VOLUME 69

LANCASTER PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 19 1868

orayers repeated, from 101 to the very comfortable number of 1,001 times each

days—he obtains the status of a dervish.

and is invested ceremoniously with the costume. The chief articles of this dress

NUMBER 7

RATE OF ADVERTISING.

REAL ENTATE ADVERTISING, 10 centage line for the diret, and 5 cents for each subsequent in-sertion.

SPECIAL Notices inserted in Local Column

SPECIAL NOTICES preceding marriages and deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Assignees' notices, 2.50
Auditors' notices, 2.50
Other "Notices," ten lines, or less, 2.50
three times, 1.50

nain very respectfully, your obedient ser

The letters accompanying are from the Post-office Department, asking for-information with respect to a change of military posts, in order to the protection of the mails. The next is a letter from the Treasury Department, asking a military escort for the transitu of public moneys, to prevent them from falling into the hands of robbers. On the 27th of January Secretary Stanton writes a letter, addressed to General Grant, asking him to detail a force to protect public moneys in Texas.

Charivari tells a funny story of a man in France who was attacked by four or five

France who was attacked by four of five robbers, while returning to his home at night. A bright idea flashed upon him, and he began shouting, "Vive la Republique." Instantly the police gathered from all quarters, the robbers dropped their plunder and fled, the shouter was seized—of course—the problems of the problems

Roofland'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 Nanda Crux Rum, Orango, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever

Cruz Rum, Orango, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Those preferring a Medicine free from Alco-holio admixture, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the ame medicinal virtues, the choice between

but, on making explanations, w to depart. The Empire is peace.

vant.

Boetry.

THE SUICIDAL CAT.

ny John Quill..
There was a man named Furguson,
He lived on Market Street,
He had a speckled Thomas Cat,
That couldn't well be heat;
He'd catch more rats and mice and sich
Than forty cats could eat. This cat would come into the room And climb up on a cheer, And there be'd sit and lick hisself And pur so awful queer, That Furguson would yell at him; But still he'd purr-severe.

And then he'd climb the moonlit fence, And loaf around and yow!, And spit, and claw another cat Alougside of the jow!, And then they both would shake their th And then they both would shake their the On this here cat of Furguson's Was fearful then to see:

was learlui then to see; He'd yell precisely like he was In awini agony; You'd think a first-class stomach-ache Had struck some small baby, And all the mothers in the street,
Waked by the horriddin,
Would rise right up and search their bab
To find some worryin, pln:
And atill this vigorus cat would keep
A holierin' like sin.

And as for Mr. Furguson
"Twas more than he could bear,
And so he hurled his boot-jack of
Right through the midnight air
But this vociterous Thomas cat,
Not one cent did he care,— For still he yowled and kept his fur A standin' up on end, And his old spine a-doublin' up An far as it would bend, As if his hopes of happiness Did on his lungs depend. But while a curvin' of his spine And watin' to attack

When Furguson came down next day.
There may his old feline,
And not a life was left in him
Although he had had nine,
"All this here comes" said furguson,
"Of curvin' of his spine."

"Or curvin of his spine."

Now all ye men whose tender hearts
This painful tale doestrack,
Just take this moral to yourselves,
All of you, white and black;
Don't ever go, like this here cat,
To gettin' up yourback!

Biterary.

Flye Years on Guard. During the First French Empire, every regiment had its dog, whose intelligence, thanks to the soldiers' care, improved by education and disci The Grand Army's dogs were pilme. The traint Army's dogs were picked up almost everywhere, except in England. They had been recruited in Poland, in Prussia, in Holland, in Saxony, and in Flanders. They were mongret mastiffs, hounds, Danish dogs, they were they will be a support they were they are they will be a support they will be a support to the support to mongrel mastiffs, hounds, Danish dogs, compulsory desertion. The past soon spaniels. But no matter whence they fades from our memory when the pres-

came, they soon turned out French.—
Foreign dogs were naturalized without knowing it.

Rugen is an island in the Baltic sea, opposite to Stralsund, on the coast of Pomeran. Fortified both by nature and by art, its situation is exceedingly strong. In time of peace, in consequence of its fertile soil, its salubrious air, and its mild climate, Rugen is a delightful retreat. In time of war, it is at important post, a natural citadel, a formidable fortress, whose possession has been purchased at the expense of many a bloody ame, they soon turned out French. forfress, whose possession has been purchased at the expense of many a bloody.

fight. During the campaign of 1807, this island was comprised in their sphere of operations by the corps commanded by Marshall Davoust, and was occupied by an infantry regiment of the line and by several companies of suppers and miners. The regiment, of one of the boats was a black and white boats full of soldiers rowed towards the hillock. In the fore-part course had a dog—a black and white boats full of soldiers rowed towards the hillock. In the fore-part course had a dog—a black and white boats was a black and white boats. line and by several companies of sappers and miners. The regiment, of course, had a dog—a black and white poodle—named ('apucin—not because he was born in a Capuchin's convent in Italy (which would have been quite a sufficient reason), but in allusion to the copper or iron rings by which a gunbarrel is fastened to its stock. The dog's short bark might perhaps have been-thought to resemble the snappish report of a musket.

