From insperience to the election of the chean with special reference to the election of the el

Miscellaneous.

The Emperor Napoleon's Escape from Ham.

Prince Napoleon, now Emperor France, was confined in the Fortress of Ham, after his failure at Boulogne or the Prince. He remained in the for-tress from devotion to the latter, as in fact did Thelin—neither of them being prisoners. Thelin was the servant of the Prince. On the morning of the day that the escape was to be attempted, the three persons in question, hidden be-hind the curtains of the window of the Prince's bedechamber watehed for the Prince's bed-chamber, watched for the arrival of the workmen who were busied arrival of the workmen who were busied repairing some portions of the fortress. It was just six as the laborers came in, and having submitted to the usual inspection at the gateway, passed on through the lines of soldiery stationed there. The moment they had concluded this every day ceremonial, the latter moustache, which made a great change in his appearance. Over his clothes he donned a coarse linen shirt. and over that such a blouse as French see workmen usually wear. He pulled on a pair of torn and soiled pantaloons, such as the men wore, and put on a wig of black hair. Thus clothed and with his face and hands darkened by paint, le was completely disguised. he was completely disguised.

Putting on some wooden shoes, or ta-

bots such as the lower classes wear, sticking in his mouth a short pipe and putting upon his shoulder a long and heavy plank, the Prince sallied forth. He and his friends had first placed a lay figure in the bed usually occupied by him so that the sential or caused. lay figure in the bed usually occupied by him, so that the sentinel or guard, who looked in every half hour or so, would imagine that the Prince, as was often the case, desired to remain in bed and would be allowed to do so, undisturbed. Once outside of his room, danger and difficulties awaited the fugitive at every step. He had not only to pass the guards and the soldiers, but also such work men as he might meet and the guards and the soldiers, but also such workmen as he might meet, and who would not fail to hall a stranger among them. Herein Thelin came to his assistance. He informed the workmen that he intended to treat them to "le coup de matin," the morning's drink, and having thus secured the at tention of those upon the passence of the tention of those upon the passage of the Prince, played the host to them until the latter had cleared the stairway. Then Thelin ran after his master, and taking the start of him accosted the two quartiers, whom the latter had to recommend the stair way. guardians, whom the latter had to pass One of the men Thelin stood before and calling to the other talked pleasantly to them. He had his overcoat on his arm, and the guardian, with whom his gay bearing had rendered him a favorite, bade him "bon voyage" as he seemed about to go out. He took them somewhat aside and desired in a confidential way to know what he might smuggle into the fortress for them. This occasioned some laughter, during which time the Prince with his plank on his shoulder passed on. One of the guards looked at him, and he, as it were, stopped to allow the inspection. He then moved on and the dauger was escaped. At that moment, a work nan who had to them. He had his overcost on h At that moment, a work nan who had come down stairs, hastened after

stopped and gave some directions to, thus allowing the Prince time to get on out of reach of this interruption. When passing the first sentine! Napoleon let his pipe full from his mouth, and stoopling to pick it up, managed to get beyond the soldier, who looked at him without suspicion. Having thus escaped the sentinel, he without apparent emotion pursued his course, marching through pursued his course, marching through the soldiers grouped about the outer entrance of the stronghold. An officer however, advanced as though to speak to him. He woung around the long plank, to escape the shock of which the officer fell back, and the Prince kept on his course. He was now free, but was still in sight of the guard, when sud-enly the greatest risk he had yet run denly the greatest risk he had yet run presented itself. Two workmen saw the to them total stranger, and calling out to him desired to know his name. At that moment and just as the Prince felt how great was his daner, some one in the distance shouted out, "That is Ber-thon," and Napoleon saw the two men turn away. Marching along still with the plank on his shoulder, the Prince gained the high road, and then Thelin who had made the preparations before-hand, overtook his master and the two hand, overtook his master and the two entered the carriage in waiting and drove away hastily. The Prince threw off his workman's clothes, but kepton the wig, and taking the reins drove hastily to-wards St. Qhentin. Passing through wards St. Qhentin. Passing through this town the fugitives continued their course until they reached Valenciennes, where they took the train to Brussels. The lay figure in the Prince's bed at the fortress was, of course, duly looked at by the guards, but they did not desire to disturb the Prince all the more as Thelin had lighted a large fire in the adjoining sitting room upon the pretext. adjoining sitting-room upon the pretext of the Prince's indisposition. Becoming somewhat uneasy concerning the state of his prisoner the commander of the forteress at last made up his mind to see him, and then was discovered the fact that the Prince had escaped. Of course, all pursuit proyed useless and a phorter all pursuit proved useless, and a short time after the ex-prisoner of state betime after the ex-prisoner of state became, first, President, and then Emperor of France. Naturally enough, he did not forget the faithful services of Thelin and Conneau, both of whom have ever since remained with the Emperor. The first is the "Caissier Particulier de sa Majestie," that is, Keeper of the Private Purse of his sovereign, and you will easily comprehend that the former servant is now one of the most influential vant is now one of the most influentia personages in the empire. Dr. Conneau is still the physician of his Majesty; but he is more—he is his most intimate and valued friend—no person in France believe of feetilier.

ing so familiar or so powerful with the Emperor. To be patronized or befriended by Dr. Conneau is to be ensured ad-

He is quiet and unobtrusive, but is aware of the influence he wields.

have turned the scale against them, how daring a risk they ran and how enor-

mous is the change, from the monoto-nous captivity to the splendor of the most brilliant throne in the world!— and all of t due to the dirty blouse, the torn trowsers, the black wig—and how great a role in this dramatic event does not the lay figure play. Without the

great a role in this dramatic event did not the lay figure play. Without the silent partierpolian of that souless, lifeless bundle of rags, there would doubtless have been no Empire to-day. Paris would not now be the brilliant, the most marvelous of cities. In their hours of private conference the three great personages referred to must some-times gaze at each other in something like amazement at their own good for

times gaze at each other in something like amazement at their own good for-tune. How they must chuckle over the off-repeated tale of that escape, so dra-matic, so successful, so wonderful in fact. Some people believe that blood was shed, that lives were sacrificed, in order that Napoleon might escape. That was Napoleon might escape. That was so. The above description being SOME desperate young genius, in the first throes of poetic passion, has indited the following mellifluous strain, which he gives the novel title of a "eyegtable poem." The way in which he mixes up the garden "fixins" is a caution to all in like condition:

Ham, after his failure at Boulogne—
"Taken prisoner by the soldiers of King Louis Philippe, the venturesome Prince, who had thus, for the second time, vainly invaded France,—he was imprisoned and passed seven years under the most strict surveillance. That he finally escaped, is well known in the United States, but the details of this important event are generally unknown or at best distorted. The Prince had in the prison with him two devoted friends—Conneau and Thelin. The former, a doctor, was the friend and companion of the Prince. He remained in the forters from devotion to the latter, as in fact did Thelin—neither of them being prisoners. Thelin was the servant of the Prince. On the morning of the day that the escape was to be attempted, the hinds the curtains of the window of the prince of the window of the window of the prince of the window of the wind ing schools should knock at her doors for admission, those doors might groan and grate harsh thunder, but they would swing open and let them in.

