrow walls expand, and spread away into a kingly polace, and the root Lifts to the sky, and u seen lings is work the ceiling with rich blazoury, and wite His mane in burning letters over all. And over as he shots his wildered eyes, the phantom comes, and lays upon his lips A spelt that murders seep, and in his ear Whis lets a de chiess word, and on his brain Breathes a fivree thirst no waters will allay. an enaining down his neart, and watching where
To rise by human weaknesses. His nights
Bribg him no rest in all their blessed nours;
His kindred are I rigodeca or estranged;
Unificathing fires him constant in his eye;
His lip grows restless, and its smile is curled
Hall hito scora; til the bright, flery boy,
That thes a daily blessing but to see,
His spirit was so bird-like and so pure,
Is frozen i, the ver y flush of youth,
Into a cold, care-fretted, heartiess man.

dead; Wreaths—when the hair they cover has grown he the heart it should have thrilled Is much.

All things but love—when love is als we wa

And close behind comes death, and ere but love-when love is all we wont

## know, That even these unavailing gifts are ours, He sends us, stripped and naked, to the grave

## Literary.

You Can't Take My Hat! We were once traveling over the rail-road from Washington city to Balti-more, when we observed a peculiar sort of man sitting hard by—a tall, slim good natured tellow, but one who some how seemed to bear the impress of person who hved by his wits, written on his face. A friend, who was with me, answered my inquiry as to who he was, and at the same time asked me to

keep between the object of my notice and himself lest he should come over to our seat, as my companion said that he knew him, but did not wish to recog-'That is Beau Hickman," said he, "a man that is universally known in Washington as one of the most accom-plished fellows in the city, always ready to borrow of, or drink with you. He never has any money, however, and I am curious to know how he will get over the road without paying, for he'l

do it in some way."

"Probably he has got a ticket—bor rowed the money to buy it with, or something of that sort," said I. "Not he. Beau always travels free, "Not he. Beau always travels free, and boards in the same way. He never pays money when wit or trick will pass current in its place," said my friend, confidently.
"What a shocking bad hat he has got

on," said I, observing the disapidated condition of his beaver. "It's some trick of his, doubtless, for the rest of his dress, you observe, is quite genteel."
"Yes, I see." My friend went on to tell me how Beau had done his tailor out of a receipt in full for his last year's bill, and the landlady at his last boarding place and also various other specimens of his

ingenuity and wit.

"He owed me ten dollars," said my friend, "but in attempting to collect it of him one day, I'll be hanged if he didn't get ten more out of me, so I think I shall let the matter rest there, for fear f doubling the sum once more." At thi moment the conductor entered the opposite end of the car to gather the tickets from the passengers, and giv them checks in return. Many of them as is often the practice with traveler who are frequently called upon on pop ulous routes to show their tickets, had placed theirs in the bands of their hats, so that the conductor could see that any were all right, and not trouble them to take them from their pockets at each stopping place. I watered Beau to see

what his expedient would be to get rid of paying for his passage. As the con-ductor drew nearer, Beau thrust his head out the car window, and seemed absorbed in contemplating the scenery on that side of the road. The conductor spoke to him for his ticket—there was o answer. "Ticket, sir," said the conductor, trapping him lightly on the shoulder Beau sprang back into the car, knock ing his hat into the road, and leaving i in one minute nearly a mile behind.

He looked first towards the conductor then out of the window after his hat

and in a seeming fit of rage exclaimed:
"What the d-l do you strike a man
that way for? Is that your business?
Is that what the company hires you "I beg your pardon, sir, I only wanted your ticket," replied the conductor meekly.
"Ticket! Oh, yes, it's all very well you to want my ticket, but I want that?" replied Beau, bristling up. Very sorry, sir, really. I barely de-

sired to call your attention, and I took only means in my power," said the 'You had better use a cane to attract a person's attention-next time, and hit him over the head with it if he happens to be looking the other way!" the indignant Beau.

Well, sir, I am ready to apologize to you again if you wish. I have done so already once," said the now disconterted official.
"Yes, no doubt, but that don't restore my property, that's gone."
"Well, sir, I cannot talk any longer,
I'll take your ticket, if you please," said the conductor.
"Ticket? Haven't you knocked i

out of the window, hat and all? Do you want to add insult to injury?"

