OFFICE-SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE . Poetry.

A PASTOR'S PLAINT IN LENT. BY THE REV. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS WHITE. Sanctify ye a fast: call a solemu assembly into the house of the Lord your God.—Joel. 14. Is it nothing to you all ye that pass by?—Lom. 1.12. Heard ye the call to fast and pray? Why, then, from holy courts away, Where Priest and People humbly bent, Begin the solemn days of Lent!

But they who love the righteous law, With lowly mind and grateful awe, In dust and ashes now repent, And keep the ancient Fast of Lent.

Between the altar and the nave.

Till thro' her streets the prophet went. And base the city to her Lent. Ah, will not they in judgment rise, ning us, beyond the skies, houghts of wealth and merriment, the bitter things of Lent.

Whose wayward steps, long uncontroll'd, Reject the rigid rule of old; And gain no more the bright ascent, Which crowned the early days of Lent: Thou, whose gentle words of peace, So teach ús by the Holy Cross,

leaven be ours—on earth, content keep a life-long Fast of Lent. Ziterary.

The Fatal Card. Some years ago the Mississippi river was famous for its floating palaces, as the large steamers plying between New Orleans and the ports above, were called. Now the railroads have driven nearly all the fine boats off the river, and left the field to the freight boats, whose accommodation for passengers are by no means palatial. The former class of steamors were in many respected delight. steamers were in many respects delight ful, but they never ceased to be the ob jects of dread to timid people, for if the racing, which on that stream was reduced to a system, did not result in the loss of the boat, there was sure to be one or more encounters between the loss of the boat, there was sure to be one or more encounters between the more lawless portion of the travelers, in which pistol bullets would fly rather too thick for the comfort of steady going people. —The cause for such disturbance was generally a quarrel over a gaming table. The regulations of the boats usually required that all such amusements should be conducted in a saloon provided for that purpose in the 'Texas,'' officer's cabin,'' situated on the hurricane deck, but the sporting gentlemen were by no means careful to observe this rule, and the gaming was most commonly carried on at the dining table, in the main saloon on the main saloon on the latter of the first part of the fi

ing table, in the main saloon on the steamer, to the great annoyance of two-thirds of those on board. fall into their hands. So well, indeed was the system managed, that the variof the officers of the boat, who were either too sincere in their friendship to put a stop to the practice, or too much afraid of the gamblers to care to provoke a quarrel with them, for in those days it was a common affair for such men to resent any fancied insult with a plate labor.

The following authentic anecdote, in connection with the Drury Lane Theatre, rebuilt by Holland, the architect, in 1794, and by him leased to Sheridan, men to resent any fancied insult with a plate labor. One of the most remarkable men of

this class was named Daniel Sturdivant, a Frenchman, the son of a broken down scion of nobility who had settled in New Orleans before the transfer of Louisiana to the United States. Sturdivant had been saired stressless its Louisiana to the United States. Sturdivant had been raised a "gentleman" by his aristocratic father, but on coming of age, and finding his fortunes very bad, had taken to cards as a means to better them. His success in this field was so great that he was induced to continue it, until at the time of which I write he was one of the most, notorious write he was one of the most notoriou gamblers between St. Louis and new Orleans. He was a man of fine personal ar burg, and had publicly announced his determination to shoot any man who encroached upon hisscene of operations. Of course this left him in undisputed possession of the field; and he reaped a golden harvest during the one brief year he conducted his operations there. It was my lot at that time to be compelled to make frequent trips between New Orleans and Vicksburg, being heavily engaged in cotton speculations. I preferred the steamer of which Sturdivant had taken possession insamuch as it was not only the most comfortable, but also the swiftest, and time was of the utmost importance to me. It was money, and L-was always apprehensive lest Sturdivant should ask me to play. I had made up my mind to refuse him, and if he attempted to draw me into a quarrel, to shoot him without mercy, as I knew that the only chance of my life lay in gatting the advantage of him. lay in getting the advantage of him.

lay in getting the advantage of him. Strange to say, he did not make any such proposition to me, and I gave him no chance to do so.

One night we had started out from Vicksburg, and were heading merily down the river, when Sturdivant came to the group which had gathered around the stove. He had been drinking, and was smoking a fine cigar as he approached. All made way for him.

"Well, gentlemen," said he in an unsteady tone, "you seem to be terribly dull. Who wants to play for twenty dollars ante?" There was no reply. All presents eem ed to know the man, and no one cared to volunteer to place himself in his

clutches.
"Umph!" he exclaimed with an expression of contempt, "afraid to try your luck with Daniel Sturdlyant, ch? Or may be you want a coaxing. Some of you must play with me, I can't stand such treatment. Come, let's see who it shall he." He glanced around the crowd as if to select his victim. For the first time I noted the gaze of one of the group fixed steadily upon him. He was a stranger to me, and was dressed in a plain home. to me, and was dressed in a plain home-spun, and his face was partially con-cealed by, a broad-brimmed sombrero which was drawn down over it. He was a small but powerfully made man, and in the decided expression of his "Yell-shaped head I read an unusual firmness and intensity of purpose. "Areyou Daniel Sturdivant, the gam-bler?" he asked in a calm tone with-out rising. out rising.
Sturdivant flushed darkly, and gave

out rising.
Sturdivant flushed darkly, and gave the stranger a dark glance.
"Some persons call me so behind my back," he said insolently, "but no one would care to apply that term to me before my face."
"Nevertheless," said the stranger, quietly, "I wantan answer—yes or no."
"Well, then, I am," said the gambler, angrily, "what of it?"
"Simply this," replied the stranger, "I have heard it said that you claim to be the best card player in the southwest. I have come two hundred miles to prove you a liar." Sturdivant strode forward a step or two, and thrust his hand into his breast, as if to grasp a weapon."
"Stop," said the stranger. "If you shoot me you will simply prove yourself afraid of me. Take-your seat at the table and I will make my words good."
There was something in the calm, set or ender the gambler powerless. He hesitated a moment, and then said, bull-

"I never play with a man whose face I cannot see."
"Never mind my face," said the stranger, "If you are not afraid of losing you shall see it when I am done with you."