It would sometimes seem, from the tone of discussion, as if the ballot were a sort of talisman, with a power to ward off all harm from its possessor. To me it looks rather like a clumsy contrivance for bringing opinion to bear on govern-ment—fine, delicate, precise, as com-pared with the old time method of the sword; but coarse, blundering and indispersed and the men were allowed to set about their different tasks. This morning while the inspection was be-ing made the Prince hustily shaved off the fireside, and the thousand subtle sufficient when compared with the pen, the fireside, and the thousand subtle social influences, penetrating, pervasive, purifying. A few silent points of opinion the ballot-box grasps and presents. A sort of rough, average justice it dispenses, and is so far a powerful influence for good, but all the delicate grades of opinion and all the delicate grades of justice it misses and must always miss. Voting is the prescribed legal, official way of expressing opinion, but there are many other ways.

Female suffrage seems to be a foregone conclusion; it remains for us to prevent it so far as possible from being a conclusion in which nothing is concluded. Right or wrong, England and America seem tending towards universal suffrage, and in fact, as in terms, universal suffrage must include female suffrage. Not attempting or desiring to interfere with those who would hasten our steps.

with those who would hasten oursteps, I feel there concerned that there should be preparation for it. To me, female suffrage in the form in which it is proposed, shares with universal suffrage, though in a less degree, the character of an experiment whose result is doubtful. But will the incursion of women upon the hallot-ince seriously mend matters? I fear not. Accomplished in the man ner and to the extent proposed, I hon-estly think not. Believing, as I do, most firmly, that the right of suffrage belongs to woman in precisely the same measure as to man—no more and no less—and that it will do for woman pre-cisely when it will do for more no precisely what it-will do for man—no better and no worse—still, were the alternative presented to me of changing the basis of suffrage either by extending the franchise-indiscriminately to women, or by still further restricting it among men, I think I should unhesitatingly choose the latter. I would far sooner trust the welfare of the country to the freely acting wisdom of intelligent and virtuous men, than to the wisdom of intelligent and virtuous men and women, hampered, baffled, and overborne by the folly of unintelligent and vicious men and women.

POOR WORK THE CAUSES OF POOR PAY.

It seems to me that the great and simple cause of the low wares paid is miple cause of the low wares paid to lock like an ivybush, wouldn't you?" heart."

"What is she like?"

"Sallow, monsieur, tall and thin." cisely what it will do for man-no bet

It seems to me that the great and simple cause of the low wages paid to women is the low work they produce. They are equal only to the coarse, common labor; they get only the coarse, common pay, and there are such multitudes of them that their employer has everything his own way. The promost

of power, and the might of brute force, and the greed of gain, there is no man and no law that can stand out against the concentrated will of women. It is because the mass of women do not know what the laws are, or do not care, that the laws stand. The improvement in laws respecting women since the woman's rights agitation companies of the woman's rights agitation. menced, shows what can be done even menced, shows what can be done even by a few women without the ballot. This no more militates against the vote of women than against the vote of men; but, if true, it shows that when either sex votes, the other does in some sense vote with it. It is not the legislators alone, it is the woman's rights women who have been at work repealing old laws and ensetting new Let the women.

who have been at work repealing old laws and enacting new. Let the women of America make up their minds what laws they want, and they will have them, and may laugh at the ballot. Where is the sense in a woman's starving because she has no food in her hands, when a woman is starving by her side because she has no hands for her food? I feel indignant when I hear these multiplied stories of whole. for her food? I feel indignant when I hear these multiplied stories of wholesale destitution. I am disposed to say to these women—If you choose to stay at home and perish, rather than go into your neighbor's kitchen and supply your wants, do so; but do not appeal to those for pity from whom you refuse employment. I know there are many who are tied to their own wretched homes; but if those who are unincumbered resort to the kitchens of the rich. bered resort to the kitchens of the rich, it would relieve the stress of competition, those who remain would command a better price for their labor, and star vation would be permanently stopped I do not say this because housework i

woman's sphere, but because housework is work that calls her, and any honest work in her power is better than starvation and more dignified than complaint or outcry.

What can the ballot do towards equalizing wages where work is already izing wages, where work is already equalized without affecting wages, as is not unfrequently the case? There are shops of the same sort, on the same street, with male clerks in one and female clerks in the other, where the former work fewer hours and receive higher wages than the latter. There is ed by Dr. Conneau is to be ensured advancement, as many of the most rising men in the Empire could bear testimony to. The son of Dr. Conneau is the chosen playmate of the Prince Imperial; the wife of Dr. Conneau is the friend and companion of the Empress—inshort, the little man (Conneau) is by far the most important member of the Court. a wrong, an injustice, but the law can not interfere. It cannot force a haberd asher to pay ten dollars for service which he can secure for six. Moreover, the question of female cierkship is not yet settled. There are conscientious, intelligent and obliging shopkeepers who say that female cierks are not satisfactory. They are not satisfactory. How these persons, the Emperor, the doctor and the former servant, must sometimes wonder at the strong decrees of Fate! How small a thing might

intelligent and obliging shopkeepers who say that female clerks are not satisfactory. They are not able to stand so long as clerks are required to stand. They have not the patience, the civility, the tact that male clerks have. I do not know how this is; I only say these things are alleged.

I think, if the women of a country village were to decide by vote whether the schoolmistress in summer should have as much a month as the schoolmaster in winter, the money coming from their own, that is, their husbands purses, they would vote No, in about the same proportion as men now vote it. It is partly because women have not sufficient exprited corps to stand up for one another to any extent. Women's love of men, is so much stronger than their love of justice, that they would go wrong with men, rather than right, against them. So far as this is the result of a false education, of Godis-thy-law-thou-mine teachings, it is beneficial. Certainly that would be a calamitous cause which should array the amitous cause which should array the two sexes against each other. It would, in fact, be practically impossible, for the idea underlying the relation of the two sexes is the idea of unity; that of individuals of either sex is separation; and this instinct of unity will always keep men and women working with

A farmer of Schaghticoke, N. Y., was asked for a "lift" in his wagon, as he was going home a few.nights ago, by a portly and strapping female. He allowed her to get into his vehicle, but his suspicions became excited, and dropping, his whip, he requested her to get out and pick it up. When she did so, he drove off rapidly, and opteching home, examined a must which the presumed female had left in the wagon, finding in it a revolver and a dirk knife.

keep men and women working and for each other, though they

What is Mr. Worth?

Mr. Worth, t is said, was an humble tailor in some provincial town; found his way to Paris, and was taken into a shop on supposed skill in the "confection" of ladies', riding habita. For a genius this was an opening: A few clever touches—speaking, of course, in the artistic sense—in this department of confection led to the confection of other things. And let it be considered that this is a matter of minute delicacy: hat this is a matter of minute delicacy that this is a matter of minute delicacy; for a habit always fitting close must either make or mar. Other dresses are paintings; a habit is a photograph.—
The success of the man was astounding. He married a French woman. He has the best staff of assistants that money can procure; but he is the center of all. The process is this: Mrs. Jenkinwater, from London, thinks, with a little flutter, she would like a dress, but shrinks in awe from the great attirer of noble people. He would not condescend noble people. He would not condescend to take any trouble with so humble an stranger. Perhaps her husband has told her of the great English artist at home, who will not measure any ordi-nary person unless properly introduced by a customer of distinction. But she s quite in error; the man-milliner prois quite in error; the man-milliner pro-fesses to know no distinction nor de-gree. He is open to all, like the law. Mrs. Jenkinwater will have her ap-pointment, possibly, a long way off, like the princess; and must come at a fixed hour, as to a den-tist. She is shown into a draw-ing-room, and to her enters Mr. Worth, watch in hand. He throws his

worth, watch in hand. He throws his eye over the lady's figure, and at once "composes a dress." He knows what will suit the face and height. He has, in general, very judicious theories. With some of the magnificent princesses who give him carte-blanche, he is daring and aplendid in his conceptions. splendid in his conceptions. He will build up fabrics which recall the old days of the stage, when Barry and Belamy moved the tenants of the most gorgeous edifices of brocade, lace, gold and silver. Richness and costliness characterize his style—velvets embroldered in gold, and covered with lace. characterize his style—velvets embroidered in gold, and covered with lace; seagreen face loaded with flappant borders of rich colors—a feast to the eye.

