OFFICE-SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE Miscellaneous.

Corry O'Lanus on Impeachment. Corry O'Lanus on Impeachment.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1868.

DEAR EAGLE:—Perhaps you will be surprised to hear that I am here. I kept it quiet and requested the correspondents not to mention my arrival, for fear of agitating the country too much. As soon as the news of impeachment was fiashed over the astonished country, I made up my mind, packed my valise, took an affectionateleaye of Mrs. O'Lanus and the children, and started for Washington.

Office-seekers who come to Washington don't know whether to apply to Andy Johnson or Ben Wade.

I have seen both.

They are both confident and cheerful.

They are both confluent and cheeful. Secretary Stanton is in a state of slege. The operations are conducted by Genral Thomas, who threatens to move on its works with a que varranto.

Stanton sits in his office night and day with a revolver in each hand, a bull dog under his chair, and a bottle of Bourbon on the table to keep his cour-

dog under his chair, and a bottle of Bourbon on the table to keep his courage up.

He don't eat anything for fear of being polsoned.

He hasn't slept for a week.

Stanton's allies tried a diversion in his favor, and temporarily drove Thomas back on the Supreme Court. But the atmosphere of a court room being unhealthy to Radicals, they had to fall back. Thomas railled and Stanton is as loosely invested as ever.

Congress is being backed up on all sides.

Besides the offer of Governor Geary of the militia who stuck so bravely to proposed the suprementation of their husbands' weaknesses; and I said with an air of concern, "You must go back for it." He stood for a moment irresolute. For wife or baby the militia who stuck so bravely to go the militia who

ing prisonest.

Bistatows and temporarily drove
in the favor, and temporarily drove
in the favor of the f House sit with closed doors-on account f the coolness of the weather.

of the coolness of the weather.
Thad. Stevens is still very feeble.
He, has to be supported by a chair when he sits down.
He is not able to hold his head up.
Still he works night and day at the articles of impeachment. A few of them have leaked out through the key hole.

Andy Johnson is to be impeached on the following charges:
For being Andy Johnson.
For aggregating Congress by refer

For aggravating Congress by referring to an obsolete document, known asithe Constitution of the United States. For insisting that the Union has not For asserting that a white man is as good as a colored man.

For maintaining that the President has a right to exercise powers conferred upon the office by the aforesaid Con-stitution. Because Alabama didn't swallow the

black draught of the Radical Constitu-tion.

For violalating the law against cruel-ty to animals, in trying to kick a dirty dog out of the War Office.

The Radicals have made more his-tory since they have had charge of the Government than any other party since the old Revolutionary chaps who kicked up a row about a tea tax.

They have had a civil war, a martyr lied up the biggest national debt ever eard of, and now they are prepared to lind up with impeachment and revo-

They are a lively party now, say what you will, and as long as the people will stand the expense they will give them plenty of excitement for their money. The Hon. D. Barnes spoke on im-

SIEGE OF STANTON

still progresses. Thomas has invested him very closely. After receiving Sumner's note re-questing him to "stick," Stanton had the seat of his pantaloons tacked to his chair, so that he couldn't be lifted out of it in case the office is carried by as-Supt. John A. Kennedy's nitro-gly-cerine dispatch caused a thrill of con-sternation. sternation.

Every member of the House looks carefully under his chair before sitting down to see whether he has been mined. Not a single member has yet been blown up, though some of the married ones may have been.

ones may have seen.
Every stranger who arrives at Washington is searched to see whether he has a barrel of nitro-glycerine about him.
This is an hour and a place of peril, but it is some comfort to know that Kennedy is watching over us. Geese once saved Rome; Washington

like Bulaam, may be saved by an ass.
Yours, at the post of danger,
CORRY O'LANUS.
P. S.—Another alarming dispatch has
been received from Mulberry street.
New York, Midnight (in haste.) New York, Midnight (in haste.)
To Congress.—A man was seen about a colcoke this afternoon purchasing a jack-knife in a hardware store in the Bowery. A detective traced the fellow to the Jersey. City ferry, where, not having three cents about him to pay his ferriage, and the ferry-master, who is no doubta copperhead and a sympathizer with Johnson, refusing to recognize his authority, the officer was obliged to give up the pursuit. This man is supposed to be on his way to Washington for the purpose of Assassinating Congress. Look out for him; he wears an overcost and side whiskers, and his boots are rights and lefts. Why we Stopped the Joan of Arc.