In consequence of a change in the plan of operations ordered by Napoleon the First, the island had to be sudden-

ly evacuated, to carry out a movement in retreat, abandoning the whole line of the Pomeranian coast. Every post, every man, was withdrawn; but in such a hasty way that they forgot an advanced sentinel perched on the top of a hillock which commanded the entrance of the port of Rugen. This sentinel was a young soldier named Firmin Bonard, who had been three years in the service. At present, a soldier who has served three years is considered quite a veteran; at that time, troopers who could reckon three, five, ly evacuated, to carry out a movement

The corporal of the post had planted Firmin as sentinel on the hillock exactly at midnight. The latter therefore calculated on being relieved at two in the morning, he also then from two till five in the morning would have three good hours to doze and slumber in the corps off garde. So Firmin Bonard beguited the time by anticipating this beguiled the time by anticipating this

taken!" he said to himself. Besides, my time must now be up." He listened again, still more attentively. Almost immediately he heard the barking of a dog, who came running forward in his direction. On recognizing Capucin's voice, the sentinel looked around him anxiously. Perceiving nothing which the matter, the animal had climbed the the matter, the animal had climbed the hill and was jumping up his legs.
It's you, Capucin. Very good. You got tired of waiting there; and I am tired of standing here. The air is keen and I am terribly sleepy. You should have brought the corporal with you. His watch must have stopped. He ought to sell it for old iron and buy a new one. Capucin's answer was a frenzied bark and a series of mad leavs around his way to make in one of the Pittspark.

friend. "I understand," said Firmin smiling. myself. It's a pity you are not provided with the password and a musket. with the password and a musket.
Capucin commenced to bark, running right and left like a creature possessed. Finding all these manœuvres useless he ran up to the soldier, pulled him by the coat, and tried hard to pull him away, renewing his efforts with such violence that he tore the soldier's uniform. Firmlin considering this proof of affection more troublesome than pleasant, lost his more troublesome than pleasant, lost his more troublesome than pleasant, lost his with one exception, who "saw him"

ruin. I now understand what poor Capucin meant. It is not the death I fear so much as the disgrace."

"Don't take on in that way," said the farmer, in a consolatory tone. Stay here, and make the best of a bad business. If the French come back again, I can prove that it was no fault of yours."

"My good man you don't know the severity of our rules."

"They will not nunish you for a crime

"They will not punish you for a crime you have not committed. Meanwhile you cannot live on air. You probably were brought up in the country and are accustomed to do country work?"

"Certainly. I can plough for instance."

stance."
"The very thing for me. I can offer you good board and lodging, with a small weekly payment into the bargain. It will be the best thing you can do under the circumstances." The soldier heaved a heavy sigh, and slowly gazed all around the horizon to see whether any of the ships were still visible. Be-holding nothing, he said, at last: "I thankfully accept your offer." "Good!" said the farmer, Peter Baxen. "Come and breakfast at once. We will

come and breakiast at once. We will
go on with the plowing afterwards."

At Baxen's farm the soldier-ploughman had plenty of opportunities of
proving his capacity. He found such
favor in the farmer's eyes—and in other
people's too—that Baxen determined to try and keep him for good and all.

"My worthy fellow," he said one day,
"I look upon you almost as a son."

"If my poor old father," Firmin answered, "were not anxiously awaiting my return to France I would willingly remain in Rugen." remain in Rugen."
"You can bring him back with you. the next time you go to France. But wha 1I want to say to you now, con-

cerns my daughter.

Firmin colored up to the eyes.

"Unless I am much mistaken you and she are very good friends."
Firmin uttered a few unintelligible words.

"The neighbors even say you are in love with her."

"I assure you I never uttered a word which could lead her to suppose that—"

"I know it; and for that very reason I took upon myself to tell her that, if you had no objection, she might have you for a husband".

you for a husband.

'And she said-?" around my neck and kissed me for a quarter of an hour." A fortnight afterwards, Firmin Bonard was married t the fair-haired Clarissa, Peter Baxen's only daughter.