Milliners from every decent capital come to wait on Worth. They go away bearing a dress or a pattern, for which they pay faulous prices. It is not generally known that what are called "peplums" sprang from Worth's brain. To him we owe the tight fitting jacket—a l'acrobat—gorgeous in gold and coloredembroidery, and without sleeves. Mark that touch of genius, for there is as much talent in knowing what to abate as in knowing what to add. A abate as in knowing what to add. A great man, my masters! We may won-der why he shrinks from bonnets, as we might open there a vast track of country. I do not think it would be unworthy of his genius, for there is a wild disorder in that de-nartments, tendency to run vict department—a tendency to run riot in the matter of hair and flowers. We want a re-distribution scheme. The bonnet is being improved off the face of the head, if we may be pardoned the expression. It is the compound householder, of whom all parties in the State want to get rid. This should be opposed with a firm hand; and I should say Worth is the man to gray extraor posed with a firm hand; and I should say Worth is the man to carry astrong, lasting, and satisfactory bill. He affects an Abernethy bluntness and decision. A short, dumpy lady faintly wishes for a deep green dress. "You would wish to look like an ivybush, wouldn't you?" he says, sarcastically. "With all my heart."

"What is she like?"

"Sallow, monsieur, tall and thin."

The artist shades his eyes, thinks a moment, and presently sends out a complete sketch dress, trimmings, every thing, which is accepted with gratitude.

Even of a famous Marquise, perhaps his best enstower he will speak slighttitudes of them that their employer has everything his own way. The moment they rise to a higher grade of work, the crowd thins, and they become masters of the situation.

In any community the character of either sex may be inferred from that of the other. The very laws that bear so unjustly on woman represent not only a man's thought of woman, but woman's thought of herself. If the women of any State where there are unjust laws, should rise in a body as women and demand the repeal of those laws, they would be repealed. Strong as are love of power, and the might of brute force, and the greed of gain, there is no man and no law that can stand out against the concentrated will.

Even of a famous Marquise, perhaps is best customer, he will speak slightingly. "She is nothing," he says.—

"There is no foundation; I have to reconstruct her altogether. It is endless construct her altogether. It is endless. The ingrement of the structure of the same of an enormous fortune. The ladies of the empire arc deep in his book. We may suppose the unhappy husbands shut their eyes, and think that shooting the fashionable Niagara is some time off yet.—All the Year Round.

____ The "Keystone State."

There are doubtless but few, comparatively, of the great mass of our fellow-citizens that know why Pennsylvania received the appellation of the "Keystone State;" and it may be equally true that few are aware of the fact that Pennsylvania decided the great issue of American Independence. rennsylvania decided the great issue of American Independence.
In the old Episcopal Church-yard in Chester stands a plain, neat monument, about twelve feet in height, erected over the remains of John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. It bears the following inscription: ence, July ., _ ing inscription: Dedicated

Dedicated
To the memory of
JOHN MORTON,
A member of the first American Congress
from the State of Pennsylvania,
assembled in New
York, 1765,
and of the next Congress, assembled in
Philadelphia, in 1774, and various
other public stations.
Born A. D. 1724.
Died April, 1777.
This monument was erected by a portion
of his relatives, Oct. 9, 1845.
In 1775, while Speaker of the Assembly of

in 1775, while Speaker of the Assembly o Pennsylvania, John Morton was reelected a member of Congress,
and, in the ever memorable
session of July, 1776, he
attended that august
body for the last
time, enshrining his name
in the grateful remembrance of the
American people, by signing the
Declaration of Independence:
n voting by States upon the question of the n voting by States upon the question of th independence of the American Colonies, there was a tie, until the vote of Pennsyl nia was given. nia was given; two members from which voted in the affirmative and two in the negative.

decided the promulgation of the glorious diploma of American Freedom. John Morton being censured by some of his friends for his boldness in giving the cast-ing vote for the Declaration of Independence, his prophetic spirit dictated from his death-bed the following

bed the following message to them:

"Tell them that they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service that I have eyer rendered my country."

The circumstances attending the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress are as follows: The vote was taken by the delegations of the thirteen Colonies. Six of them voted in favor and six against the

iows: Ine-vote was taken by the delegation of the thirteen Colonies. Six of them voted in favor and six against the measure. These delegations sat right and left of the President, John Hancock. Infrontof him the Pennsylvania delegation were seated.

When the delegation from all the colonies, except Pennsylvania, had voted, and it was discovered that they were equally divided, John Hancock, perceiving that John Morton, one of the Pennsylvania delegation, was not in his seat, and, seemingly aware that the latter held the casting vote in the said delegation in favor of the measure, arose and made a speech, urging the Pennsylvania delegation to too for independence. He continued his exhortation until he saw John Morton enter the hall, when he sat down.

The Pennsylvania delegation stood equally divided upon the great issue, until John Morton gave the casting vote in favor of the Declaration.

Thus John Morton decided the vote of Pennsylvania, by giving the casting vote the casting vote in favor of the Declaration. In seat, and, seemingly aware that the latter held the casting vote in the said delegation in favor of the measure, arose and made a speech, urging the Pennsylvania delegation to vote for independence. He continued his exhortation until he saw John Morton enter the hall, when he sat down.

The Pennsylvania delegation stood equally divided upon the great issue, until John Morton gave the casting vote in favor of the Declaration.

Thus John Morton decided the vote of Pennsylvania, by giving the casting vote, decided that important question; and from this circumstance she received the name of the "Keystone State"—the thirteenth State—the block of the Arch.

The reason why John Morton was defixed in the occupancy of his seat on that occasion, was that a number of inflightial persons visited him on that morning, urging him to vote against the "Declaration," But they could not prevail, and many of them did live to

The Belle Boyd Harding Bivorce Case-Belle Boyd Harding, plaintiff, va. Samuel. W. Harding, defendant. Another chapter in the eventful history of Belle. Boyd, "Stonewall." Jackson's favorite scout in the Shenandesh Valley during the campaign in Virginis, elosed yesterday, when Judge Cardozo, at Eupreme Court, Chambers, rendered a decision dissolving the bonds of matrimony between the "Belle of the Valley" and Samuel W. Harding. At the close of her career, which rendered her name historic in connection with some of the events of the late rebeilion, Belle went to England and made her debut as an actress at one of the London theaas an actress at one of the London thea-

as an actress at one of the London theatres.

While in the exercise of her new vocation she became acquainted with a man named Samuel W. Harding, and subsequently, on the 25th of August, 1864, was married to him in that city, at St. James' Church, Piecadilly. She continued to perform in public for some time, her name, memorable in consequence of her romantic and daring some time, her name, memorable in consequence of her romantic and daring achievements on behalf of the "lost achievements on behalf of the "lost cause," proving a sufficient attraction to the English people, so many of whom sympathized with the Southern people in their struggle. Harding, her husband, who had also acquired some notoriety as an author and an actor, was formerly an officer in the United States naval service. A short time since Relia returned to America with since Belle returned to America with since Belie returned to America with her husband, and performed in various theatres throughout the country, and only a few evenings since made her bow to a New York audience at the French theatre. In December last, in French theatrs. In December last, in consequence of certain proofs of infidelity on behalf of her liege, she commenced an action for divorce a vinculo matrimonii against him. The suit was instituted in the Supreme Court by the service of summons and complaint upon her husband personally, and service admitted in his own handwriting.