Why we stopped the Joan of Arc.

The last day had come, and the Joan of Arc was to leave Table Bay at two o'clock in the afternoon. The captain made a hasty breakfast, and beforeleaving the hotel asked us to haveluncheon on board, and see the last of the old ship,—an invitation we very gladly accepted. A large four-cared private boat was kindly placed at our disposal by a gest variety of names, viz. The Greeks had bells, for they have been called by both ancients and modern ship and see the last of the captain and accepted. A large four-cared private boat was kindly placed at our disposal by a gest variety of names, viz. The Greeks had bells, for at Atheus gentleman at Cape Town, and after a pleasant row in the bay we found ourselves once again on the fine, broad quarter-deck of the Joan of Arc.

It seemed like returning home; and as all the pleasant memories of the past six weeks rushed to my mind, I could not help wishing that Calcutta and not Cape Town had been our destination. We had a capital lunch, soon after which the captain came to tell us they were going to weigh anchor, and to escort me to the side, where our boat was waiting to take us ashore. I pass over the parting with our friends. Those who have never made a long seavoyage would most likely wonder at the feelings of intimacy and friendship with which we regarded some of those who, but a few weeks before, had been stran-WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1868.

DEAR EAGLE:—Perhaps you will be urprised to hear that I am here. I top tit quiet and requested the correspondents not to menion my arrival, for ear of agitating the country too much. As soon as the news of impeachment was flashed over the astonished country. I made up my mind, packed my valies, took an affectionateleave of Mrs. O'Lanis and the children, and started for Washington.

The situation at the National Capitol sexpected to arrive, but was frewholes expected to arrive, but was frewholes expected to arrive, but was frewholes the fine that a capital lunch, soon after which the capital came to tell us they were going to weigh anchor, and to

houses of Cape Town with unreasonable aversion.

We had nearly reached the shore, when my husband looked around the boat as if he missed something.

"What is it?" I asked.

"I don't see my umbrella," was the answer. "I gave it to you, did I not? on board ship; and I don't remember seeing it afterwards."

"Yes, I had it," I returned after a moment's thought; "I must have left it in the captain's cabin when I was consoling poor Miss Green."

was on the ship's bridge, and remain in consultation with him. Evidently they

was on the salp's bridge, and remain in consultation with him. Evidently they were considering the propriety of stopping the vessel. The captain shook his head,—the chief officer expostulated—the passengers' excitement increased. But we have gained the day,—the graceful movements of the vessel became slower and slower, and we were soon enabled to run under the accommodation ladder, which had not yet been holsted in, and from the bottom of which our friend the chief officer inquired, amidst a breathless silence, what we wanted. My husband's answer elicited a shout of laughter from those near enough to hear it; and the officer sprang up the ladder to go in search of the missing property, when a stern voice from the bridge called,—
"Mr. Easy!"
"Yes, sir."

'What's the matter?"

"What's the matter?"
"Captain Lomax's umbrella, sir; says he left it in your cabin, sir."
"His what, sir?"
"Umbrella, sir."
"Well, I am d—d!" returned the captain, as he took in all the enormity of our behavior. "Give her steam!" he shouted, but too late to prevent the rescue of the cherished article, which at that moment was dropped into its owner's hands by one of the sailors.
With a last cheer from our friends on board, and reiterated good wishes on both sides, we parted again, and once both sides, we parted again, and once for all, with the good old ship, which steamed slowly out of Table Bay, con-tinued its stately course to the shores

Rats. stand the expense they will give them plenty of excitement for their money. The Hon. D. Barnes spoke on impeachment.