Fig-Leaves.—A Brilliant Review of the Naked Drams.

An article entitled "The Farewell of the Fig-leaves," in the March number of the Northern Monthly—attributed to Olive Logan—is by far the ablest attack. "But how do I know that you have money for such sport?" persisted Stur-divant. "You look seedy enough, my

fine fellow."

"There," said the stranger, "I have ten thousand dollars there. If you can win it you shall do so."

With an oath Sturdivant placed himself at the table and bade his challenger to do likewise. Those of us who had listened to this singular dialogue now sethered around the table avereting to gathered around the table, expecting to see a scene of more than usual interest. The stranger had not raised his hat-brim, and none of us had seen his face; but we all felt from his general air and manner that Daniel Sturdivant had at last met his match. It did not take last met his match. It did not take long to show us that the stranger was an unusually good player. For an hour or more the playing went on in silence. The stakes were high and the contest barked with prescribed Studiyant exmarked with rareskill. Sturdivant exerted himself as he had never done be fore, but in spite of all his efforts he los steadily. By the expiration of the time indicated above he had lost over two thousand dollars. I noticed the flush upon his face deepen and a strange light come into his eyes. At last, with an exclamation of triumph he drew toward

im the heap of notes.
"That was well done," said the stranger, "you are an expert in cheating: But go on, I can beat you whether you play openly or dishonestly."
Sturdivant said nothing, but dealt the

Sturdivant said nothing, but dealt the cards again. The hand played, and Sturdivant was about to seize the stakes again, when the stranger laid down a card and checked him.

The gambler uttered a sharp cry and sat motionless with his eyes fixed on the card; a worn and faded "ace of hearts," with a dark stain across the face. Sturdivant's face worked convulsively as he gazed at it, and the spectators gathered more closely around the two, wondering at the strange scene.

"Look at me," said the stranger, quietly.

"Look at me," said the stranger, quietly.
As if powerless to resist, Sturdivant raised his eyes to the speaker.
The stranger had raised his hat and sat looking at the trembling man with eyes which fairly blazed with fury. Sturdivant uttered a groan and sank back in his chair with his face white and rigid. The stranger with one sweep gathered the money from the table and and rigid. The stranger with one sweep gathered the money from the table and

thrust it in his bosom.
"The ace of hearts is an unlucky card

man ruined my wife and tried to mur-der me. I have been hunting him ten years." Many professional gamblers used to make these boats their home, traveling back and forth with them, fleecing all who were foolish and verdant enough to fall into their hands. Carrell that words

I never learned the history of the ous members seemed to have their dif-ferent steamers marked out for them by 'ommon consent, so that no one would crespass upon the domain of the other. Of course these men were warm friends of the officers of the best with respect to the consensation of the other.

Dodging a Creditor. The following authentic anecdote, in

ers:
"Holland could never obtain a settlement, or even an interview on the subject with Sheridan. He hunted him for weeks and months at his own house, at the theatre, at his usual resorts; but he was nowhere to be seen. At last he tracked him to the stage door, rushed in, in spite of the opposition of the burly porter, and found the manager on the stage conversing with a party of gentlemen whom he had invited to show them the theatre. Sheridan saw Holland approaching, and knowing that escape was this time impossible, put a bold face on the matter.

"Ah! my dear fellow," exclaimed he, "you are the very man I wanted to ject with Sheridan. He hunted him for

leans. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and of greatphysical strength. He was also noted for his personal accurage. As a gambler he was most expert and successful. There were dark storles of deeds which he had committed while under the influence of play and liquor, and it was said by some that he had killed half a dozen men in his life-time. Yet no one dared to speak of these stories openly, for no one cared to bring upon himself the anger of such a man. There were few that know him that really cared to play against him, but they learned that a refusal to do so might involve them in a quarrel with why they have become so noisy of late. might involve them in a quarrel with him, and rarely declined his invitation.

About fifteen years ago, the time of which I write, he had attached himself to one of the magnificent steamers plying between New Orleans and Vicksburg, and had publicly announced his reputation on it, the complaint is most determination to shoot any man who

the utmost importance to me. It was known that I carried large sums of money, and I-was always are sums of money, and I-was always are sums of money. dan, "are you there and ready?"
"Yes," was the immediate answer.
"Can you hear me?"
"Perfectly, perfectly, Mr. Sheridan."
"Then I wish you a very good morn-ling."

so saying, Sheridan disappeared, and was two or three miles off and could descend. Another long interval occurred before e was able to chase the fugitive to his

lair again. A Singing Mouse. A Singing Mouse.

The Dayton (Ohio) Leager has the following: 'One of the greatest curlosities of the age may be seen at Julius Bornstein's cigar store, on Third street. It is no more nor no less than a singing mouse. On several occasions Mr. B. had heard something singing and whistling about his store after the manner of a canary. He was much puzzled to know whence the strange sounds came. A few days ago, he discovered the object of his curiosity. It was a common sized grey mouse, and having duly set his trap, caught the little animal. He now hus it caged and on exhibition, and hundreds are flocking to see the little singist and hear its 'sweet, musical notes.' This after see the little singist and hear its 'sweet, musical notes.' This afternoon, the little creature became tired and refused to sing, when Mr. Bornstein's brother commenced playing on a violin, and the mouse at once fell to and did the best it knew how to fill its part of the programme." Little, we presume, did people think who flocked to see and hear the mouse that its musical cry was the cry of pair. We flocked to see and hear the mousethat its musical cry was the cry of pain. We believe it is now generally admitted that the mouse never sings only when he suffers the most saute agony. The cause of his suffering is a parasite in the liver; this parasite bores its way into the delicate organ, making it the seat of pain; and when in deep distress, the little animal crouches down and gives utterance to a soft, plaintive cry, resembling in cadence a low, bird-like song. It is pleasant to think that from the very depths of wee and misery often bubble up the sweetest harmonies.