The case was referred to Gratz Nathan, to take testimony and determine the to take testimony and determine the issues, and report with his opinion thereon to the Court. Proof was taken of the marriage, and it was conclusively shown that the defendant was guilty, as charged in the complaint the offense

ter of the defendant, written to "My Dear Colonel," a friend of Harding's, giving the real and fictitious names of "his damsel," Fannie, and stating that she "had a card of his (Harding's) sticking in her glass," was also produced for the plaintiff in evidence.

The referee reported in favor of plaintiff on all the issues, and the Court confirmed the report yesterday. Belle asks no almony from her former husband, and was apparently anxious only to get rid of him. She stated explicitly on the reference that she wished to resume her maiden name, Belle Boyd. naiden name, Belle Boyd,

A War Keminiscence. Just before the late rebellion there came to the city of St. Louis an Eastern lad named Fiske. Having been reared to the rigid notions of New England, eating for mental fodder Jonathan Edeating for mental fodder Jonathan Ed-wards' tracts, and attending Sunday school regularly, it is no wonder he acted according to his natural bent, and played off good in the new city, where he had sought an asylum. He 'tended he had sought an asylum. He 'tended meetin' regularly, and the old women ail puckered up their mouths and observed, "What a nice young man!" The war broke out and Fiske prayed. He prayed long; he prayed well; he prayed so efficiently that he prayed himself into a chaplaincy, which having secured, he turned about and preyed on the community and people through on the community and people through whose influence he had attained his whose influence he had attained his honor. He wasstationed atthe barracks near St. Louis, and being a good reader, it occurred to him that he would read the Bible to his regimentevery Sunday. But it soon grew stupid to have only a gang of rude, illiterate soldiery, many of them foreigners, hear so fine a reader; he felt that it was wasting sweetness on the desert air, or putting pearls before swine. Accordingly he sent invitations to the ladies to come out and hear him read. That being a period when most feminines had brass buttons on the brain, we can readily see how

on the brain, we can readily see how the invitations were accepted, and, on Sunday, when the regiment was drawn up in rank and file, and a goodly number of feminines were on the spot, the following scene occurred:

Fiste had read with considerable Fiske had read with considerable gusto, amid a deathlike stillness, the account of the contest of Sampson with the Philistines, and the report of the victory.
Scarce had he concluded when a private stepped from the ranks, saluted his chaplain, and said, "I'd like to see that

The chaplain handed it to him, and, amid an unbroken quiet, he read the passage slowly to himself, shut up the book and handed it back. "What did you do that for?" said the chaplain.
"Oh, only out of curiosity," was the reply.

"Now, sir, tell me what was your mo-

"What did you do that for?" said the chaplain.

"Oh, only out of curiosity," was the reply.

"Now, sir, tell me what was your motive in taking the Bible from me, and seed to see if that dispatch was signed John Pope."

Sold and Done For.

In a gambling hell on Grand street a number of dumb-bells graced a corner of the apartment where, at two P M, for the wasting the street of the serious distribution of the lunchers exercised with the twenty-dive and fifty-pound bells, but an unpolished country man, unobserved hitherto, lifted it with ease, held it at arm's length, and returned to his chowder as though nothing had happened. At this exciting stage a party of three entered, who, in turney of the stageth of the case of the case in the country of the case of the case in the country man was then found and requested to the bartender. The country man was then found and requested to repeat his performance previous to the entrance of the best promise of the case of the country man's performance previous to the entrance of the best promise of the country man's performance previous to the entrance of the best promise of the country man was then found and requested two friends disappeared almost a screen found and left it fall! "What, can't you raised it?" Rallered, Sold "Noy!"—answered—the country man had his share of the money.—N. Y. Tribune.

A "Harriage for Fun" Annulted by the country man was then found and requested two friends disappeared almost as expeditiously, the \$200 was handed over to the winning party, and ten minutes thereafter the country man had his share of the money.—N. Y. Tribune.

A "Harriage for Fun" Annulted by the ground and left it fall! "What, can't you raised it?" Rallered, Sold "Noy!" answered—the country man had his share of the winning party, and ten minutes thereafter the country man had his share of the winning party, and ten minutes thereafter the country man had his share of the winning party, and ten minutes thereafter the country man had his share of the street of the petitions. The coun

Women Have Everything Without the Ballot.

The following is an extract from Gall Hamiltons' last book, styled "Woman's Wrongs":

What is said, was an humble tailor in some provincial town; found list way to Paris, and was taken into a shop on supposed skill in the "confect ton" of ladies', riding habits. For a genins this was an opening. A few what stimulus present? The brilliant prizes of life are already open to female

to drive the Spaniards from a post of so much value.

The accomplishment of this purpose is related in the commencement of the volume, forming one of the numerous spirited episodes with which Mr. Motley enlivens the course of his regular nerrative. In the menth of February, 1590, Maurice received a secret visit from a boatman namen Adrian van der Berg, who had long been in the habit of supplying the castle of Breda with turf. In the absence of woods and coal mines this was the prevailing fuel of the countries. this was the prevailing fuel of the country. The skipper represented that his vessel had passed so often in and out of the castle as to be hardly liable to search on its entrance. He suggested a strat-agem for the surprise of the stronghold, which was accepted by the Prince. Sixty-eight trusty men were chosen for the purpose, and put under the com-mand of Captain Charles de Heraugiere, a publishan of Cambray who had large a nobleman of Cambray who had long been in the service of the States. The other officers of the party were Captains Logier and Fervet, and Lieutenant Held, whose names are still freshin the memory of their countrymen.

At about eleven o'clock, on the night of February 25, by the feeble light of a waning moon. Herugiers and his band

to take testimony and determine the issues, and report with his opinion thereon to the Court. Proof was taken of the marriage, and it was conclusively shown that the defendant was gullty, as charged in the complaint, the offense having been committed with one Fannie Sinclair, a courtezan at a house in Crosby street. The defendant did not appear upon the reference, as he is at present in California, but his father was present and superintended his son's interests, no defense being interposed, however. An autograph letter of the defendant, written to "My Dear Colonel," a friend of Harding's, giving the real and fictitious names of "his damsel," Fannie, and stating that she "had a card of his (Harding's) sticing in her glass," was also produced for the plaintiff in evidence.