The Hon. P. Malloy Robinson was not on hand, consequently we missed hearing what effect impeachment will have on Ireland.

Many rumors are alloat, which are more or less reliable—generally less.

There was a report that the Hon. John Morrissey had introduced a compromise bill to settle the difficulty in a straightforward and artistic manner. Andy Johnson to fight Ben. Wade for the Presidency at catch weights, in the rotunds of the Capitol, according to the rules of the P. R.

That the Speaker had ruled the motion out of order, when the Hon. John said if Colfax would come down on the floor he'd mash him.

On which the Hon. J. M. was called to order by Gen. Banks and arraigned at the bar of the House until he treated the members around, the Sergeant-at-Arms fetching in the champagne.

On referring to the Congressional Globe I find no mention of any such proceedings.

The Siege of Stanton

Still progresses. Thomas has invested. There were no rate in California be-

said, there is not a black rat in Paristhe race there having been killed out by
the browner animal. This species was
widely known all over the United States.
The ravages of the rats of both species
are enormous. How they can be got rid
of is a question worthy the attention of
the legislators. Such vermin, if possible, ought to be exterminated; a rat, no
matter how domesticated he may be,
having no more right to live in a civilized community than a wolf or a wildcat.

Catholics in America. Catholics in America.

The Catholic Almanac for 1868, published in New York, gives some statistics of the Catholic church in America. In 1860 the American Cyclopedia estimated that there were only a little over 3,000,000 Catholics in the United States adhering to their doctrines. The best Catholic authorities now declare that nearly five millions of persons belong to their denomination. In 1850 there were in Rhode Island and Connecticut only 16,000 Catholics; there are now 125,000. At the same time Pennsylvania contained 89,501, while there are at present 275,000 in the diocese at Philadelphia alone. In Illinois, there were 29,100, the and district about Chicago now alone counts 150,000. The diocese of Albanyand Buffalo have 430,000, against 126,288 in the whole State of New York in 1850; and there are 90,000 in Michigan, while in 1850 there were but 16,—122. The Catholic population in five New England States, excluding Massachusetts, numbers 198,000. In one-half of Pennylvania there are 725 5000. new England States, excluding Massa-chusetts, numbers 193,000. In one-half of Pennsylvania there are 275,000. In New York, leaving out New York city and Brooklyn, 480,000. Michigan has 108,000; Indians 105,000, Wisconsin 300,000, Towa 110,000, and part of Ohio 90,000. The Catholics in Canada num-ber shout 200,000 Church Bells.

ect of pious donations, both here and on the Continent.

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In the history of Ingulphus, we read of Turketulus, abbot of Croyland, who died 975. He caused a large bell to be made and presented to his abboy. It was called Guthlac. His successor, Egebricus, caused two large bells to be made called Bartholomew and Bettelmus; also two of a middle size named Turketulus and Taturims, and twosmall bells called Pega and Bega. When the bell Guthlac was hung along with these Ingulphus affirms that such wonderful harmony was produced, that there was no ringing in all England to equal it. Pope John XIII., A.D. 908, consecrated a very large new bell in the Lateran Church, and, and gave it the name of John. In the Roman Pontificale is a service for the baptizing of bells; and Sir Henry Spelman, in his "Glossary," v. Campana, has preserved two monkish lines on the subject of the ancient offices of bells,—
"Laudo Deum vorum, plebem voco, congrego Defunctus pioro, postem fugo, festa docoro."
Brand quotes other monkish rhymes,

supposed to have been made of brass, and a special virtue was conceived to lie in that metal. The knives used in the ancient sacrifices were always made of brass. It entered into the composition of the sacred utensils in the temples: the sound of it was supposed to put demons to flight, and witches used it in their incantations. So perhaps, we may suppose, that the ringing of bells for dying persons was connected with the reputed virtue of brass.