The murdorer Walker, alias Watts, alias Powell, who killed young Bioknell, fell a victim to the Kuklux Klan, at Columbia, Teanessee, last Tuceday night. About eleven o'clock at night he was taken forolity from the fall by a body of seventy-five or one hundred men in disguise, placed on a white horse and taken a short distance from town and hung. The body was left hanging the greater part of the next day, and was visited by almost every person, white and black, for miles around.

The balance of the diamonds recently stolen from Caldwell's store, in Philadelphis, haye been restored through the thief, who was arrested at the time of the robbery.

An article entaged "The Farewell of the Fig-leaves," in the March number of the Northern Monthly—attributed to Olive Logan—is by far the ablest attack on the ballet that has been elicited since the Black Crook first displayed its demoralizing attractions. The writer who has evidently had an extensive stage experience, assails not only, the ballet experience, assails not only the ballet, but the exposures tolerated by the ex-treme fashions of the day. We are sure

but the exposures tolerated by the extreme fashions of the day. We are sure that we shall not weary our readers by quoting the whole of it, long as it is.—All of us are tired, or ought to be, of impeachment, and variety is the spice of life. The "Farewell" opens with A SCRIPTURAL ALLUSION.

Once upon a time, as stated by authority much more generally received than obeyed, there was a lady named Eve, who upon that authority and others more apochryphal, beside the fact of more apochryphal, beside the fact of, having just sprung direct from the Diag vine hand, was the type and pattern of form and seductive witcheries of manner that were to come down in inevita-ble dilution to her descendants of ail ages. This lady, for a time in blissful ignorance, pursued her way through not over-populous Eden, in a condition only permitted to the entirely innocent and the absolutely unsophisticated; but one day becoming wiser, and learning that there were correduced for

ing that there were sacrednesses of person which not even the eyes of unthinking beasts and far-distant sun could be allowed to gaze upon without infringing the holy patent of modesty, she, the first seamstress as the first housewife, made for herself and husband antons of fiveleaves, wherewith band aprons of fig-leaves, wherewith the most sacred of those sacrednesses the most sacred of those sacrednesses of manhood and womanhood could be entirely veiled and hidden.

This adaption of a convenient natural growth to sartorial purposes may properly be spoken of as the Advent of the Fig Leaves. Many centuries have gone by since then; and the anxieties of personal concealment that day inaugurated by the first mother, have grown and ohanged, and ramified, and contributed toil, cost, worry and pleasure to the great sum of human occupation, until, in the inevitable course of events, the in the inevitable course of events, the second stage of progression seems to have been reached. History repeats itself, extremes meet, and ideas travel in a circle, three facts which the Egyptians aptly indicated in their symbol of the serpent with tail in his mouth. Beginners with backtravilities in discretizations. ning with absolute nudity, as indicative of barbarism and ignorance, the world has progressed until, in what is believed to be the highest attainable stage of civilization and enlightenment, partial nudity has been received and obsolute is conty has been reached, and absolute is conway. As is only fitting, the female, first to provide the concealment then believed to be necessary, but now proved to be so only in certain conditions, has been the first to covere party into

peen the first to emerge again into the glorious light and true liberty—the glorious light and true liberty—the "chaste indecency," as Victor Hugo would be fikely to style it—of garments the thinness of whose texture is more than matched by the abbreviation of their proportions. This second stage follows naturally upon theather though ollows naturally upon the other, though t a somewhat long distance, and may e properly designated as the FAREWELL OF THE FIG LEAVES." "FAREWELL OF THE FIG LEAVES."
There are two forms in which this shameless exposure has been gradually increasing, until one would be glad to believe that it had culminated: in "society." more or less respectable in all other regards, and in the demi-mode, and that approach to it represented in the broader description of public amuse-ments. The first manifests itself in the ball-room with the boxes of the opera

come to think that Pauline Borghese (Bonaparte) was more witty than wicked when she responded to the anxious inquirer how she could have sat unrobed to Canova for her full length statue, without "feeling very uncomfortable"—"Why, the room was warm; we had a fire in it." You have been 'educated up," in sort, to that point at which you do not quite know when you are decently dressed, or when the reverse, so that there is only the requisite amount expended on your silks, velvets, laces and jewelry.

There are some who make such exposures (rarely, and under partial composures (rarely, and under partial com-

mount expended on your silks, velvets, laces and jewelry.

There are some who make such exposures (rarely, and under partial compulsion) who do not quite forget the impropriety, or lose the blush of shame which belongs to the cheek of modesty, however outraged. Listen to some of them, speaking of the Czar's ball at the Tuilleries, during the Paris festivities of the past summer, and think how much or how little some of the displays of the Western world are transcended.

"But I must pause here again to make an explanation, covering, or, perhaps, the opposite—others than the Empress," asys the lady, in a recently published volume of French experience. "I have spoken of her as being "VERY DECOLLETE.

"There is no occasion of repeating the terms for each of the female notabilities present, though I might do so with propriety for most of them—all, certainly, except the very young. Very docolleto does not express the whole fact at all with the Empress. She had about four inches of waist above the belt. She was, to use plain words, half naked. So were her guests; so were her maids of-honor; we were all more or less half naked. Either I should not much have ared to have my husband see me at that juncture, or I should preferred to have him see me only."