The referee reported in favor of plaintiff on all the issues, and the Court confirmed the report yesterday. Belle asks, no alimony from her former husband, graphic narrative:
On Monday night, the 26th of February,

graphic narranve:

On Monday night, the 26th of February, the seventy went on board the vessel, which was apparently filled with blocks of turf, and packed themselves closely in the hold. They moved slowly during a little time on their perilous voyage; for the winter wind, thick with fog and sleet, blew directly down the river, bringing along with thuge blocks of ice and scooping the water out of the dangerous shallows, so as to render the vessel at any moment liable to be stranded. At last the navigation became impossible and they came to a standstill. From Monday night till Thursday morning those seventy Hollanders lay packed like herrings in the hold of their little vessel, suffering from hunger, thirst, and deadly cold; yet not one of them attempted to escape or murmured a wish to abandon the enterprise. Even when the third morning dawned there was no better prospect of proceeding; for the remorseless east wind still belew a gale against them, and the shoals which beset their path had become more danger. ed there was no better prospect of proceeding; for the remorseless east wind still blew a gale against them, and the shoals which beset their path had become more dangerous than ever. It was, however, absolutely necessary to recruit exhausted nature, unless the adventurers were to drop powerless on the threshold when they should at last arrive at their destination. In all secreey they went ashore at a lonely castle called Nordam, where they remained to refresh themselves until about 11 at night, when one of the boatmen came to them with the intelligence that the wind had changed and was now blowing freshly in from the sea, Yet the voyage of a few leagues, on which they were embarked, lasted nearly two whole days longer. On Saturday afternoon they passed through the last sluice, and at about 3 o'clock the last boom was shut behind them. There was no retreat possible for them now. The 70 were to take the strong castle and City of Breda, or lay down their lives, every man of them. No quarter and short shnift—such was their certain destiny, should the half-crippled, half-frozen little band not succeed in their task before another sunrise.

They were now in the outer harbor and not far from the watergate which led into the inner castle-haven. Presently an officer of the guard put off in a skiff and came on board the vessel. He held a little conversation with the two boatmen, observed that the assite was much un want of fire! took

so I the guard put off in a skiff and came on a board the vessel. He held a little converts attention with the two boatmen, observed that the castle was much in want of fuel, took a survey of the turf with which the ship was apparently laden, and then lounged into the little cabin. Here he was only separated by a sliding trap-door from the interior of the vessel. Those inside could hear and see his every movement. Had there been a single cough or sneeze from within, the true character of the cargo, then making its way into the castle, would have been discovered and every man would within ten minutes have been butchered. But the officer, unsuspecting, soon took his departure, saying that he would send some men to warp the vessel into the castle dook. Meantline, as the adventurers were making their way slowly toward the water-gate, in the first way slowly toward the water-gate, in the same content of the castle dook.

A little before midnight, Capt. Heranolere nade a brief address to his comrades in the essel telling them that the hour for carrying at their undertaking had at length arrived. Actreat was impossible, dafeati was certain letteat was impossible, defeat was certain leath, only in complets victory. lay their wn safety and great advantage for the com-

comrades.

Quietly as they had made their approach, there was nevertheless a stir in the guardhouse. The captain of the watch sprang into the courtyard.

"Who goes there?" he demanded in his

Others emerged with torches. Hernuglere was slightly wounded, but succeeded, after a brief struggle, in killing a second assallant. His followers set upon the watch who retreated into the guard-house. Hernuglere commanded his men to fire through the doors and windows, and in a few minutes avery one of the enemy lay dead.

It was not a moment for making prisoners or speaking of quarter. Meantime Fervet and his band had not been idle. The magazine-house of the castle was seized, its defenders slain. Young Lanzavecchia made a sally from the palace, was wounded and driven back together with a few of his adherents.

They did not even take the precaution to destroy the bridge between the castle and the town as they fied panie-stricken before seventy Hollanders. Instead of encouraging the burghers to their support they spread dismay, as they ran, through every street. Young Lanzavecchia, penned into a corner of the castle began to purley; hoping for a rally before a surrender should be necessary. In the midst of the negotiation and a couple of hours before dawn, Hohenlo, duly apprised by the boatman, arrived with the vanguard of Maurice's troops before the field gate of the fort. A vain attempt was made to force this portal open, but the Winter's tee had fixed it fast. Hohenlo was obliged to batter down the pallsade near the water-gate and enter by the same road through which the fatal turf-boat had passed.

Soon after he had marghed into the town.

least who have to read newspapers, however dull and trivial, by reciting a new chapter of Pickwick, that on village periodicals. This eminent characteristic of a small community, small, we mean, in its intellectual resources and its aims, has been brought to our mind by the following editorial which we cut from the Evening Bulletin, a Radical, and, we believe, fashionable organ in the city proh pudor, of brotherly love:

A Lancaster, Pa., newspaper of yesterday's date sets forth the fact that Mr. Wm. B. Reed, of this city, is on a visit to Mr. James Buchanan, at Wheatland. Visitors to Wheatland are not numerous and it is eminently proper that Mr. Reed should go thither occasionally. But what a study the scene in the 'ex-Presidential parlor would present for the appreciative artist. The poor feeble failure of a President and the cold wnd polished Mephistophites who is so fit a representative of the class which entrapped him in the snare, that there were neither brains, pluck, nor patriotism to enable him to escape from! History will do fall justice to both subjects, and happily both examples may serve to warn future statesmen to steer clear of the rocks that in the case of these two well-known-Pennsylvanians have made shipwreck of splendid promise and golden opportunities.

That a Lancaster paper, it being a conceded village, should chronicle the momentous fact of Mr. Reed's visit to Wheatland is natural enough. If, in ancient days, Mr. O'Conor, or Mr. Cutting, or any eminent professional man of New York, had visited an ex-Presi-

ting, or any eminent professional man of New York, had visited an ex-Presiof New York, had visited an ex-President at Lindenwald, Kinderhook might have announced it, but certainly no metropolitan journal would have demeaned itself by making the private intercourse of gentlemen the subject of vulgar and malignant comment. Not so Philadelphia. Its press—at least one portion of it—cannot for the life of it rise to the level of gentlemanly demeanor, and we very much fear this style of vulgar, personal scurrility suits the mass of loyal readers in that most loyal community. We do not imagine that the personal relations of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Reed will be much interrupted by these cavils. It is at least moran in the Philadelphia village who, we venture to say, would not dare to not their dirty feet over the threshold of Wheatland, and those are the chief editors of the Bulletin and Press—"both dally." One is just fit to dog the steps of rentiagen in the whose control is a significant in the whose control is put fit to dog the steps of rentiagen in the whose control is a significant in the whose control is a significant in the whose control is a significant in the significant in the

fgentlemen into whose companionship he would not venture to intrude, and the other to suborn negro servants to reveal the secrets of private dinner parties, from which a social quarantine excluded such as he who wrote the Roberts letter.—N. Y. World.

The following scene actually occurred in one of the North Carolina courts recently Scene, a Superior Court in session in North Carolina. Dramatis Persona. Negro on the jury, and counsel objecting to his competency.

Causidicus (loq.)—Sam, are you a free-bolder? Causidieus (loq.)—Sam, are you a free-holder?

\$Trimbuctoo—Yes,kar.

"Have you any land?"

"No, sar."

"What do you mean, then, by saying you are a freeholder?"

"I means bein' free and holdin' on and all dat."

"I means bein' free and holdin' on and all dat."

"What is a verdict, Sam?"

"I dun know, Sar."

"What is a plaintiff?"

"I dun know, Sar."

"What is a plaintiff?"

"I dun know, Sar."

"U dun know, Sar; I'se green about dese tinga."

Counsel ——: I submit to your honor that this negro is utterly incompetent.
Judge ——: Let General Canby's jury order be read.