The ringing of bells was supposed to drive away all the evil spirits which might assail the dying person. Every one, therefore, who could in his dying moments afford to pay the large sum of money required had the largest bell rung for his soul, as it was supposed that the greater the noise the more effectual would be the ringing of the bell. For if the superstition of our ancestors did not go so far as to believe in the virtue of brass, they certainly thought that the mere noise was sufficient to drive away the evil spirits, which they believed were always hovering round the dying to make a prey of their souls. The tolling of the bell was supposed to strike them with terror. From this superstition arose the tolling of the bells at funerals; the bells being muffled for the sake of the greater solemnity. Bells were constantly rung during eclipses, and supposed to put all demons to flight. In Italy, the custom prevailed to much later date, and during great tempests the women assembled, ringing bells and beating cymbals.

Now the Passing Bell is no longer rung, but the morning after the death of any person, the bell is tolled at eight of olock, and at the end of the tolling (in Yorkshire and Dorsetshire, and probably elsewhere), nine knells are tolled for a man, and three for a child. In Somersetshire three knells are tolled for a man and only two for a woman.

The Sanctus, or Saint's Bell, was thus called because rung when the nriest

for a woman. The Sanctus, or Saint's Bell, was thus The Sanctus, or Saint's Bell, was thus called because rung when the priest came to the words of the mass." Sancte, sancte, sancte, Deus Sabaoth," that all persons who were absent might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office going on in the churches. It was usually a small bell rung by hand similar to those still in use in the Roman Catholic churches, but it was frequently placed where it might be heard farthest; in a lantern at the springing of the steeple, or in a turrett at the angle of the tower, or for the convenience of being more easily rung, within a cote or turret the tower, or for the convenience of being more easily rung, within a cote or turret between the church and the chancel, the rope in this situation falling down into the choir not far from the altar. Several of these turrets, and some with the bells in them, are still seen in our country churches, and in several churches in Somersetshire the Sanctus bell is still rung at the commencement of the service.

country churches, and in several churches in Somersetshire the Sanctus bell is still rung at the commencement of the service.

It is said that among the Greeks, bells began to be disused after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, as the latter forbade the use of bells lest their sound should disturb the repose of souls. At Bordeaux, also, we hear of the people beling deprived of their bells on account of rebellion, and when offered them again, they refused to have them, having learnt the ease and conveniency of being freed "from the constant din and jangling of bells,"

The largest bells in the world are generally stationary bells, used only for clocks to strike upon, or at the most are occasionally swung frame high, or up to the horizontal position, whereas bells rung in a peal, like our church bells, are swung completely up or raised and set with the mouth upwards, when the ringersstop between the peals. No other nation in the world ring their bells in this way, but they only half raise them and ring their chimes by the easier and less effective plan of tolling, wherein the bell swings just enough to make the clapper strike it. The only objection to our mode of ringing our bells, is not the hard work, as it is a most healthy exercise, but when the bells are very large and the tower is weak, either from decay if it is old, or poverty of construction if itis modern, the horizontal thrust of the bells is too much for it to bear.—Not that it is not safe to ring the bells, because the tower sways with them.—Stone, like everything else, is elastic to a certain extent, and many a tower has gone on vibrating for centuries without being the worse for it.

The largest bell rung in a peal in England, and probably in the world, is the tenor in the peal at Exeter, which weighs 67 cwt. The peal of bells at the Exeter Cathedral is the largest peal of bells in England, and they are, of course, very old. There are ten bells in the peal, and though the earliest date for re-casting the bells appears in the chapter book da

Exeter peal are in these proportions.

The thinness of modern bells is made still more injurious by their being made of softer and less elastic metal than the old ones. The difference in the quantity of tin does not affect the note, though it does the quality of the tone.