Four years then elapsed, pretty equally divided between love and labor. His thoughts occasionally reverted to France, but he had almost forgotten his

ent is satisfactory and the future pro

"Qui vive, yourself?" said the occu-pants of the first boat, which was filled with officers, composing Marshal Da-voust's staff. "Who are you?" And what are you doing here?" what are you doing here?

what are you doing here?"
"I am a sentine! keeping guard.
"A pretty sentine!! How long have
you been on guard?"
"It is time to come down, then,"
shouted the officers laughing.
When Firmin descended from his
hill Capacin ran to meet him half way. hill, Capucin ran to meet him half way, barking with joy, and jumping into sidered quite a veteran; at that time, troopers who could reckon three, five, seven, and even nine years of service, were still called conscripts. Now Bonard the soldier and Capucin the dog, happened to be particular good friends, bound by the strongest ties of mutual attachment.

The corporal of the post had planted in the dog to the particular good friends.

The corporal of the post had planted in the dog to the faithful dog, Firmin attachment.

The corporal of the post had planted in the dog to the faithful dog, Firmin attachment.

ttachment.

The corporal of the post had planted Jirmin as sentinel on the hillock exactly at midnight. The latter therefore calculated on being relieved at two had forgotten him, and who had since the property of the prop been promoted, belonged to Marshal Devoust's staff. He received his old comrade with open arms. Firmin, in return invited his countrymen to the farm, where he entertained them with liberal hospitality. The adventure reached Marshal Devoust's ears. He learned to the control of the control beguiled the time by anticipating this supreme indulgence, also by thoughts of his village steeple, of his aged cure's ancient housekeeper, of the haystack where he used to play at hide-and-seek, and sundry other recollections. In this the minutes slipped slowly by, and the two hours' guard were drawing to a close.

All at once he heard a slight noise. He listened. "It is the corporal coming to relieve guard," he thought, and prepared to utter the "Qui Vive." But the sound, which, resembled that of human foot-steps, was soon followed by

All at once he heard a slight noise. He listened. "It is the corporal coming to relieve guard," he thought, and prepared to utter the "Qui Vive." But the sound, which, resembled that of human foot-steps, was soon followed by complete silence. "I couldn't be mistaken!" he said to himself. Besides, my time must now be un." He listened

clusively to farming. Gambling Extraordinary. The newspapers have a story of Comyears ago, before the time of railroads, he started from Natchez by an up-river boat, on his way to Washington. The Agricultural Bank having a heavy deposit to make in one of the Pittsburg banks, entrusted the money to his charge. Before twenty-four hours had elapsed some of the sporting fraternity were making up a little game and invited the Senator to take a hand, and he, nothing loth, consented. The game ran about the usual course of such things, while the professionals were

Mrs. Lumpkins' Purple Silk.

A heavy, rustling, overbearing, agressive shining, purple silk, scenting foperas, lace shawls, and chandeliers. or operas, face snaws, and chandeliers.

Naturally, it was not well out of its wrapper when it began to bully us—that is, my wife, Mrs. Plelades Lumpkin, and I. What, indeed, could such a silk be to a house with a three-ply carpet and an unmistakable flavor of dinner in its best room but an insult, insultate.

insilkate? insilkate?
Why did Mrs. Lumpkin buy it? The Bazaar, being a feminine oracle, may divine. For my own part, I have never yet succeded in resolving a woman's "because" into anything like a reason. "because" into anything like a reason. From my view, nothing could have been more inappropriate. When the makers of that silk laid the threads together, and chose the tints, doubtless they had the wearer in mind—a round, rosy dame, stepping down from her coach with an air and a train. Apart from the facts of our little house, its "three-ply," and hair-cloth furniture, is Mrs. Pleiades that woman? On the contrary, she is an anxious woman. She has careful lines about the mouth, come of helping me in that long pull and strong pull needed to make both ends of our income meet. She has neither the roses, the swing, nor the neither the roses, the swing, nor the plump contours. If she were a book, ter title would be, "Thoughts on Pen-nyworths." You see, then, that whenver she wore it, this opulent silk must ever she wore it, this opulent silk must be a sly and constant satire upon her.

I have been speaking only of the silk in the raw, as it lay yet in its wrappings. Now it is true that it convicted us, whenever we looked at it, of our utter shabblness. Still we had it then at a certain disadvantages. Mrs. Pleiades could do what she liked with it—make it into a coverlet if she pleased, and leave it to flout our imitation walnut bedstead and brown wall paper. But for silks as for human beings there is no standing still. Following the lead of its destiny it must develop into a dress. From that moment it began to require: First, a dress-maker. Mrs. Pleiades habitually made her own dresses; but from the very beginning it was so evident that she had nothing in common with her wills the beginning it was so evident that she had nothing in common with her wills that he are ready. vith her silk that she engaged a dressmaker without delay. The dress-maker was a great creature. She took my vas a great creature. She took my vife's measure—I mean her social neasure—at glance. She handed "the slik" audaciously, and threw my wife into an agony by suggesting that the pattern was short. She was a perfect Nana Sahib in our little domicile. She lestroyed our petty illusions, and our modest aspirations, with a certain pleasure worthy of that monster. She would talk to us, poor minnows, of nothing but whales. She roused Mrs. Plelades to a maddening envy of certain lacties vhom she had never seen in her life.