It is read, and so positively qualifies the

Judge —: Let General Canby's jury order be read, and so positively qualifies the negro in question, and all others like him in North Carolina, that the poor Judge, who would be pricked from his bench by the bayone did he do otherwise, is forced to decide for the competency and Timbuetco, with his mouth wide open, is sworn in. And this gentle reader, is the way they do the jury business in the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, Judge Aldrich resisted in South Carolina, and off and went his head. Judge Reese restated in Georgia, and they trolled him down like, a interph. Judge Ward resisted in Alabama, and not only lost his seat but came near being laid by the heals; to boot. The Mississippi Supreme Court resisted, and to day its Chief Justice and his two brethren are in another State saraing; their bread in their old age at the bar. Even the supreme Court of the United States must be reconstructed, Pracident Washington, Senator Webster, Representative Cley, have long tossed in their graves, and it is now time to give the ghost of Olifer Justice Taney a turn. Alas for the humors of reconstruction.

A couple of unreconstructed Floridians

A couple of unreconstructed Floridians were jailed by the military, last week, because they rejused to pay a negro for work which he had not performed.

miniden, entirely innocent and unicophilities and into the ways of married life, was obliged to go before the Court and have the consequences of her silly fivolity set saide and anualled by infectal form. Of course the young man, the partner of her sorrows, did not appear to defend himself against the claim for a divorce, and the decree saked for by the petitioner was granted.

How the Casile of Breda was Captured.

The following graphic account of the capture of Breda, from the third volume of Motley's History of the United Netherlands, which has just been issued, reads like a romance:

Early in 1890, the United Provinces were as yet by no means masters of their own territory. Several of their own territory several of the own territory several of the own territory several of the own ter

not calculated to calm the public mind, or augment, public confidence in the party which makes itself responsible for them. What crisis in our national affairs demands resort to remedies so extreme and desperate as these? While the war was raging, while a rebellion of formidable proportions and power menaced our Government with overthrow, many things were done for which the plea of necessity was urged and admitted, for then the plea was at least intelligible. But what does it mean now? In what quarter does any such imperative necessity for extreme measures exist? The rebelliou is over. The Government is safe. No armed hostility threatens it with overthrow. No public paril over-

turn.

"A friend," again replied Heraugiere striking him dead with a single blow a he spoke.

Others emerged with torches. Heraugier was slightly wounded, but succeeded, after again the spoke.

ment is safe. No armed hostility threatens it with overthrow. No public peril over hangs the nation which can only be averted by the extremest measures which desperate States ever dream of resorting to.

And without some such necessity, the Republican party cannot vindicate itself before the people, or retain the power which, without sufficient warrant, they thus assert and exercise. "Bold" measures are tolerated by the people when the people deem them necessary—in presence of some great emergency—though even then they do not pass unchallenged. But they, are fatal to any party that resorts to them without beitig able to demonstrate their assential and if threat back together with a few of his adherents.

The rest of the garrison fled helter-skelter into the town. Never had the musketeer of Italy—for they all helonged to Spinols' famous Scillian Legion—behaved so badly. They did not even take the precaution to destruct the bridge better. and constitutional republic. Its action mis prompting questions as to fiss moth and character, to which it will be for difficult to give clear and satisfactory plies. We look, with some degree of cidence, to the Senate to avert from the contract of the c

through which the fatal turf-boat had brown through which the fatal turf-boat had seem to overhang them both.

Soon after he had marched into the town at the head of a strong detachment, Prince Maurice himself arrived in great haste, attended by Philip Nassau the Admiral Justical Does, and Sir Francis Vere, and followed by Philip Nassau, the Admiral Justical Does, and Sir Francis Vere, and followed by another body of picked troops; the musicians playing merrily that national air, then as now so dear to Netherlanders—

"Wilholmus van Nassouwen "Then ick van Duytsem blood,"

The fight was over. Some forty of the garnison had been killed, but not a man of the trumpet to the prince asking permission at trumpet to the prince asking permission, and atter the administration of some to the castle to arrange a capitulation; and before sunrise, the city and fortress of the States-General and of his Excellency.

The New Eatanswill.

When will Philadelphia cease to be a village? When will Philadelphia cease to be a village? When will that huge rectant gular agglomeration of brick and mortar rise above the level of Eatansville? Mr. Dickens, now we believe in Philadelphia, might do a public service, to us at least who have to read newspapers, however dull and trivial, by rectiting a new chapter of Pickwick, that on villager and the country the dangers which in the tow overhang them both.

Soon after he had marched into the town the town of same in the foot overhang them both.

Singular Death from Inhaling Chloro form.

Yesterday afternoon, a girl named Lizzie Riley, aged 12 years, who had been an inmate of the City Hospital for coverions of the City Hospital for comments of the City Hospital for covering months, smiler made of the City Hospital for method by the city of the the city Hospital for method by a present of the heart. She had been an inmate of the City Hospital form cartes diseased to the c

the most singular in the annals of the prac-tice of surgery. Coroner Moore last night held a post mortem examination, and will complete the inquest to-day. The child's mother is dead and her father is absent; she, however, has friends in this city.— Louisville Courier. A Brave Engineer Hilled in the Discharge of His Duty.

A few days ago, says the Pottsville Standard, as the engine Manatawny was taking two passenger cars to Si. Clair, one of the parallel rods connecting the driving wheels of the engine broke short off. The train war at the time passing the car shop shove the round house, at Palo Alto. The fireman Stephen Rehr, jumped off, and told the engineer, Michael Salmon, to do the same but the brave engineer whistled "dow' brakes," and reversed the engine. The rod struck the boards of the house undel his feet, knocking them to splinters, and breaking off some of the stay-boits of the boiler. Salmon fell through the hole to the ground, when he was struck, as is supposed, by the engine Virginia, which was passing with another train, and knocked under the wheels of his own train, which passed over him. One of his arms was co off, the other arm broken, and his back are nead badly cut and bruised. He was taken into the round house, and surgical aid sum moned, but he died in a few minutes. He was an old and experienced engineer, and bore an excellent character. His heroic conduct in endeavoring to save the lives o his passengers at the risk of his own, is deserving of the highest commendation. Suci a man is a hero indeed, more deserving the title than eny man who alsyshis fellow beings on the field of battle. Michael Sal mon deserves a monument, and his family and friends may cherish his memory with pride. Brave Engineer Killed in the charge of His Duty.

iny party that resorts to them without be

evitable necessity.

The Republican party is tempting fate.
is overthrown now, it is overthrown

ever. By the extreme ground it threat

one portion of it—cannot for the life of it rise to the level of gentlemanly demeanor, and we very much fear this style of vulgar, personal scurrility suits the mass of loyal readers in that most loyal community. We do not imagine that the personal relations of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Reed will be much intercupted by these cavils. It is at least a disinterested intercourse on It is the intercourse of intelligence and refinement. It is, in short, the intercourse of gentlemen which he or they who can write such stuff as we have quoted cannot be expected to appreciate. There are two persons commorant in the Philadelphia village who, we venture to say, would not dare to not their dirty feet over the threshold of inlines, and by fastening heavy weights it sank it to the bottom, a depth of thr hundred feet. Shortly after the disappea ance of Capt. Rehrer, Smith sent a letter

ance of Capt. Rehrer, Smith sent a letter to the assassins, advising them to leave. This letter remained in the post office, and was finally sent to the dead letter office, where to the sold provided the sent to the police officers of the place where Mr. Rehrer resided. These officials at once charged Albraghtson with being connected with the affair, when he knew nothing of it until after Capt. Rehrer was missing. The assassins are now in the jail at Buffalo, New York, one of them having in his possession the watch of the murdered man. The other parties implicated are in prison at Pottsville. The mine in which the body was placed is to be pumped dry, in order that the remains may be recovered.—State Guard.

Horrible Accident in Chattanooga—Two
Young Isalies Rurned to Death.