The tenor of a peal of eight bells ought not to weigh less than a ton, and 16 or 18 cwt. is not at all too heavy for the tenor of a peal of six bells when made of the proper thickness or note, which ought not to be lower than G or F. About 30 cwt. is the best weight for a peal of eight, and the tenor of a peal of tenbells ought not to be less than two tons, or in a peal of twelve, 3 tons. The largest peal of 6 bells is at Sherborne, where the bells are very old and famous, and they are nearly the same size and weight as the Bow bells, of which the tenor weighs above 53 cwt., and the sixth above it 2 cwt.

Two more bells were added to the peal at Sherborne in 1858, so that they have now a peal of eight bells, as well as the Sanctus bell, which bears the usual inscription, "Ave Marla, ora pro nobls;" and the Fire bell, on which are inscribed the words—

"Lord, quench this jurious fame,"

Democratic Gains in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10.—The Democrats yesterday elected Daniel Williams Mayor by fifty-eight majority. The vote was the largest ever cast. The Democrats and anti-prohibitory liquor law men have a majority in the Common Council.

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 10.—Ferguson Haines, Democrat, was re-alected Mayor of this city yesterday by 175 majority. The Democrats carry five of the seven wards.

official.

FINANCES.

Questions of finance, of debt and taxation, have harrassed all nations and perplexed statesmen in all periods. We have got to meet them surrounded with new difficulties and dangers. We do not yet know the full sum of the liquidated and unliquidated claims. The monthly statements show that it is a swelling flood, whose volume is not yet measured and whose depth is unplumbed. Our people are timused to a government which pries into every private transaction to extort tribute. They are bewildered with the train of spies, informers, and officials, always brought into

made confusion in the Republican ranks in Congress. The resolutions to pay Government bonds in gold, which was conidently must be mough forward at the beginning of the seasion, sleeps in committee-roo as and will never see the light again. Men of both parties at the West will struggle to be foremost that section.

THE GREENBACK QUESTION.

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It has been proposed to pay most of these bonds in the paper money called greenbooks, and it is claimed that this will save the bonds in the paper money called greenbooks, and it is claimed that this will save the bonds in the paper money called greenbooks, and it is claimed that this will save the bonds in the paper money called greenbooks, and it is claimed that this will save the bonds in the paper money called greenbooks, and it is claimed that this will save the bonds in the paper money called greenbooks, and it is claimed that this will save the bonds in the paper money called greenbooks, and it is claimed that this will save the bonds in the paper money called greenbooks, and it is clear that the proposal has excited alarm, not only as to the mode of payment, but as to a grow-ing feeling in favor of repudiating the woll debt. We have issues enough with the parties in power upon which we beginning a distrust that a measure so odious would endanger their payment. The next cause of this feeling is the fact that the price of the bonds, as it made from the odium of crushing taxation, give out that this is necessary to pay our debts, when, in fact, two-thirds of the money wrung from the people is wasted in corruption, or a lavished upon officials, or spent in undolding the enormous cost of our leavished upon officials, or spent in undolding the enormous cost of our leavished upon officials, or spent in undolding the enormous cost of our leavished upon officials, or spent in undolding the enormous cost of our leavished upon officials, or spent in undolding the enormous cost of our leavished upon officia

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actival with his tenne, at I, was the second of the foregree New York ages of the Second of the Seco

the skirts of explotorious general. We warn those who have gained the gratitude of the American people upon the battle-field against soiling their fame by becoming the tools of bad and artful men. There was no braver in spirit in the struggle of the revolution than that of him who won victories by his courage, whose blood sprinkled the field of battle, and who at one time was the idel of a people who now hold his memory in scorn, for he proved a raitor to liberty.

The New York correspondent of the

account of affairs at the seat of these

Philadelphia Ledger givos the following account of affairs at the seat of these wars on Saturday last:

Further developmente of a very interesting character were made to-day in the two great controversies which are at present agitating "the Church" and agitating Wall street, and, for that matter, agitating all New York—one, the finale of the Tyng case: the other, the railroad fight between Vanderblit and Drew.