There is a dash of merry mischief in this brief description, calculated to soften the humiliation of the fact recorded; but sweep away that glamour, and what a startling picture is presented to the eyes! The women of half the royal families in Europe, and the families of every European land, with many Americans scattered among them—some three hundred in all—literally undressed, as if for inspection, before five hundred male inspectors! Not only an opportunity given to examine and comment upon the water of the velevats and elaborate shaping of the satins, but the shape, texture, and all the sacred details of person at the very casual disclosure of which to one pair of eyes, and those belonging to lover or husband, the truly modestwoman would intered the sacred details of

lights of a ball-room, royal revenge, to the extent of death, would not have been considered unduly severe. An imbeen considered unduly severe. An im-perial and royal orgie, in that regard not a whit less shameless than some of hose which have made the Moulin Ronge, and other resorts of the denizens of the Quartiers Latin and Breda, infamously known over the whole world for their indiscriminateness.

Can any thing in America match this, so reprehensible in France? If there were nothing here equalling this, or so nearly approaching that not even one of Lady Godiva's hairs could mark the difference, this paper would never have been written. The humilisting truth is that many of the feetborele place of is, that many of the fashionable balls of the winter just closing, and of the season preceding it, have only lacked the splendor of the Czar's ball at the Tuilleries to entitle them to equal notice. All the disgusting, all the independent for the control of the control of

cent features have been there in due prominence. Mothers and their daughters have vied with each other in the "economy" of trying how little material would serve for the upper end of the robe, so as lo leave no deficiency at the lower; vied, too (0, double shame!) in wanton exposures which should have made either disown the other. Husbands have expostulated ted, or, growing careless and, so to speak, "case-hardened," ceased to see what others saw only too well. Lovers and prospective husbands have either grieved at demeanor which promised so much of ill and so little of good for the future, or been lured by those who should have been the very last to tempt them toward a certain flower-bordered byss, too well-known to need naming. And fashionable libertines have of pared notes, jested coarsely, made bets whether Mrs. B—— did or did not drs. B—— did or did not more magnificently than diss F—; doubted and prepared to ssault a few hundreds of purities that they would otherwise have no more they would otherwise nave no more thought of suspecting than the honor of their own mothers, and gone from the "exhibitions" greatly strengthened for the great work of keeping down fallen womanhood, while adding to its sorrowful number. And around the young girls thus tempted and tempting, meanwhile has been falling barrier after barrier of modesty, if not of purity, never again to be erected by any hand less mighty than that of the Maker, the problem of the Maker. through heavy affliction. They have seen their elders setting the bad example; they have learned to seek for general admiration in the cheapest way, they have given up their first blushes, and come to endure, without a pang, and almost with pleasure, exposures that once would have crazed them with that once would have crazed them with shame and terror; they have sacrificed at this most hollow and un worthy altar, the first fruits—the dearest, purest and best fruits of girlhood.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

Not only in the ball-room, as has been already said. No frequenter of the opera but realizes how the boxes have gradually changed from being favorable positions for seeing and hearing the work presented upon the stage, to be mere frames, in which a certain amount of femiling attractiveness and male of feminine attractiveness and male magnificence could be exhibited With the male inanity, or even with the rouged and over-dressed female ugliness there so often shown, without the least suspicion on the part of the victims of the effect they are really producing, we have nothing to do in the presen in

be expected to blush rosy-red in any stage of society not yet "educated up" dinging victim.

To the modern standard! Degradations yoluntarily assumed, in the wanton exposure to unnumbered eyes of that for the mere attempt to glance at which elsewhere than under the blazing waxing that confine, with Eve denuded above the mere attempt to glance at which if Newark originates something before lights of a ball-room, royal revenge, to which the pen falters in very horror—a lights of death. would not have

by the lady and below by the danseuse,
if Newark originates something before
which the pen falters in very horror—as
eset whose last rag of clothing falls
with the last ray of reason? What
marvel that our news' stands are loadif dwith new pictorial fungl, their speciality and whole dependence for sale
being pictures of women, only not
wholly nude, when a film of clothing
if can seem to make them worse? And
how long-will it be, at the present rate
of progress, before that spectacle is represented in another shape, which France
saw at one of the principal churches of
Paris, in the wildest hour of the Reign
of Terror—modesty, purity, decency,
all dethroned, and a naked courtesan,
set up and worshiped as the true cynosure for human eyes, and the proper
substitute for an outlived and exploded
God?

Miscellaueous. THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

Iow Far the Civil Tenure Bill Applies to the President's Secretaries.

to the President's Secretaries.

From the Congressional Globe of January 11, and February 7 and 20, 1867, we select portions of the debate upon the tenure-of-office bill, which will prove very interesting to our readers at this time.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, a member of the committee having the bill in charge, said: It did seem to the committee, after a grea

It did seem to the committee, after a great deal of consultation and reflection, that it was right and just that the Chief Executive of the nation, in selecting these named secretaries who, by law and by the practice of the country, and officers analogous to whom by the practice of all other countries, are the confidential advisers of the Executive respecting the administration of all his departments, should be persons who were personally agreeable to him, in whom he could place entire confidence and reliance, and that whenever it should seem to him that the state of relations between him and any of them had become so as to render this relation of confidence and trust and personal esteem inharmonious, he should in such case be allowed to dispense with the sercase be allowed to disp ense with th vices of that officer in vacation, and have some other person act in his stead. We thought that so much discretion, so much confidence, so much respect, ought to be be thought that so much discretion, so much confidence, so much respect, ought to be properly attributed to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. It may happen that at some particular time—some people may suppose that it has happened now—the Chief Magistrate, for the time being, ought not to be invested with such powers; but the committee have recommended the adoption of this rule respecting the tenure of officers as a permanent and systematic, and, as they believe, an appropriate regulation of the Government for all administrations, and for all time; and it did appear to them

Government for all administrations, and for all time; and it did appear to them (whether the reason may commend itself to the Senate or not) that it was just to the Executive, and, on the whole, best for the interests of the nation, that he should be allowed during a recess of the Senate to change his confidential advisers if it should

change his confidential advisers if it should appear to him to be fit, subject to that general responsibility which every officer must be held to the public and to the Senate when they meet again. That was the reason of the committee.