"Oh, your ticket was in the hat band?" suggested the conductor. band" suggested the conductor.
"Suppose you stop the train and go
back and see," said the hatless Beau, with indignant scorn depicted on his face.
"Well, sir, I shall pass you free over the road then," replied the conductor, attempting to go on with his duty.
"The price of a ticket," said Beau, i "one dollar, my beaver cost me a V. Your good sense will at once show you that there is a balance of four dollars in

my favor, at any rate.' The conductor hesitated. Beau looked like a gentleman to any one not perfectly well posted up in the human face he was well drested, and his indignation appeared most honest.

"I'll see you after I have collected replied the conductor. passing on through the car.

Beau sat in sitent indignation, frowning at everybody until the conductor returned, and came and sat down by

his side. Beau then, in an earnest un dertone, that we could only overhear oc casionally, talked to the conductor "like and we saw the crest fallen man of tickets pay the hatless passenge four dollars! The trick was at once seen through The trick was at once seen through by both my friend and myself, and the next day, over a bottle of wine at the Monument House, Beau told us he was hard up, hadn't a dollar, picked up an old hat at Gadsby's hotel in Washing. ton, clapped his cap in his pocket, and resolved that the hat should carry him to Baltimore; and it did, with four dol-

tars in the bargain. "Don't Want it Where He Was Going." During the recent trial before the United States Circuit Court in Hartford, of the case of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company against the insurance companies for the amount of damages to the steamer City of Norwich by fire, the defendants undertook to prove that the loss was oc-casioned by the steamer's sinking, and

# boat was worth at the time you were holding on to the rudder?" "I really couldn't tell, sir." "But what do you think, sir?" "I didn't think anything at all about "" "I didn't think anything at all about "" "I was quiet and full of humility."

"Mr. Tracy, what would you have been willing to give for her at that time."
"Well. I don't know. I was not buying steamboats about that time.

"Mr. Tracy, would you have been willing to have given the old coat that you say you had on at that time for the

oat?"
"Well, I don't know but I should. On the whole, I guess I should, for I don't suppose I should have needed an where going.' Mr. Scudder gave it up and called the

Charles Dickens. His First Reading in America.
The first reading of Charles Dickens in America, on Monday night in Tremont Temple, was a great success in all respects. All of the best men of the vicinity were present, and the audience was as intellectual a one as ever assem-bledin Boston. Mr. Dickens' reception was very enthusiastic. The poems read were the Christmas Carol and the Trial Scene in Pickwick. The New York Tribune correspondent, in a special de

spatch, speak thus: Mr. Dickens' time is spent in the most Mr. Dickens' time is spent in the most laborious pains-taking study of the parts he is to read. Indeed, the public has but little idea of the cost—in downright hard work of mind, and body, and voice—at which these readings are produced. Although Mr. Dickens has read, now, nearly five hundred times, I am aspect to the public hard support the head of the cost of the sured, on the best authority; that he ever attempts a new part in public until he has spent at least two months in study over it as faithful and searching as Ruchel or Cushman would give to a new character. This study extends not merely to the analysis of the text, to the discrimination of character, to the minutest points of elocution; but de-cides upon the facial expression, the tone of the voice, the gesture, the atti-tude, and even the material surround-ings of the actor, for, Acting it is, not Reading, in the ordinary sense, at all. Mr. Dickens is so essentially an artist that he cannot neglect the slightest thing that may serve to heighten the effect of what he has undertaken to do.
And he is as conscientious, so strict in
all his dealings—a very martinet in
business and thorough man of affairs that he will leave nothing undone, that time and labor can do, to give to the public that pay so much for the pleasure of hearing him, the full worth of its money. This is the reason why he, a man of the world, greatly delighting in registry, thereafty, fitted to enjoy it man of the world, greatly designting in society, thoroughly fitted to enjoy it himself, and to make others enjoy it, deliberately cuts himself off from it until his task shall be done. "I am come here," he says, "to read. The people expect me to do my best, and how can I do it if I am all the time on the go?