First, as to the Tyng case. The admonition came off this morning, as previously announced, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth street. A dense crowd was present, and a number of policemen were on hand to keep down excitement and preserve order. After the usual morning prayer, Rev. Mr. Tyng took the position assigned to him and listened to the Bishop's admonition, which was read from printed slips. It is a lengthy document, and would occupy about two columns of the Ledger.

The Bishop, in conclusion, said; "We have feltourselves obliged to be distinct and emphatic, but we have had no wish to be severe. We have no feeling in our heart that would prompt us to be so. If there be any severity in appearance, it is the severity in which the Truth, in its application to individuals and cases, will sometimes clother itself. You will utterly mistake the whole character of these proceedings from beginning to end, the motive in which they originated, and the spirit in which they originated, and the spirit in which they bay been conducted and concluded, if you attribute them to any unkind personal feeling, or to any sinister motive connected with theological opinions or party conflict. Indeed, the judgment and temper which could ignore the plain facts and principles of this case, and ascribe all these measures to narrow personal or party passions, would be little to be envied. Should you find it consistent with your views and feeling, or to any sinister motive connected with theological opinions or party vonflict. Indeed, the judgment and temper which could ignore the plain facts and principles of t

Institution once, commencing, "On, Atmighty, who hast built thy Church on the
foundation of the Aposties and Prophets,
&c."

The Bishop, turning to Dr. Houghton,
said, with an emphatic wave of his hand,
"go on, go on."

The Rev. Dr. Tyng then ceased reading,
but remained standing.

At the conclusion of the prayer, the
Bishop pronounced the blessing. As he
was about to retire, the Rev. Dr. Tyng advanced and handed him the protest, which
the Bishop, bowing, received.

After the Bishop and clergymen had retired, an excited crowd gathered round Dr.
Tyng, Jr.; some wished him to advance to
the altar and make an address; others
wished to shake hands with him, and
others still hissed loudly.

The police officers promptly interfered,
and prevented the unseemly tumuit.

The paper above referred to states that, as
one of the counsel of the respondent, he, the
Rector of St. Georgo's, protests against the
whole proceeding, from its commencement
to its conclusion, as "false in its allegations,
unjust in its principle, uncanonical in its
form, illegal in its transaction, iniquitous
in its purpose, and voluntarily and persistently persecuting in its spirit, process and
development. Hence he "appeals to the
supreme and final decision of the General
Convention, and with the deepest humility,
but with confidence unfelgned, to the judgment seat of the Lord Jesus Christ, who is
theone-Great Head and Ruler of His Church,
and whose approval can never be given to
the persecution of the innocent or to the oppression of the weak."

The Tyng business thus being disposed

theone Great Head and Ruler of His Church, and whose approval can never be given to the persecution of the innocent or to the oppression of the weak."

The Tyng business thus being disposed of the position of affairs in the Erie fight, as disclosed to-day, may next be briefly described.

When the troubles which afflict the Erie Raliroad stockholders culminated some two weeks ago in the gigantic suit against Daniel Drew and others, it was considered on all sides that the dispute would be solved in the contra, and that the litigation would be confined to this one suit. But the number of appeals which have arisen out of the first, has dispelled these hopes, and how many injunctions and legal stages are to follow no one can even conjecture. Anticipating a sudden visit of the officers of the law, a regular stampede took place on Thursday morning among the officials, each one lugging off an account book, desk, drawer, or as many of the red tape documents as could be grasped in the hurry of the moment.

They passed into the Jersey City, they entered Taylor's Hotel. The proprietor was called for; a brief conference ensued, and the company passed to an upper room of the hotel, strict orders being given as to the admission of visitors.

Messrs, Gould and Fiske (directors in the Drew interest), in order to escape arrest.

Messrs, Gould and Fiske (directors in the Drew interest), in order to escape arrest, crossed the North river last night, in a row-boat, during a dense fog, narrowly escaping with their lives, from frequent collisions.

MOTOR SENTO CHA LADED however, they effected a junction with the main body, at Taylor's Hotel.

