The Pittsburgh Gazette
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY the christian world, following traditions that run back more than eighteen hundred years, celebrate the greatest fact in human history. From that humble cradle on the Hillsides of Judea what vast and precious influences went out, which still opera in ever-widening circles, and shall continue to expand until they fill and encircle the whole earth.

From that cradle to the tomb, how brief the space! how momentous the results!

That cross was the law's symbol of punitive justice, as the grim old gallows is now. That gentleman victim was stretched upon it to become transfigured. No long the instrument of penal execution it became and shall stand forever, the emblem of the world's salvation. Ever once fair and gentle women have nestl it tenderly in their bosoms; treming penitents have looked up to it tridingly for deliverance; strong men in all the deep concerns of life, have drat from it their highest inspirations; at devout assemblies have crowned we it the temples in which they worsh.

Well may events so momenous and blessed, cause us all to cease fone day from the stir and bustle, the fres and anxieties, of the present life, and joy and rejoice in that serene sta of hope that not only gladdens us, but even sends its hallowed light far oyer the darkness of the sepulchre.

DEATH OF MR. MCCOO.

After a long and painful less, Mr. JOHN MCCAHOO, City Confier, died yesterday morning, at his reence, 288 Penn street. The deceased id a high place in the estimation of hallow citizens, and ranked among thelest. He was born in Pittsburgh, and the time of his death had attained hirty-first year. He was of Scotch li extraction, and partook largely the peculiarities, strictness, fidelity honesty of that class of cor people. me years ago he was elected to the Cthoncil—Select branch—where his ith and mental qualities were discred, and led to his nomination and elen to the important municipal office Controller. The city is largely indd to his financial abilities for the Sactory adjustment of the railroad bi difficulties, and likewise for the abiliaster in which the municipal affairs it been governed during his successi ths of office. His abilities were larly sycciated by all classes of peo at at the recent election he was re ohe successful Republican candiles, bug re-elected to his office by sandsne majority. His death occasion vacancy in the office of Controller, to suppl by City Councils. Besides lding office, Mr. McCAHOO was larg ngage in the marble cutting busis, havi extensive works on Penn reet. Ithe funeral takes place this ming at ten o'clock, and will be atend by both branches of Council and i city officials.

CHRISTMAS LONAGO.

There are probably not iny of our readers who can remembeow Christmas was spent in the city Pittsburrh so long ago as 1818. T people in those days do not seem have been given to amusements, in public way at least, for in looking ovegur old files we see no mention made ciy place of public entertainment evegduring the holidays. We read, hover, that a sermon was preached on tmorning of Christmas day, to the Sisy School children by the Hev. Mrlarron. On this occasion "several hundred children of both sexes, who had in rescued from idleness and vice," ceared with their teachers and deportiehmselves with exemplary propriety.The writer of the article from which wglean this, thought there was no plasthere such institutions were more need then in this city, where the greatmost of the population were careless be morals of their children. He therments over the bad influence exerted them by the constant influx of angers, and hoped that liberal pers would see that the "Sunday Schl Association did not expire." We ashen told that the editors were particularly pleased to find what remarkable fficiency the pupils of the Messrs. Mor had attained, especially in grammar and geography, as evinced in the hteresting exhibition the day before.fe wonder if these were all the wayaie people of those days had of pitly amusing themselves, and if theyjoyed themselves any less on thaiccount. We wonder too if any of theiys who were so proficient in grammand geography remember the interestinChristmas exhibition of 1818.

AMALGAMATION—SOCIAL EQUALITY.

The Rev. Mr. BUTLER, a colored preacher, addressed ptEnsively Colored Convention, a fe days ago, in these words:

The future of this cntry depends, not so much on what gy is in power, as it does on the removof all disabilities; they weigh down people. Them and not until then, wille country have peace. We don't ask fscial equality. I never saw thatifferance yet that looked so well, in ayer, as a good brown colored woman. And if it wasn't so, we don't need thesocial equality, because our friends,theite fellas, have kindly managed it so tl we have every shade to choose from, m the deepest jet black to the purest ite. [Laughter.] And, as there ano ladies present, allow me to say th the practice of social equality has not ken on our side, but on the part of theh.es, who in their dark and devionways, were not always able, let us chitably suppose, to tell black from wha. This social equality has not been sght by us, but they have run after usad, though we are now emancipatedand free, they haven't stopped.

A voice—We'll stojt when we get the testimony."

Yes, that's so. Thehad better not come my way, even nowf we ay to them, let us alone; we don't wt any mixture. If they had left me alo I might have known what color I ay; but as it is, ny greatest trouble ies keep my hair just right. Don't talk abt social equality. If I was a white an in Kentucky I would hide my head; wouldn't mention it with so many evences standing around my social equity. We don't want any more of it.Keep on your side of the line and wll keep on our side, and in the course j time we'll get back where God left us.