Mr. Williams, who prepared the original bill, said:

I prepared the original bill in this case, which contains in different words the exception contained in the amendment reported by the committee. I do not regard the exception as of any great practical consequence, because I suppose if the President and any head of a department should diagree so as to make their relations unpleasant, and the President should signify a desire that that head of a departmen

ras in accordance with the spirit of the bill and the only one on which we could agree. So far as I was concerned, I would rather have receded entirely from the position taken by the Senate than to have lost the bill, for I consider the bill of great value, and I un vorce are the total terms of the control of the senate that the s am very anxious to see it pass.

Mr. Sherman said:

I agree to the report of the conference committee with a good deal of reluctance. The Senafe had by two deliberate votes dealared its purpose not to make the duration of the Cabinet officers fixed by any time, but that they should hold their offices at the pleasure of the President; and that was the original design in the creation of their offices; but the general purpose of this bill is so very important, it establishes so salutary a raform that I thought tought not to be en dangered by a dispute on a collateral question. The House conferees and the House by two votes were very tenscious upon the subject, and there seemed to be a probability that the bill would be lost upon a question by two voices were very tenacious upon the subject, and there seemed to be a probability that the bill would be lost upon a question that was collateral and unimportant I take it that no case can arise, or is likely to arise, where a Cabinet Minister will attempt to hold on to his office after his chief desires his removed. I can see well-reserved. hold on to his office after his chief desires his removal. I can scarcely conceive of such a case. I think that no gentleman, no man with any sense of honor, would hold a position as a Cabinet officer after his chief desired his removal, and therefore the slightest intimation on the part of the President would always secure the resignation of a Cabinet officer. For this reason I do not wish to jeopardize this bill by an unimportant and collateral question.

Upon the question whether the provision in the bill which the Radical Senate had so strenuously opposed did or did not prevent

in the bill which the reament senate man so stremuously opposed did or did not prevent the President from removing those Cabinet Ministers who had been appointed by him, fr. Sherman said: That the Senate had no such purpose is hown by its vote twice to make this exshown by its vote twice to make this ex-ception. That this provision does not ap-oly to the present case is shown by the fact ply to the present case is shown by the fact that its language is so framed as not to apply to the present President. The Senator (Mr. Hendricks) showed that himself, and argues truly that it would not prevent the present President from removing the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of State. And if I supposed that either of these gentlemen was so wanting in manhood, in honor, as to hold his place after the politest intimation by the President of the United States that his services were no longer needed, I certainly, as a Senator, would consent to his removal at any time, and so would we all.

any time, and so would we all. Notwithstanding all that has been writ-Notwithstanding all that has been written on this subject and the many plans which have been proposed as a solution of the problem, no plan yet suggested seems to have been accepted by the public as satisfactory or as fully meeting the case, which, all who think carefully and intelligently on the subject, feel and admit is involved with many complications and difficulties. I trust, therefore, that the present effort to point to a way out of this labyrinth will not be regarded as presumptuous or untimely. one or untimely.

There are conflicting interests to be con sidered, and, if possible, reconciled. How to accomplish this and preserve intact the national faith and honor presents the real

national faith and honor presents the real difficulty. It must be gratifying to every true man that not one of the many who have written and spoken on this subject has (so far as the writer has observed) advocated repudiation. Nor has any voice come up from the people favoring in the slightest degree such a mode of relief. On the contrary, writers, speakers and people regard the preservation of the national faith and honor as of the first importance and to be kept steadily in view in any adjustment which may be made of our financial difficulties. True, there is a wide diversity of views as to what is demanded by a proper regard for the national faith and honor, and on that point there is room for

ment. The risk manufestibuted in the ballow, which can be a compared to the present in the ballow of the present in the ballow of the present in the ballow of the ballow

And the second s

corne is the fact that it bears unequally upon the people. By the mistaken and short-sighted policy of Congress, the bonds of the United States were exempted from State and municipal taxation. The amount-of United States bonds held by citizens of the United States represents that that smart States represents just that amount capital of the country; and that

of the capital of the country; and that amount, very large in the aggregate, probably not less than twelve hundred millions, being exempt from taxation, reduces to that extent the basis of taxation and necessarily increases the ratio of taxation, thus compelling the non-bondholder to bear the bondholder's just share of the expenses of government. A man may own half a million in United States bonds and live in a town the whole taxable property of which does not exceed five millions of dollars. Upon this basis a tax of two per cent. may be not exceed five millions of collars. Upon this basis a tax of two per cent. may be necessary to furnish means sufficient to meet the expenses of the corporation.—Now although the bondholder enjoys all of the protection and advantages which everyother citizen of the town enjoys, he does no or is not required by law to contribute on cent to its funds, notwithstanding the facthat he represents one-tenth of the entire wealth of the town. The other citizens have to carry his share of the burthen on their course. to carry his share of the burthen on the own backs: This I conceive to be wron in principle and contrary to the spirit of or republican institutions, which demands to

all capital, shall bear lequal its share of it public burthens. Another evil may be mer tioned, as growing out of the exemption of the United States bonds from taxation. I greatly embarrasses and retards the prosecution of the various public enterprise which have to depend in part upon the us of credit for their construction, by compelling these concerned on them to compel. ing those engaged on them to pay mi rates of interest on the money they bot And this is no small matter when we