Preparations are being made to transact business in the hotel till the present troubles have passed over. Till then they will remain in conscious security on the soil of Jersey, which proclaims them free, but not from the vigilance of detectives. The Jersey City and Hoboken ferries on both sides are carefully guarded by detectives who, it is said, are promised liberal rewards if they succeed in 'bagging their game" and decoying Daulel Drew, Mesars. Gould and Fisk into the meshes of the law. The refugees are aware of this, and declare their determination to "light it out on this line," though they hesitate to add "if it takes all summer."

DATE OF ADVERTISING.

Judgo Hawkins, of the Supreme Court of comessee, has resigned. Three hundred and eighteen patents are be issued for the current week.

The total National bank circulation on March 10 was \$299,093,500. Hon, Thos. S. Ashe has accepted the Con-servative nomination for Governor of North The Presbyterian Church at Grove Place,

Alaska has been made a separate military department, and General Jeff. O. Davis has been assigned to its command. The Virginia Convention has decided to levy a tax of three per cent. for the payment of its expenses.

The M. E. Conference Tract anulversary took place in Union church Philadelphia on the 17th inst. Alexander H. Stephens, who has been spending some time in Philadelphia left for the South on Monday. the South on Monday.

Major Thomas Y, Field, of the Philadelphia havy Yard, has not been confirmed licutenant colonel of marines.

In the Mississippi Convention, yesterday, the report of the Executive Committee was adopted as a whole.

Ex-Congressman Wentworth, of Illinois, is President of a poultry society, and enthusiastic about Shanghase.

Pere Naturel, a famous Parisian cook is sent for to prepare all great dinners and makes \$5000 every winter. makes \$5000 every winter.

It is reported that the Rarlian and Delaware Bay Railroad has been sold to the Camden and Amboy.

A colored aldorman in New Orleans has sued the Convent of the Sacred Heart, of that city, for \$10,000 damages, for denying its privileges to one of his family.

An Enjagonal Church the post-office and An Episcopal Church, the post-office, and soveral other buildings, at Monroe, Mich., were burned on Tuesday night. The loss is over \$75,000. Lawronce (Kausas) has three daily news-papers—the Tribuns, Journal, and Repub-ican. Each of these newspapers also pub-lisies a weekly. Gov. Geary has appointed Boulamin A

Bently, of Williamsport, President Judge of the new Judicial District of Lycoming The Susquehanna river was 18 feet above low water mark, at Harrisburg, yesterday, and rising. The water is one foot deep on the track of the Pennsylvania railroad. Extensive land slides have occurred on the Pan Handle and Pittsburg and Connells-ville Railroads, causing much damage and obstructing travel. A train of cars was blown off the track of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad on Monday, and wrocked. All the pas-sengers were injured, but none seriously. The amount of damage to bridges and mills in Mercer county by the recent "break up" of winter is estimated at eighteen thousand dolurs, A monument is to be erected in the Nor-istown public square in memory of the dontgomery county soldiers who lost their lyes in the war.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives have appropriated \$50,000 for the pre-servation of Cape Cod harbor, which has been almost filled up with sand. In North Carolina a few days ago a cir-cular saw was demolished by coming in contact with a twenty-four pound solid shot imbedded in a pino log—a relic of the war. The first deposit of \$500 a side between Johnny Keating and Richard Holleywood Monday night. The fight is to take place April 20, within fifty miles of Cindinnati. A terrific hurricane visited Toronto on the 17th inst. The railway depots, dwelling houses, churches, &c., were damaged \$50, 200. One man was killed and several wounded.

wounded.

The ferry boats plying between Philadelphia and Gloucester Point, New Jersey, notwithstanding the drift of ice from above, commenced their usual trips for the season on Saturday last. John A. Bingham, who has been chosen Chairman of the Committee of Managers to try President Johnson, was born at Merce, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and is therefore fifty-three years old. three years old.