Finally she decreed that the dress should e piped, and trimmed with satin and about. My notion was of some such subterranean net work as is under the subterranean net work as is under the pavements, a substitute for crinoline, perhaps, or something just discovered to be healthy

'What are the pipes made for?" I asked in all innocence; "and won't they be weighty to carry about my dear?" And I protest I never was so astonish. And I protest I never was so astonished as when Mrs. Pleiades flew out in a rage, and vowed "that I had no smy-pathy, and was laughing at her."

The dress was piped out of our little
fund in bank. Mrs. Pleiades had not once thought of trimmings. She had once thought of trimmings. She had achieved the silk by months of clipping shillings here and hoarding pennies there; it was the one blossom of her self-denial. There was nothing left for leaves and buds. Nena Sahib scouted Mrs. Pleiades's timid suggestions of trimming with the silk, or of no trimtrimming with the silk, or of no trimming; and we were always at the disappears and miraculous. Mr. Browngives many anecdotes illustrative of this power, which occasionally condescends to produce very ordinary results. "In my youth," writes a dervish, "I was the inseparable companion of the Said Molana at Herat. It happented by the condession of the said Molana at Herat. It happenders are not weakly and the condession of the said Molana at Herat. It happenders are not weakly and the condession of the said Molana at Herat. It happenders are not weakly and the condession of the said Molana at Herat. It happenders are not weakly and the condession of the said Molana at Herat. It happenders are not weakly and the condession of the said Molana at Herat. It happenders are not said to the condession of the said Molana at Herat. It happenders are not said to the said Molana at Herat. It happenders are not said to the said Molana at Herat. It happenders are not said to the said Molana at Herat. It happenders are not said to the said Molana at Herat. It happenders are not said to the said Molana at Herat. It happenders are not said to the said Molana at Herat. It happenders are not said to the said Molana at Herat. ming; and we were always at the dis-

told us concerning it.

So the dress was piped, and besprinkled with velvet and lace, and when
Nena Sahib was paid also, it became
clear that I should wear my old overcoat this winter. But who would not
forego a new overcoat for the pleasure
of teaching his wife a lesson?

Said Molana at Herat. It happened one day, as we walked out together,
that we fell in with a company who
were engaged in a wrestling match.
As an experiment, we agreed to aid with
our powers of the will one of the wrestlers so that he should overcome the
other, and after doing so to change: orego a new overcoat for the pleasure of teaching his wife a lesson? A dress finished is the child come to man's estate. You know then where to rank it. Mrs. Pleiades' silk had become a dinner dress. But Mrs. Pleiades lays the cloth, broils the steak, and bakes the bread herself. Could Mrs. Pleiades in turn conquered the other—whichever the bread herself. Could Mrs. Pleiades in turn conquered the other—whichever in turn conquered the other in the sound overcome the other, and after doing so to change our design in fayor of the loser. So we stopped, and turning towards the parties, gave the full influence of our united wills to one, and immediately he was able to subdue his opponent. As we chose, each in turn conquered the other, and after doing so to change our design in fayor of the loser. So we stopped, and turning towards the parties, gave the full influence of our united wills to one, and immediately he was able to subdue his opponent. As we chose, each in turn conquered the other was able to subdue his opponent. man's estate. You know then where to rank it. Mrs. Pleiades' silk had become rank it. Mrs. Pleiades' silk had become a dinner dress. But Mrs. Pleiades lays the cloth, broils the steak, and bakes the bread herself. Could Mrs. Pleiades broil and bake in a purple silk, plped and trimmed with satin. Or could Mrs. Pleiades, having dished the dinner in a calico, rush to her wardrobe and array herself in the purple silk, while the gravy cooled, and I thumped on the table? Or could Mrs. Pleiades wear the purple silk when she took her sewing of an evening across the way, or when

purple silk when she took her sewing of an evening across the way, or when "across the way" came over to us? No, a thousand times no. You may take liberties with an alpaca; there is adaptability in a merino; but it was not to be expected that Mrs. Pleiades' silk should conform to us. We were to conform to the silk. It was made for grand consisting. We were to manufacture the should conform to us. We were to conform to the silk. It was made for grand occasions. We were to manufacture the grand occasions. For people of our wills. He agreed, and accordingly we concentrated our powers upon the weaker party. Immediately a wondstamp there is but one grand occasion, and that is going to church.