We learn that a shocking accident occurred in Chattanooga, late on Saturday
night, by which two young and accomplished ladies lost their lives. It appears
that Miss Maria Dally had been spending
ing the alternoon and evening with Miss
Kate Harrington, at the residence of the
latter. About eleven o'clock the young
ladies returned to Miss Dally's residence,
intending to sleep there. It being cold,
Miss Dally attempted to start a fire in the
stove, but the fire not burning briskly
enough, she procured a gallon can of coal
oll, and poured some of the oil into the
stove. In an instant the oil exploded. In oil, and poured some of the oil into the stove. In an instant the oil exploded. In another instant the young laddes, and everything in the room were in a blaze. Miss Daily threw herself on a bed in an adjoining room, but only succeeded in setting fire to the bed elothes. She was soon rescued by the negro attached to the house, who, starmed by the exceeding, rushed in and bore her out. Miss Harrington rushed out into the street, and was immediately rescued from the fames by several gentlemen, who had arrived on the scene. Both laddes were so severely burned that they died early on Sunday morning.

The bodies of the two unfortunate young ladies presented a revolving speedance. The widths were highly esteemed in Chattant anogra, and their melancholy fate, calls The victims were highly esteemed in Chattanoops, and their melancholy fate call forth universal regret and sympathy.— Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald, Jan. 21

Brownlow for Greenbacks. tion:

If I were a member of your convention

Would endeavor to have incorporated in National Convention be instructed for a resolution in the national embracing this proposition."

aisins. Fresh shad are selling in Savannah, Ga †‡1 per pair. Phil. Sheridan is filtring with the daugh-er of Governor Fenton, of New York. A pretty down East milliner was the belle Colfax's last reception. It is estimated that twenty million new expers are printed daily. The peach trees are blossoming tomatoes ripening in Florida.

No one in Texas owns to having a gold watch. The nicest opera hoods in Paris cost about \$400.

New Orisans was troubled with r toes two weeks ago.

Michigan shipped over eleven pounds of wool last year. The State Treasurer of Georgia has been arrested by the military authorities. The "puddlers" of Allentown, Pa., are on a strike, and all the rolling-mills are partially closed in consequence.

The girls employed in the Phoenix mills, at Seneca, Falls, N. Y., have been forbidden to chew gum during working hours.

San Antonio, Texas, recently had a sale of sheep, in which they brought a quarter of a dollar a head. How cheap is mutton Since the beginning of the late Garibal-dian troubles, France has sent £120,000 and Ireland £40,000 to the Papal exchequer.

Mr. Wm. Dinsmore, 76 years of age, on day last week walked from Ellsworth Me., to Harrington, a distance of 30 miles Several South American powers are said to stand ready to purchase our iron-clads as soon as they are offered for sale. as soon as they are otherwisers for sale,
A postmaster died in Maine the other day
who was appointed by Andrew Jackson,
and had been in officeever since.
Thirty-five persons died in Chicago, Ill.,
during last week without medical attendance, being too poor to employ physicians. Some portions of northern New York locast of an average depth of snow of from

hree to five feet. three to five feet.

The genuine "codfish aristocracy," the codfishermen of the State, will hold a convention in Boston on the 25th inst.

Among the one hundred and forty convicts in the State Penitentiary of South Carolina there are eight negro preachers. Rosa O'Toole is the very Hibernian nar The Senate Foreign Committee has agree recommend the confirmation of S. & o recommend the confirm lox as Minister to Austria.

The South Carolina Convention "per diem" has been fixed at \$11, with 20 cents per mile for traveling.

A negro has been sentenced, at Indianapolis, to pay a fine of \$5,000 and two years to the Penitentiary, for marrying a white woman. Miss Penniman, an American belle i Paris, is to be married to M. Romers lecretary of the Spanish Ambassador.

Three hundred and twenty-eight thousand and ninety dead of the Union armis now lie buried within the national ceme teries.

The first locomotive crossed the Coloradoriver, over the new Bridge at Columbus. Texas, on the 9th, amid cheers and salves of artillery.

Thomas Grady, an Irishman, died on Wednesday night at Butialo. He was born in the county Clare, Ireland, in 1760, and was consequently 108 years of age.

A "chost" which caused much tropidation. A "ghost" which caused much trepidationear Handsboro', Miss., was so frighten on its second appearance by a display arearms, that it has not appeared since. Notwithstanding all the talk in favor of reduction of the whiskey tax, it is now said that only one member of the Committee of Ways and Means is in favor of it.

General Meade has removed the Scoretary of Slate of Georgia, and ordered the Comp troller General, an army officer, to discharge the duties of that office.

The Scranton, Pa., papers announce tha portions of that city are visibly sinking into the depths of an old coal mine. Considera-Representative Banks' bill for the pro-tection of citizens, is understood to be in perfect accord with the views of the State Department. The President has nominated J. Rose

The President has nominated J. Ross Browne to be Minister to China, and John D. Bishop to be Commissioner of Patents, vice Theaker, resigned.

It is stated that Grant's failure to keep faith with the President in the Stanton matter is to be ascribed to the fact that he was "alightly oblivious."

The Diocesan Convention to elect a successor to Bishop Hopkins, meets at St. Paul's Church, in Burlington, Vermont, on Wednesday, the 11th of March.

The last new feat for a circus acrobat consists in turning a double somerset over sixteen muskets with fixed bayonets, the guns being fired at the moment of the leap.

A skating tournament is to be held at Al-A skating tournament is to be held at Al-legheny City, Pa., next month. A hurdle race and \$10,000 in prizes are among the Any enterprising young man who will marry a certain gipsy at Meenah, Wis., can obtain \$10,000 with her. So says a Wiscon-

The wealthiest man in Congress is Oakes Ames, and the poorest A. H. Laflin, who alled for a large amount just before his election to Congress. election to Congress.

In Portsmouth, Rhode Island, a clergy man has created great excitement among the citizens by turning his wife out of doors and taking up with his housekeeper.

Mrs. Clemm, the mother in-law of Edgar A. Poe, is so very poor thatshe is supported in a charitable institution in Baltimore, She recently wrote to Dickens for pecuniary aid.

Charleston gives a sad evidence of the

Charleston gives a sad evidence of the

A few days since a negro highwayman was instantly killed by a tobacco peddle named Brooks, near Suffolk, Va. The negro attempted to rob the pedlar, but me with his death instead. T. R. O'Comor, a school teacher in Rich field, Minnesota, was put off the cars fo failing to pay the extra ten cents exacter for not procuring a ticket, and frozen to death.

voters all swear that they never voted for him.

A member of our Pennsylvania Legis lature, says the Philadelphia Ledger, began a speech recently with the remark that as debate cost the State one I housand dollars an hour, he would be brie.\(^2\).

A South-western editor a pologizes for the lack of news in his Monda y's edition by the statement: "In consequence of having gone courting yesterday, we beg our readers to excuse brevity this morning."

A loving husband in Omaha, on Wednesday last, became jealous of his handsome wife and loaded a large stick of wood with powder for her to make up a fire with. The stove blew up, but the wife escaped unharmed.

The New York Sportsmen's Club threat-

harmed.

The New York Sportsmen's Club threatened to prosecute Delmonico for violating the game laws by recently serving up brook trout out of season, at his ellebrated restaurant, but upon his promising not to do so any more they let him off.

A Senator in the Missouri Legislature, the other day, made the charge that a blackmail ring had been formed in Jeffer son City, to prevent the passage of all private measures through the Legislature which did not pay "toli" to it.