A terrible storm of wind and rain raged throughout the West and Northwest on Monday night. The damage to property in Missouri and Illinois will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. Four hundred and thirty applications for liquor licenses for hotels, eating houses, &c. in Schuylkill county, have been filed with the Clerk of the Sessions, fifty-nine of these applicants are of Pottsville.

According to contract, one hundred and eighty days is allowed for grading and laying one hundred miles of the Pacific Railroad, Western Division; 315 miles will be in running order by August. A company has been organized in Doug-ass township, Montgomery county, to commence mining for copper ore early the spring, on the farm of M. H. and J. H. the spring, on the tarm of M. H. and J. H. Brendlinger.

The Lehigh Valley down train on Thursday morning struck a deer, killed it, and rolled it over the bank near Lehighton.—
The deer was on the track, when the engine

The deer was on the track, when intermediate to we may be the castletown, N. Y., the Hudson River Railroad its submerged, and trains are sent via; the Harlem road. All along the New York Central Railroad the water is high, and seven trains are delayed at Palatine bridge.

The Harvard University Boat Club, it is announced, are having a six-oared paper boat built, the weight of which will be only one hundred pounds—about one hundred per cent. lighter than wooden boats of its size can be made.

A large trade in the importation of wheat from california is going on at New York. A large trade in the importation of wheat from california is going on at New York. Eighty-nine vessels are said to be on their way from from San Francisco to that city at present, loaded with cargoes of wheat, aggregating about five millions of bushels. The ice Mountains which have formed in Lake Erie during the present winter afford a magnificent and beautiful spectacle. From the heights of Port Stanley they are to be seen in great spiendor when the sun is at its zenith or as it declines.

A diamond-studded sword, valued at from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, on exhibition at the Patent Office, Washington, was stolen on Monday night. It was a present from the Egyptian Viceroy to Commodore Biddle.

The San Francisco Bulletin names the Commodore Biddle.

The San Francisco Bulletin names the following Republican candidates for the Vice Presidency on the Pacific alope; Sensiors Corbett and Williams of Oregon, ex-Governor Low, Frederick Billings, the two Sanutors from Newada, Thompson Cambell, John Curry, J. W. Dwinells, At the town selection had on the 17th here. lings, the two seantors iron Nevaus, a nompson Cambell, John Curry, J. W. Dwinells,
At the town eletion held on the 17th inst.,
at Haverstraw, N. J., Samuel C. Blaubelt,
Democrat, was elected Supervisor, over
John J. Cole, Republican, by a majority of
163. The reat of the the ticket was successful by a majority of from 212 to 240. Last
year Cole, Republican, was elected by 58.
The white population of Memphis is between 45,000 and 50,000. There are also
about 15,500 negroes. These negroes gave
4200 votes at the late municipal election, for
their ticket. There are 7000 white voters in
the city, but 4500 of them are distranchised,
and they only polled 2400 votes.
The North Carolina Convention adjourned yesterday. After the signing of the
Constitution, on Monday night, according
to the Associated Press despatches, the
"floor was cleared and the black and white
Radicals joined hands, forming a circle,
and commenced a sort of corn-field dance,
singing such songs as 'Old John Brown,
'Hang Jeff Davis,' &c."

Spicy Communication.

The following is a copy of a communication which was published in the Reading Eagle:

Some time ago I saw the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, in which it was stated that "Hoover, of the Heidelberg brigade, had told the Editor of that paper that when his hands and feet were ited Johnson would not help him, therefore he would not promise him the Editor of this "loyal" paper publish our entire conversation? Why does he conceal the truth? Is he afraid that the truth will damage the bad cause of which he is one of the defenders? I told Mr. Knabb that Johnson was not my choice and I never voted told Mr. Knabb that Johnson was not my choice and I never voted for him, but as long as he sustained the Constitution and Union I would support him, and if he had acted as he should have done, he would have extended a pole from every window of the Capitol, from which he would have stretched the necks of every one of the impeachers. If he had done this I would have agreed to double the Heidelberg Brigade.

Yours,

Yours, PRILIP HUBER, Commander of the advanced guard o