But to what shall I liken this insatiable silk; it was like the relentless stepmother in the fairy tales. When the poor child has wound the tangled skein as thick as four persons, she must separate that my companion's ever were poor child has wound the tangled skein as thick as four persons, she must separate in their order thousands of mixed feathers, and when the feathers are in order she must find strawberries under the ice. One difficulty only hid another behind it. What should Mrs. Pleiades wear with the purple silk? Mrs. Pleiades was worn her cloak for three winters and it is brown. Mrs. Pleiades' bonnet is two winters old and it is green, and I think I have already hinted that we had exhausted our fund in the bank. Those were days of trial for Mrs. Pleiades. If wishing were a power, the direction. On recognizing Capucin's voice, the sentinel looked around him anxiously. Perceiving nothing which threatened an attack, he wondered what could be the meaning of this nocturnal sand-dollar steamboat better; but this visit. Before he had time to consider the manimal had climbed the collect reading long since in a Missis. is hardly up to an analy which was some struggles with solicitude, and blindly rejoiced when informed that she had an idea. In all our parts with solicitude, and blindly represented that

formed that she had an idea. In all our wedded life I had never seen Mrs. Pleiades so careworn and harassed.

My wife has always been a model of punctuality. At precisely a quarter of loshe is ready to start for church. But on this Sunday—I am referring to the first appearance of the purple silk—she was late. She came down in a flustered state, and rather avoided my eyes as we went out of the door. I respected her nervousness, and talked about the weather, and it was only by degrees, and after quiet glances from under my hat after quiet glances from under my hat brim, that I came to a definite conclubrim, that I came to a definite conclusion regarding her appearance.
Something had happened to Mrs. Pleiades's cloak. It had always been a large, matronly, cozy wrap, the sort of cloak for which you might feel an actual friendship, and by which you might know Mrs. Pleiades any where, and in my secret heart I had always fancied that she produced in it a majestic and impossing effect. Now it was short, it had sleeves, it had shrunken in about her. It looked as if, stricken with sudent terror by the purple silk, it had, at-

Dervishes. The dervishes fill the same place in the East that the monks did in the West. They have their convents, or Tekkiehs, there are many others still existing, there are many others still existing, and destined to exist until the close of for the author of the book whose title is given below fills thirteen pages with a list of those to be found at Constantion opie alone. But the occupants of the Tekkieh twelve and unwards in each. e East that the monks did in the West. Tekkieh, twelve and upwards in each, form only a small section of the community,—multitudes of Mussulmans being everywhere affiliated as lay brothers. Many of these institutions are richly endowed, but their inmates fare none the better for it, since the surplus revenues are devoted to the relief of the poor. And their number is perpetually augmenting, for the dervish chiefs have a keen eye to the "spiritual destitution" especially of the metropolitan districts, and, when they consider a Tekkieh needed in any quarter, forth-with they organize the requisite staff, and, leaving the rest to Providence and the exertions of these gentlemen, trouble themselves no further in the matter, feeling thoroughly assured of the result.

the result. the result.

The origin of the brotherhood is involved in obscurity. Unquestionably it has a very respectable antiquity, and probably dates from a period prior to the advent of the Prophet; but most the advent of the Prophet; but most people will be inclined to disagree with those Oriental writers quoted by Mr. Brown,* who number most of the patriarchs, including Adam himself, among its members. Be the orign, however, what it may, the present organization is altogether Mohammedan. Concerning the peers, or founders of the many orders into which it is divided, Mr. Brown talls many stories that striking. Brown tells many stories that striking-ly resemble the saintly legends of Chris-tendom, as, for instance, of the Shelkh Jebawa, who in his day was accustom-ed to use lively puff adders as cords for his fagots, and who founded the order

of serpent-charmers.

The dervish somehow or other manages to make the theology of the Koran harmonize with the following panthesistic opinions—that the outward forms of subjections matters of indifferences. of religion are matters of indifference. that paradise, hell, and the positive dogmas of religion are allegories; that God and nature are identical, that all beings are emanations from the Divinity; that there is no real difference between good Piped! Mrs. Pleiades came to me and evil; that the soul is confined as bout. My notion was of some such unterrangen not work as is under the body, and if through sin it become incapable of annihilation vates in every possible way. This meditation must be so profound and continuous that, even in the midst of a crowd, the meditator shall hear no disturbing sound, and that every word spoken, no matter by whom, shall appear the echo of the Zikr. The dervish most extraordinary powers,—prophetic and miraculous. Mr. Brown gives many