Dr. Parker, of Troy, N. Y., cut open the Dr. Parker, of Troy, N. Y., cut open the windpipe of a horse, removed a piece of the the animal had gnawed from his mange and after thus rescuing hip from threaten ed strangulation, sewed him up again, a good as ever.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., having thoroughly demonstrated that he could not edit the New York Herald, is now, according to the Charleston News, at the head of a company of Philadelphia capitalists, formed for the cultivation of lands in the South. A shrewed negro, claiming to be an agent for the "Queen's Society" in London, has been swindling the ignorant negroes of the South most outrageously by "londing them money," on condition that they pay interest in advance.

est in advance.

The citizens of Aiken, South Carolina, have called upon Mrs. Preston S. Brooks for the cane presented her husband in token of the assault on Sumner, with the intent to send it to Mrs. Sumner, inscribed, "Hit him again."

The New Orleans operator recently sat in a room, with all the windows open, enjoying the softest summer zephyrs, and talked with a Newfoundland operator whose office

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature, making it unlawful for first coasins to marry, and sitipleting parties who violate this law to a first of \$1,000, or to imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment. imprisonment
Good field hands cannot have a very hard time in Louisians. They are offered lifteen dellars a month, rations, quatters, a peck of meal and five pounds of pork week ity, and an acre of land to work on their own administration of the control of the officer wistersory heavy mow estum in England two weeks ago, which blooked up-all the highways, considerably obstructed

rallway travel, burled the hedges and fences, and threatened to prove detrimental to outlying cattle and sheep.

The Covington (Va.) Times says: "In an extensive trip through Amherst, Rockbridge and Augusta, Christmas week, we noticed that every other negro we met was armed with a United States musket. They carried them everywhere.

At the recent Manniacturer's Convention

SPECIAL Moving inserted in Local Column 15 cents per line.

MONTON BARNO GNA TABLE

carried them everywhere.

At the recent Manufacturer's Convention at Worcester, Mass., it was proposed that the hundred or more woollen mill owners present should agree to run on three-quarters time. Three of them only refused to accede to the proposition.

The Boston Transcriptsays: "Seven children under three years of age constitute the nursery of the lady of Chelsea, who recently gave birth to triplets. Twice previously she had been blossed with twins, All these babies are reported to he remar-

All these babies are reported to be remar kably healthy." School children in Indiana are preceded.

A party of them recently asked their schoolmistress to stand treat, and began threatening when she refused. Her husband, who
was District Attorney, attempted to interfere, when the youngsters ducked him
under the school pump. The Attorney General of Maryland has

rendered an opinion on the constitutionali-ty of the Civil Rights bill and the Maryland Negro Apprenticeship law, which is in di-rect opposition to the decision rendered by Chief-Justice Chase in a case recently tried before him in that State.

before him in that State.

A Kentucky paper says that there is a man in that State who has no ears. He has not even a hole in his head, save his month and nose. Where his ears ought to be his head is parfectly smooth and bare, except a small warty excrescence. He hears to some extent through his mouth, which files open when he wishes to distinctly catch a sound. when he wishes to distinctly catch a sound.

The New Year's gift of Major Campbell Wallace, Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, to the poor of Atlanta, was a magnificent one; an extensive train heavily loaded with good, sound oak wook, at such a time as this, is a gift worthy of the donor, and will be highly appreciated and thankfully received by the needy recipients.

Railroad travelling, it is stated, is de-creasing more than usual at this season of the year. Baggage cars, which are gener-ally packed with the trunks of passengers, come through nearly empty, and the con-ductors are having an easy time. It needs but a few arguments like those of Angola to convince people of the prudence of stay-ing at home.

Two of the heaviest oil operators at Oil Two of the heaviest oil operators at Oil City, Pennsylvania, wore arrested on Friday, charged with being implicated in the robbery of Mr. Bennehoff, by which that gentleman lost upwards of \$200,000. An examination of the accused showed that their arrest was caused by some malicious persons who sought to injure their reputations.

Boofland's German Bitters. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC The Great Remidles for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Sonda Cruz Rum, Orange, dec. making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Those preferrings Medicine free from Alco-holic admixture, will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS Those who have no objection to the combi-ation of the Bitters, as stated, will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.
The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to may its function aderanged. In the Liver, sympa thizting as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fuiness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the
Stomach, Nausea, Hearburn, Disgust
for Food, Fulness of Weigh in the
Stomach, Born Frudes ions,
Sinking or Flutering at
the Blomach, Born Frudes ions,
Sinking or Flutering at
the Heart, Choking or
Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at
the Heart, Choking or
Suffocating Sensations
when in a Lying Posture, bimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dail Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of
the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back,
Cheat, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat,
Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings
of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
The sufferer from these diseases should exrelate the greatest caution in the selection of a
remedy for his case, purch sing on that
which he is assured possesses true merit,
ingredients, and has established or used a
ustation for the cure of these diseases. In
this connection we would submit those wellknown remedies—
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germ un, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefitted suffering numanity to a greater extent, than any other nemedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver compliant, Jaundice, P. Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomsch or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever:

DEBILITY,
Resulting from any Cause winatever;
PRO-TRATION OF THE SYNTEM.
Induced by Svere Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.
There is no medicine extant equal to these
remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is
imparted to the whole system, the appetite
is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomate
digests promptly, the blood is purified, the
complexion becomes sound and lieathy, the
yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a
bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak
and nervous invalid becomes a strong and
healthy being.

bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE, And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TUNIC, an elizer that will instil new life into their velus, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-bail of the jemale portion of our population are aelidom in the ut I joy ment of good health; or, to use I their ownexpression never feel well. They are languid, devoid appetitergy, extremely nervous, and have no appetites ges of prepart he BITTERS or the specifie.
To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the FONIC, is especially recommended. WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN, Are made strong by the use of either of theoremedies. They whit cure every case of MAIt-ASMUS. without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, out space will allow of the publication of but few. Those, it will be obser ed, are men uf note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS. HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Fa., writes Philadelphia, March 18, 1867.

"Ifind 'Hoofanu's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in dis- A eases of the digestive organs, and of great A benefit in cases or debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON. HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

"I consider 'Hoodand's German Bitte s' a
valuable medicine in case of attacks of , ndigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my
experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D. Pustor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Dr. Jackson—Dear Hir; I have been trequent-ty requested to connect my name with ecum-mendations of different kinds of medicines, mendations of different kinets of medicines, our regarding the practice as out of my appropriate aphere. I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in N various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hootiand's derman Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, o express my full conviction usat, for general epiting of the system, and especially for Lucy Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation, in some cases it may fail; out usually, it doubt not, it will be very cendelal to those who suffer from the above causes,

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION. Hoofand's German Hamedies are counter-elted. See that the Daignature of C. M. LaCKSON is on the Daignature of C. M. LaCKSON is on the Daignature of the Col-le. All others are counterfait. Principal Office and Manufactory as the Ger-sah Medicine Sluce. No. 681 ABCH Street, hiladelphia. Paul EVANS, Proprietor, CHABLESS M. EVANS, Proprietor, Foliperty C. M. JACKSON & Co.

rquara TOBB. of the elable

cauton to an in lines condition:
"O nion garden bed reclining.
Beets a youth his aching head;
"Qauliflowers, lo l'weeds confront
le frace hence," he sadly said.
Cairfots out the stoutest manhood.
Teas my wearled soul doth need;
Bean O! strife for me heresfier.
Else my heart will go to seed,"