rates[of] interest on the money they borrow. And this is no small matter when we consider the magnitude and importance of the interests affected by it. But as the bonds have been issued with this exemption attached to them, good faith requires that it shall not be interfered with. The only remedy for these evils is for the Government to pay off the bonds in the manner provided for by the laws under which they were issued, or exchange them, at the option of the holder, for other bonds more in accordance with sound political economy and a wise policy. But it is objected to this view, that if accepted and acted upon the amount of irredeemable currency it would set afloat would so unsettle values and disturb the business of the country and delay the return to a specie basis to a period so remote that the remedy would cause greater evils than those complained of. Well, it oftentimes happens that a person suffering from disease has to be made worse before the malady can be cured. And so, somethe malady can be cured. And so times with the body politic. But I apply hend that the fears expressed in the obje

hend that the lears expressed in the objection are to a large extent groundless.

If it were authoritatively fixed that all of the United States bonds which have been issued since February, 1862, and which do not contain a stipulation that the principal shall be paid in coin, will be paid at maturity, in "lawful money" of the United States, and at the same time a law were passed authorizing the issue of bonds payable after twenty, thirty or forty years, at the pleasure of the government, not exempt from equal taxation, bearing, say four per cent. Interest, principal and interest payable in coin of present standard weight and fineness, and exchangeable at par for any of the United States bonds now outstanding, and for United States notes; making ample of the United States notes; making amp provision for the prompt payment of nterest, and providing also that the per cent. per annum interest thus saved to the country (which would amount to near)

the country (which would amount to nearly forty millions of dollars) should be sacredly set apart as a Sinking Fund and used exclusively for the reduction of the national debt, the exchanges would be effected so rapidly after the maturity of the present bonds, that at no time would the volume of United States notes in circulation greatly exceed the legitimate wants of the commerce, trade and industry of the country. The surplus of currency, if any, would be absorbed in bonds. And more especially would this be the case if provision were absorbed in bonds. And more especially would this be the case if provision were made for the legal enforcement of contracts based upon coin payments. The disturbance to the business of the country, even if severe for a while, would be but transient. Every one would feel that the crisis had been passed, and with a lightened burden and buoyant hopes would need to the but transient.

tion of realizing their hopes at no distant day.

It is further objected to the payment of the bonds with "lawful money," that the United States notes are not dollars nor the equivalent of dollars, but simply promises to pay dollars; and that to claim the right to pay a bond calling for dollars, bearing interest and payable at a time fixed, with other promises to pay dollars, not bearing to pay a bond calling for dollars, bearing interest and payable at a time fixed, with other promises to pay dollars, not bearing interest and payable at no definite time, is simply absurd. This objection is more specious than sound. It will be observed that the whole force of it lies in the form of the legal tender notes. By reference to the laws which authorized the issue of United States notes, and make them lawful money and a legal tender, it will be found that it was left to the Secretary of the Treasury to determine the form of the notes. The law gives them their character and attributes: the Secretary of the Treasury gave to them their form, and the mere matter of form cannot change, nor in any way modify the qualities given to them they by the law. The form of the notes is merely an incident—a different form might have been adopted. For instance, they might have read "Ten dollars lawful money of the United States, receivable for all debts, &c., and a legal tender for all debts, public and private, in the United States, except," &c., and have been signed by the Register of the Treasury and impressed with the United States seal, yet the notes would have possessed essentially the same attributes they now have, nothing more—nothing less. The objection, therefore, is a mere sophism, and cannot be sustained.

It is also objected to the payment of the

fore, is a mere sophism, and cannot be sustained.

It is also objected to the payment of the bonds with "lawful money" that it would involve the necessity of issuing a greater amount of United States notes than four hundred millions of dollars, to which amount the laws authorizing their issue and making them lawful money and legal tender expressly limit them; that to remove that limit and increase the amount in circulation, thereby reducing their value, would be an act of bad faith, and therefore inadmissible.

News Items, The Mississippi river is open at Burling Miss. Kellogg is visiting Floren New York city has twenty-one daily po

New York has tomatoes at four dollars peck. Expensive pecking. There were two hundred and sixty-five interments in Philadelphia last week. A lady principal of a school for girls in St. Louis receives an annual salary of \$2,-One hundred Germans have settled in South Carolina, about twenty-four miles from Columbia.

over \$10,000 have been subscribed to-wards building a new Episcopal church in Bloomsburg.

Wm. W. Selfridge, Esq., has been ap-pointed Notary Public for Northampton county, to reside at Bethlehem. Samuel J. Butterfield, of Erie, has been ppoined engrossing clerk, in the United States Senate. General Lee has completed the manu-cript of his long meditated memoir o Light Horse Harry." The aggregate receipts of the parailway lines in Philadelphia for the 867, were \$2, 923,779 59.

It is stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio anal will be open for navige H. M. Albright, Secretary and Treasure of the East Pennsylvania R. R., died a of the East Pennsylvania R. R., died at Alken, S. C., on Saturday. Louis Schaffer, Cashier of the Milwaukee ounty Bank, committed suicide by shoot-g himself on the 9th inst.

The daily receipts of Wheat at Milwau-kee since February 1, have averaged 14,000 West Point has furnished twenty-six col-ege presidents and thirty-five railroad pre-Dr. James Wade, a brother of Senator Wade, a citizen of West Troy, N. Y., died on Friday last. It is stated that Congressman Morrissey has gone to the Arkansas hot springs to get rid of rheumatism.