Service of the control of the contro

that the greath as adder's uniform. First the properties of the state of the state

breaks the bottle in the medicine chest that is to be wanted next in the middle of the night, and keeps the trunk in which are the children's night-clothes when part of your baggage is left behind. Can there be a similar shopping-demon, airily promenading beside the walking clerks, and maliciously deciding the wavering woman in the plain shawl and the puzzled, apple-cheeked country girl secretly counting her money under the shelter of a pile of cloakings?—Harper's Bazaar.

be done until they have decided conforting the tables of dervish always a doit or a cheat, by any means. The various orders can direction in which they are going on any particular day, and to look to them founders; and at this very hour as much founders; and at this very hour as much worthy. These Rijal i Ghaib, as the dervish believes, are human beings, with common life and its duties, but shelter of a pile of cloakings?—Harper's must pass before the angel of death calls them to union with Allah, and opens their office to others, who are rendered worthy of it by the practice of Proved by the Cabinet.

rendered worthy of it by the practice of the Zikr. Nor are the Rijal i Ghaib the only dervishes who have prolonged their lives indefinitely by this means;

To become a dervish it is necessary to be regularly affiliated to pass through a long and trying ordeal. The ceremonies attending initiation are much the same attending initiation are fruch use same in all orders—we give a summary of those practised by the Bektashees.—Having found two sponsors, themselves full-blown dervishes, to introduce him, the aspirant provides a sheep and a sum of money proportionate to his means, and hastens to the Tekkieh on the night appointed. At the door he finds his your letter of the 3d inst, would seem to preclude any reply on my part. But the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence of which that letter formed a part, and the grave questions which are involved, induce me to take this mode of giving, as a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us, the statement of the five members of the Cabinet who were present on the occasion of our conversation of the 14th lut. Copies of the letters which they have addressed to me upon the subject are accordingly herewith enclosed.

You speak of my lotter of the 31st ult, as a reiteration of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles, and reassert the correctness appointed. At the door he finds his sponsors, who sacrifice the sheep on the sill. Putting the flesh aside for the feast that is to close the ceremony, they twist a 'portion of the wool into a cord, which they throw round the neck of the novice, and retain the remainder to be worsen into that sesential mainder to be woven into that essential portion of his future costume.-the talhend or helt. Inside the door he finds

three others, who, if he intends to the severer vows, including those of cell-bacy, strip him altogether,—otherwise only to the waist, but in the latter case bacy, strip him altogether,—otherwise in the latter case only to the waist; but in the latter case they take care to remove every mineral substance from about his person. He is now led by the woollen cord into the hall, where he finds the skeikh and and twelve brethren seated in a semi-circle in front of the Maidan Tash,—a stone with twelve angles. His conductors place the aspirant on this stone with his head bent humbly, and his arms crossed on his breast. In this position he repeats certain prescribed prayers after the skeikh. He is then led down and placed kneeling before the latter, who grasps his hands and administers the oaths,—inclusions must be drawn from these statements alone, and from whitever in triple probabilities they afford in favor of or against either of the parties, I should not shrink from this test in the controversy; but, fortunately, it is not left to this less. stone with twelve angies. His conduc-tors place the aspirant on this stone with his head bent humbly, and his arms crossed on his breast. In this position he repeats certain prescribed prayers after the skeikh. He is then led down and placed kneeling before the latter, who grasps his hands and administers the oaths,—inclu-ding one of secreey, and thus his pay. ding one of secrecy, and thus his novi-tiate commences. This is in every re-spect a species of penal servitude—as irksome as fanaticism can make it. Every day a certain number of tedious forms must be observed, many annoy-ing little tasks performed, and a few

ment.

I deem it proper, before concluding this -while, if the unfortunate murid omit but a single one of his impositions, the novitiate must recommence. At the close of this period—in most cases 1,001 ments contained in your letter, that a performance of the promise to have been made by you to the Preside would have involved. would have involved a resistance an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of M Stanton. You then state that you had fear costume. The chief articles of this dress are the taj or cap, the khirka or manite, and the taibend or belt. In addition to these the dervish wears earings called mengoosh, a stone attached to the neck, teslem tash, and another in the girdle, pelenk. Every article is the subject of many wonderful legends, and has a hundred different mystic significations, many of which Mr. Brown into the composition of Mr. Stanton, appointment of Secretary of War ad interin, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton, by my withholding it from him in opposition to law, or not doing so myself, surrendering filets on us in all their tediousness, but which we shall neglect, merely remark assumptions in your communication plainty

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 10, 1808.— General: The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d inst., would seem to

paper articles, and reassert the correct of the statements contained in your of of the statements contained in your com-munication of the 28th ult., adding, and here I give your own words, anything in

not shrink from this test in the controversy; but, fortunately, it is not left to this test alone. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, the details of which, in my letter of the 28th ultimo, you allow yourself to say contains many and gross misrepresentations. These gentlemen heard that conversation, and have read my statement. They speak for themselves, and I leave the proof without a word of comment.

ifficts on us in all their tediousness, but which we shall neglect, merely remarking that the taj is by far the most important item, that it is formed of several pieces called terks, which vary in number according to the wearer's order and grade, and that it is marked and inscribed in all directions with mystic word and sign.