My time is not my own, when I am preparing to read, any more than it is when I am writing a novel, and I can as well do one as the other without con centrating all my powers on it until it He enters, holding the book in both He enters, holding the book in both hands, comes up the steps with a quick, springing walk, and, standing at his velvet desk, proceeds to work, like a man of business. He is dressed with perfect neatness and implicity, but a trace of the old foppery—the autumn's flower of all the youthful dandyism—is seen in his button-hole in the shape of a white carnation, and a pink rosebud on his shift front. There is nothing more pretending than a plain gold stud.

more pretending than a plain gold stud. He has, to be sure, considerable watch chain, and on his finger a diamond ring, but nothing is noticeable in his dress. He stands there a quiet gentleman, plain Charles Dickens; and that name s grace and ornament enough.
For a Boston audience, his reception
s remarkably enthusiastic. Seldom
loes the polished ice of this proper community crack as loudly and as cheerfully, under the thawing beams of any intellectual sun, as it did to-night when Dickeus stood before them, and while heer after cheer broke forth, and cries of welcome and clapping of innumer able kids, rose and fell and rose again in a friendly roar, tried to speak and was defeated, and returned gallantly to the charge again, but had scarcely got as far as "Ladies" when he was obliged

as far as "Lautes" when he was obliged to succumb, and made another dash at "Gentlemen," and gaveitup, and at last saw that one Englishman was nothing to so many hundred Yankees, and waited smiling and bowing until they had had their will, and were ready to lat him have his et him have his. let him have his.

The very first words—"Marley was dead, to begin with! That was certain"—settled the question of success. The way in which those words were uttered showed also that the reading was to describe the worth of pend for all effect upon the worth what was read, and upon the sincerity of the reader. From first to last there is no trickery in it—full of action,

is no trickery in it—full of action, abounding in gesture, with a voice for every character in every mood; with a face for every man, woman and child, reflecting every feeling. There is no straining for stage effect, no attitudinizing, no affectation. The most effective reading we ever listened to.

In reading these works of his Mr. Dickens neither follows the original text nor adheres closely by any meanstehe text of the pretty and convenient the text of the pretty and convenient handbooks which he has himself condensed and prepared. He leaves out agood deal, changes words, mistakes words sometimes, and really much of it seems impromptu. I thought, now and then that he was thinking of his present udience, and putting in what he fancied would suit better here than in London. His delivery has marked peculiarities, and is thoroughly original. He deals and is thoroughly original. He deals much in the rising inflection at the end of sentences, is sometimes monotonous, and keeps up old pronunciations that we seldom bear on this side of the water: "Clark" for clerk, "wind" with a long "i," "Ojus" for odious, are a few. But, on the whole, his accent and pronunciation are not what we call English. The great difference between his delivery and that of our best Americans, is in its slow of our best Americans, is in its slow, deliberate, clear-cut distinctness. This is in the descriptive parts. Where it suits the occasion, his delivery takes every shape, and is good for all needs. Scroggs' growl, Boo Cratchit's trembling appeal, the pompous bluster of Buzfus, Mrs. Cluppin's maundering whine, and Sam Weller's manly yeoman's shout are all echoed by that magical voice, which will be recognized wherever it is heard in America as the voice

### ever it is heard in America as the voice of a great author, and of the greatest perhaps (certainly in versatility of

power the greatest), that has ever tharmed our Western World. Adam and the Angel of Paradise. As Abel lay in his blood, and Adam tood over the slain one and wept, there came an angel of Heaven to the father came an angel of Heaven to the father of man. His brow was earnest, and he stood by him silent. Adam raised his face and spake: "15 that an image of the face that will spring from me? And will a brother's blood, shed by a brother's

and forever stain the earth? The angel answered: "Thou sayest "Oh! with what name will they call the dreadful deed?" asked Adam.
With a tear in his eye, the heavenly being answered: "War." Then the father of the human race shuddered, sighed and spake: "Oh! why must the noble and just fall by the

and of the unrighteous?'

The angel was silent.

But Adam continued his complaining and said: "Now, in my sorrow, what remains to me on this blood-stained earth?" The angel answered and spake: The lance to Heaven."
Then he vanished.
Adam stood there till sunset. And when the stars were risen he spread out his arms toward Orion, and cried: 'Oh, ye silent watchers at the gate of Hea-