A tax title question, having been in liti-gation 48 years in an Ohio court, has just After three trials for the murder of Mary reary, in Boston, McAvena was yesterday ilscharged from custody. The Maine Legislature, just adjourned passed 827 acts and 101 resolves, against 30 cts and 107 resolves last year. The liquor law is enforced at Honolulu A. Portugueso victualler, for selling liquo to a native, was fined \$500. The Great thaw of the last few days he

reated a great freshet in the creeks ivers in the vicinity of Buffalo. An English magazine estimates the ar nual money transactions of Wall st New York, at \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000. General James B. Stedman has be chosen one of the delegates at large fro Louisiana to the National Democratic Co From 1800 to 1812, the winters were remarkably cold, particularly the latter, it ussia, which proved so disastrous to the control of the cont

Madison county, Iowa, has over 30,00 sheep, and the woolen mill at Wintershas manufactured 40,000 pounds of the woolen and the woolen manufactured 40,000 pounds of the woolen and the woolen manufactured 40,000 pounds of the woolen and the woolen manufactured with the woolen mill at which we would will be with the woolen mill at which was a supplied to the woolen mill at which we would will be with the woolen mill at which we would will be with the woolen mill at which we would will be with the woolen mill at which we would roduced by them The Funding act of 1867 has put the price of the 6 per cent loans of this state up to 108 equal to those of the bonds of any othe State paying interest in legal currency. The people of South Danvers, Mass., have voted to change the name of their town to Peabody, in honor of its illustrious bene

An lochouse in Woburn, Mass., the property of the Boston Ice Company was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is \$25,000. Mrs. F. Noyes, of Amesbury, Mass., recently killed a Brahma rooster which ha thirteen nickel cents in his crop, two two cent pieces and other indigestible artices. The wife of Mr. S. F. Clay, of Waterville Me., died very suddenly on Thursday of last week. Mr. Clay is on a stumping tour

The United States soldiers of Company B, Fifth Cavalry, were killed on Monday in an encounter with illicit distillers in Clayborn County, East Tennessee. Gov. Brownlow has appointed James Summer Commissioner of Claims for David-son County, and H. W. Key for Summer County, Tenn., both colored men. Michigan has 144 newspapers, of which 73 are Republican, and 37 Democratic. All are printed in English with the exception of 5 in Dutch and 3 in German. *Three-fourths of the town of Jefferson, Texas, was burned on the 3d inst. Fifty or sixty stores were destroyed and 700 bales of cotton. Loss, \$400,000. of cotton. Loss, \$400,000."
Mr. John Norris, 96 years of age, died in Urbana, Ohio, on Monday of last week, and on Thursday his widow, aged 88, followed him. They had been married 58 years.
The safe in the Court House at Murfressboro, Ill., was blown open on Monday night last, and \$6,000 in greenbacks and a large quantity of county bonds stolen.

Bussia recruited 102, 260 man, during the

large quantity of county bonds stolen.

Russia recruited 102,260 men during the month of January, of whem less than 9000 could read and write. Poland furnished one-tenth of the whole number added to the army.

Prof. Loomis, of Yale College, states that this winter has been the coldest, in New Haven, of any in ninety years, excepting the winter of 1835-6, which was one degree colder. colder.

Albert D. Hager, of Proctorville, Vt., the State geologist, recently skinned and stuffed a large bald eagle, in whose crop he found a plees of halter chain twenty-four and a half inches long.

Many of the botels of Pithole, this State, built during her palmy days have been pulled down and moved. The Bonta House, built at an expense of \$80,000, was recently sold for \$5,000.

soid for \$5,000.

There is a great freshet in Bock river. The ice has carried away the new bridge at Dixon, Ill. Much damage is also being done at Sterling and other points along the stream. During the siege of vicksburg it is reported that two balls—one a Minie and the other from a Beigian rifle—fired from opposite points, met in mid air, and were almost completely welded together.

The supply of prairie furs will be smaller than usual this year. The buffalo robe "crop" has been only one-half the quantity that is generally hunted up (or down) for the market.

A women usual Marshay was a research.

the market.

A woman named Morrison was arrested in Toronto, on Sunday, on suspicion of poisoning her husband and three children. One of the children is dead and the others are not expected to secover. are not expected to secover.

A large fire occurred in Rockland, Me., on the 8th inst., by which \$20,000 worth of sheds, lime and materials were descroyed, belonging to Cornelius Hannahan, J. W. Soule and Warren. Insurance \$5,000. belonging to Cornelius Hannahan, J. W. Soule and Warren. Insurance \$5,000. A man in San Francisco attempted to shoot a fellow who had thrown vitrol on a lady with whom he was walking. The vitrol-thrower escaped, but the injured man was fined \$500 for shooting in the streets.

Connecticut is said to be, in proportion to its population, the richest State in the Union; the average property of every inhabitant is over \$500, which is about one hundred dollars higher than the average in the State next highest—Rhode Island.

The medal ordered by the Wisconsin Legislature of 1867 to be presented to Cyrus W. Field thus just been received at Madison. It is of solid gold and cost \$1,000, and is inscribed, "To Cyrus W. Field, the original progenitor of the Atlantic cable,"

At the Louisville Theater, Monday night, Edwin Hanlon, of the Hanlon Brothers troupe of gymnasts, while making an evolution on the horizontal bar, fell heavily upon the stage, dislocating his arm and badly bruising his head.

Very little is being done in the way of

badly bruising his head.

Very little is being done in the way of coinage of money at the Government mints, except, however, in producing coppers and nickels. During the month of february, at the Philadelphia mint, the coinage was as follows: Gold, \$168,631 05; silver, \$50,006 10; copper and nickel, \$165,700.

Advices received from South America announce that the cholera is making terrible ravages in the Argentine Confederation. At Buones Ayres much indignation is expressed at the cowardice of the physicians and people, in flying from the country. In Cordova the victims number seven thousand.