With respect to their ceremonies, we find that each order requires its members to recite certain prayers at fixed hours, in private as well as in common. Some of these are not very lively performances; as, for instance, sitting stock still in a circle until the phrase,

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE CABINET.
Copy of letter addressed to each of the
members of the Cabinet present at the conversation between the President and Gen.
Grant on January 14, 1888:
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D.
C., Feb. 5, 1868.—Sir: The Chronicle of this C., Feb. 5, 1868.—Sir: The Chronicle of this morning contains a correspondence between the President and General Grant, reported from the War Department, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives. I beg to call your attention to that correspondence, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, and to request you to state what was said in that conversation.

Very respectfully,

Andrew Johnson.

TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY WELLS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1868.—
Sir: Your note of this date was handed to
me this evening. My recollection of the
conversation at the Cabinet meeting on
Tuesday, the 14th of January, correspond
with your statement of it in the letter of
the 31st ultimo, in the published correspondence. The main points specified in
that letter giving your recollection of the
conversation are correctly stated.
Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES.
To the President:

TESTIMORY OF SECRETARY MCCULLOCH. TESTIMORY OF SECRETARY MCCULLOCH.
TREASTRY DEPARMENT, Feb. 6th, 186S.
—Sir: I have received your note of the 5th instant, calling my attention to the correspondence between yourself and General Grant, as published in the Chronicle of yesterday, especially that part of it which relates to what occurred at the Cablingt meeting on Tuesday, the 14th ult., and requesting me to state what was said in the conversation referred to. I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I to state the precise language used, but I have no hesitation in saying that your account of that conversation, as given in you letter to General Grant, un 31st uit., substantially, and in all important particulars, accords with my recollection of it. With great respect, your obedient servant.

H. McCullock.

Stanton's letter that you have received no you controlled the President of the 13th ultimo, in which you acknowledge the receipt of the written order of the 28th, you say that you have been informed by Mr. Stanton that he written order of the 28th, you say that you have received and said: "Final the president of the saids according to the practice of the Department, and state that, while this authority to the partment by direction of the Department is not countermanded, it will be saids from the War Department by direction of the Department is not countermanded, it will be saids from the War Department, purporting to be made by the direction of the President, until you have referred to the partment, purporting to be made by the direction of the President, until you have referred to the partment of the President, until you have referred to the partment of the President, until you have referred to the partment of the President, until you have referred to the partment of the President, until you have referred to the partment of the President, until you have referred to the partment of the President, until you have referred to the partment, purporting to be given by his direction, if it of the supports. You reply that you will not obey it, but will be a made to be partment, but you will not obey it, but will to be partment. You will not obey it, but will to be partment, but you will not obey it, but will to be partment of the President of the Presi dion of the President are authorized by the factorial to the Court to reinstate him in office, that the ins would have to appeal to the Court to reinstate him in office, that the ins would have to appeal to the Court to reinstate him in office, that the ins would have to appeal to the Court to reinstate him in till they could be displaced, and the outs put in by legal proceedings, and the following letters to him for his approval. You reply that you have received the President, until you have referred to him for his approval. You reply that you have received the President, and will not obey it, but will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction, if it comes from the War Department. You reply that you have received the President, will not obey it, but will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction. If it comes from the War Department. You reply that you have received the President, will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction. If it comes from the War Department. You reply that you have received the President, will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction. If it comes from the War Department. You reply that you have received the president, will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction. If it comes from the War Department. You reply that you have received the president, but it the time of the President, but it the time outs put in by legal proceedings, and that he then thought so, and had agreed that if he should change bis mind he would that he then thought so, and had agreed that if he should change bis mind he would that he then thought so, and had agreed that if he should change bis mind he would that he then thought so, and had agreed that if he should change bis mind he would that he then thought so, and had agreed that if he should change bis mind he would that he then thought so, and had agreed that if he should change bis mind he would that he then thought so, and had agreed that if he should change bis mind he would that he then thought so,

matter some time, and thally he left without, any conclusion having been reacned,
expecting to see the President on Monday.
He then proceeded to explain why he had
not called on the President on Monday,
saying that he had had a long interview
with Gen. Sherman, that various little matters had occupied his time till it was late,
and that he did not think the Senate would
act so soon, and asked, "Did not Gen. Sherman call on you on Monday?"
I do not know what passed between the
Prosident and General Grant on Saturday,
except as I learned it from the conversation
between them at the Cabinet meeting on subordinate attitude which you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can relieve yourself from obedience to the orders of the President, who is made by the Constitution, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and is therefore the official superior as well of the General of the army as the Secretary of War.

Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
General U. S. Grant, commanding the Ar-ANDREW JOHNSON.
General U. S. Grant, commanding the Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

between them at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday; and the foregoing is substantially what then occurred. The precise words used on the occasion are not, of course, given exactly in the order in which they were spoken, but the ideas expressed and the facts stated are faithfully preserved and presented. I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, (Signed,) O. H. Browning. (Signed,) To the President:

TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY SEWARD. DEPAREMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, February 6, 1808.—Sir: The ineeting to which you refer in your letter was a regular Cabinet meeting. While the members were assembling, and before the President had entered the Council Chamber, General Grant, on coming in, said to me that he was in attendance there not as a member of the Cabinet but upon invitation, and I replied by the inquiry whether there was a change in the War Department. After the President had taken his sear, business went on ent had taken his seat, business went of

dent had taken his sear, business went on in the usual way, of hearing matters submitted by the several secretaries. When the time came for the Secretary of War, General Grant said that he was now there, not as Secretary of War, but upon the President's invitation; that he had retired from the War Department.

A slight difference then appeared about the supposed invitation, General Grant saying that the officer who had borne his letter to the President that morning announcing his retirement from the War Department had told him that the President desired to see him at the Cabinet meeting, partment had told him that the President desired to see him at the Cabinet meeting, to which the President answered that when General Grant's communication was delivered to him the President simply replied that he supposed General Grant would be very soon at the Cabinet meeting. I regarded the conversation thus begun as an

very soon at the Cabinet meeting. I regarded the conversation thus begun as an incidental one. It went on quite informally, and consisted of a statement on your part of your views in regard to your understunding of the tenure upon which General Grant had assented to hold the War Department ad interim, and of his replies by way of answer and explanation. It was respectful and courteous on both sides, being in this conversational form. Its details could only have been preserved by a verbattim reporter. sand courteous on both sides, being in this conversational form. Its details could only have been preserved by a verbatim reporter. So far as I know, no such report was made at the time.

It can give only the general effect of the conversation. Certainly you stated that lithough you had reported the reasons for

sation. Certainly you stated that gh you had reported the reasons for patient auffors from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Plies, Pulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disguss for Food, Feliness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimmaing of the Head, Hurder Head, Swimmaing of the Head, Hurdering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sonsations when in a Lying Posture, Dimension of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Back, Back, Back, Back, Burling in the Fless, Constant Inagisings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. The sufferer from these disenses should or-HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA

Twenty-two years since they were first introdured into this country from Germany, dur-

neys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever PRONTRATION OF THE SYSTEM. Induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, dc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such causes. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tings is eradicated from the eyes, a shoom 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 his, will find in the use of this BiTTERS, or the TONIC, an elixer that will instil new life into their veint, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their strucken forms, and give iteath and happiness to their remy of the complexity of the lemals portion of our population and the remains portion of our population of all energy, extremely nervous, and have not appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN, WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

MEAN AND DELICATE CHILDREN, Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MAR-ASMUS without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but few. Those, it will be obser eo, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed. TESTIMONIALS. HON, GEO, W. WOODWARD

HON, GEO, W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writePhiladelphia, March III, 1867.
"I find 'Hoodana's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in disorgans, and of great A benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly
GEO, W. WOODWARD.',

HON, JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
"I consider 'Hoodand's German Bitters' a ratiaable medicine in cases of attacks of indigestion or Dyspopsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON."

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D. FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphin.
Dr. Jackson—Bear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicine, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in a way for any appropriate sphere, in any of many fine in the welliness of once from my usual course, the sphere my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for three Complaint, it is a size and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I domined, it is a size and valuable preparation in some cases it may fail; but usually, I domined for from the above causes,
Yours, very respectfully,
Lik, Kennard,
Eighth, below Conteath.

Eighth, below Con FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL.

Assistant Rillor Circuitan Circuicle, Philadelphia
I have derived decided benefit from the use
of Hoodinad's German Bitters, and feed it my
privilege to recommend them as a most valuebie tonic, to all who are suffering from general
debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL. CAUTION. Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the D signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the Jackson wrapper of cuch bottle. All others are counterfeit. Frincipal Office and shandardory at the Gorman Medicine Store, No. 601 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, 12 M. EVANS, Proprietor, CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

PRIORS.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per hottle,.....\$1.00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, \$1.50 per bottle, or a half dozen for \$7.50.

Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, \$1.50 per bottle, or a half dozen for \$7.50.

See Do not forget to examine well the article you huy, in order to get the genuing.

Jan 21 Zawdasbw