A legislative committee has been inves-

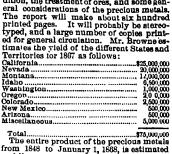
try. In Cordova the victims number seven thousand.

A legislative committee has been investigating the affairs of the Quartermastergeneral of Rhode Island, and reports that the State has been cheated out of over \$4,000 since October last, by partics connected with the office, who have, however, made restitution. It is intimated that similar practices have been going on since 1805. practices have been going on since 1865.

In Spring, Crawford county, on the 10th ult., a gentleman upwards of eighty years old was married to a lady over seventy. The chances of the happy couple celebrating their golden wedding being regarded as rather uncertain, they will probably take advantage of the latest novelty and celebrate their sugar wedding, which occurs just thirty days after the first ceremony. thirty days after the first ceremony.

Jucob Creswell, Esq., died at his residence, in Cassville, Huntingdon county, on Sunday of last week, of paralysis. Mr. Cresswell was a candidate for Surveyor General at the late Democratic Convention, and was balloted for several times, his death not being known. In 1854 he was an independent candidate for Congress in that district. Mr. C. was an experienced surveyor, and a gentleman of extensive reading and information. He was near 70 years veyor, and a gentleman of extensive reading and information. He was near 70 years of age.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the report of J. Ross Browne, on the mineral resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. This work has been in progress for upwards of a year, and embraces a complete summary of everything essential to a correct understanding of our great mining interests, including the geological formatien of the mineral belts, the number of mines in operation, their yield and condition, the treatment of ores, and some general considerations of the precious metals. Ball Hughes, the sculptor, died in Boston on Thursday:



PART OF ADVENCED BY BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS, \$12 a year pe quare of ten lines; \$6 per year for each ad-ditional square.

SPECIAL NOTICES preceding marr-deaths, 10 cents per line for first and 5 cents for every subsequent is

Ingal And other college.
Executors offices.
Andministrators notices.
Antigrees notices.
Auditors notices.
Other "Notices," ten lines, or less three times.

Total.

The entire product of the precfrom 1848 to January 1, 1868, as follows:

'alliornia.

Montana. New Mexico and Arizona

or land suitable for cultivation is much larger than was originally supposed. Important results are anticipated from the opinions upon the subject, and also of the fact that's change has been made that General Howard has #irually continued the Freedmen's Bureau in the Border States, notwithstanding the order closing its operations there, the Conservative Republicans and Grant men are agitated lest the Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs should be completion of the Pacific Raliroad. The miscellaneous minerals of the Pacific alliroad. The miscellaneous minerals of the Pacific alliroad the miscellaneous minerals of the Pacific alliroad. The miscellaneous minerals of the Copper mining is in a depressed condition; also quickstiver. The report embraces detailed desoriptions of the mineral resources of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montaua, Idaho, Washington Territory, and Oregon. Interests in Europe, Mexico, South America, Australia and British Columbia.

Moofland's German Bitters. HOOFLAND'S GERHA

AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. The Great Remidies for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are aedicinally termed, Hatracis) of Roots, lerbs, and Barks, Hashing a proparion, highly concentrated, and entirely free om alcoholic admixture of any kin. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of demia rus Kum, Orange, &c., making one of the noted pleasant and agreeable remedies ever idered to the public. Those preferring a Medicine free from Alco-olic admixture, will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the containing the conta

comes anoted, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the folowing diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Erucations,

Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach,

Swimming of the Stomach,

Swimming of the Heathing, Fullering at the Pit of the Stomach,

Swimming of the Stomach,

Swimming of the Heathing, Fullering at the Pit of the Stomach,

Sufficial Herstin or Sufficient of Sufficient Breathing, Fullering at the Pit of the Stomach, Denning or Sufficient of the Stomach, Denning of Sufficient of the Stomach, Denning of the Stin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of spirits. The suiferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remody for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, is skilfully compounded, is tree from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a recutation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADRLPHIA, PA. Twenty-two years since they were first introdu-d into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefitted suiforning humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver complaint, Jaundice, Dysepsia, Chronic or Nervous Diarrices P. Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever

dered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever PRO-VRATION OF THE SYNTEM, Induced by Syere Labor, Hard.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in auch cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strongthened, food is soloyed, the stomach could be soloyed, the stomach yellow the second soloyed the stomach could be soloyed and nervons invalid becomes a strong and necture yellow, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their remain orms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

It is a well-entablished fact that fully one-halt of the lemme portion of our population understoom in the on 10-y ment of good in the stomach portion of our population understoom in the on 10-y ment of good in energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetito, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will oure every case of MAR-ASMUS without fall.

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 observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS. TESTIMONIALS.
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Juttice of the supreme Court of Pa., writes
Philadelphia, Maron 18, 1857.
"I find 'Hoofland's German Blitters' is agood
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. WOODWAED.' HON. JAMEN THOMPSON,
Judge of the Eviption Court of Pennsylvania,
"I consider 'Hodiand's German Mitte s' a
paluable medicine locase of attacks of indigestion of Dysepsia. I can certify this from my
experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES TROMPSON."

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. P. FROM IREV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. I. Patter of the Tenth Engited Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson—Dear sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, 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. Hoodand's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general ters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debtility of the system, and especially for Low Complaint, it is a cafe and culcular preparation in some cases it may fail; but usually, I don't not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes, petitilly,

Eighth, below Coates St.

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL. Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphic I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofitand's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most value be tonic, to all was are substring from generated the control of the control CAUTION

Hondand's German Remedies are countar-feited. See that the D signature of C, M, JAUKHON is on the D wrapper of each bot-tle. All others are counterfeit. Principal Office and Manufactory at the Ger-man Medicine Store, No. 31 AROH Street, CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co. PRIORS