There is more fact al sense in these brief paragraphs than hlf the declamations of democratic orors and newspapers, touching this subjct.

According to the censusf 1860 there were 382,782 mulattoes the United States; of thek, 410,537were slaves. Of the 172,125 who were fe, by far the larger part had probably tained freedom in consideration of he fact that heir fathers were white.

Most of this amalgamation was not voluntary on the part of tl blacks. It occurred in consequen of ownership. Nor was much of it hlleitered by the sacred tie of marriage. A few of the white amalgamators, like C. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, whom the Democrats elected Vice President, ma a wife of the black woman whom hlsociated to be the mother of his childrn. But this was a rare instance. The bst of these nearly six hundred thousand mulattoes were of illegitimate parentag and this without the consent of their mothers, in any proper acceptation of t meaning of that word consent. Thlss not out of the ordinary course of evts. Give ahy man or any set of mr arbitrary power over their fellow mennd it will certainly result in tyran. ALEXANDAN of Russia was once complimented by being styled a faithful hardlan of his subjects. He quickly rsled that if he had really earned that discrtion his subjects ought to congratlate them-

selves on the absence of a accident. Sod did not pen under alsen by pr right. Extenlis thoug it may, with gal agency, h that no set of laws had social usage fafed indispen the pleasant belief is a fool famlsy was thoroughly, hatlen humanity their canty supplies f could by one. Wsiling Syam, hewever desirable in this he fleet reaches farket and prejudicial to the credit of the department and to ur course of private return with tlmney realized enterprise. The Secretary of the Treasury should ffer no ly appearhas uncomfortable manufacturers and resource will experiencinas of is consequences of the movement

SHIPMENTS OF COAL.

The rise in the rices has afforlsy improved tnstworthiness since getting out an immense quantity black diamonds wlf which to place the hearts and sreen the purses of good friends hlow, at Cincinnati, Louisville ath other points. While the rivers have kept up with Hichannels, the weather has been mild and balmy and highly favorable to navigation. The ice with wickedly swept down from the upperpaths of the Allegheny river a day or twgo, and the crowded the boats on the ffin, has disappeared and no dangerhat scare need be apprehended. Participated. With great care and skill he prepared the following tabl statement of the coal sent on its way during the winding Ohio to cheer the and of families ta, entertaining the pleasant belief is a fool famlsy was thoroughly, hatlen humanity their canty supplies f could by one. Wsiling Syam, hewever desirable in this he fleet reaches farket and prejudicial to the credit of the department and to ur course of private return with tlmney realized enterprise. The Secretary of the Treasury should ffer no ly appearhas uncomfortable manufacturers and resource will experiencinas of is consequences of the movement

COAL IN COUNTY IN THIS STATE, has

amount of aliments that be proper observ ts there yet ed quality tumanufacturing gas mains a ve considerable quality of all as far, coal in bary and ing on the supplies have been dened on the line of pools of the tonongahla, which wlladelphia and Erie Railroad, and probably reaches Ohio before the rivrs Railway Company of New are receda. We have had the attention called to the matter, and are contemplating putting a branch fro their line to these pools, with a vw to creating a new source of traffic.

Name of boat	Destination	Bushels
Little Alps	Louisville	50,000
Clipper	Louisville	50,000
Tiger	Louisville	50,000
Kentucky	Louisville	50,000
Arion	Louisville	50,000
D. B. Crosby	Louisville	50,000
Leopard	Cincinnati	60,000
Lioness	Louisville	50,000
Wild Cat	Louisville	50,000
Fairy Wilson	Louisville	50,000
N. F. Begley	Louisville	50,000
Dandelion	Louisville	50,000
V. F. Wilson	Louisville	50,000
Fearless	Cincinnati	60,000
Brilliant	Louisville	50,000
Hornet	Louisville	50,000
Ben Lomond	Louisville	50,000
Star	Cincinnati	60,000
Ben Hur	Louisville	50,000
Niagara	Louisville	100,000
Ariel	Louisville	50,000
Coal City	Louisville	50,000
Panther	Louisville	50,000
Tom Parrott	Louisville	50,000
Benj. Sigler	Louisville	50,000
Antelope	Louisville	70,000
Dick Fulton No. 1	Louisville	50,000
Dick Fulton No. 2	Louisville	50,000
J. S. Keel	Louisville	50,000
Tom Key	Louisville	50,000
Lady Pike No. 1	Louisville	50,000
Tigress	Louisville	50,000
Tempest	Louisville	50,000
Hawkins	Louisville	50,000
Dunnell	Louisville	50,000
A. J. Baker	Louisville	50,000
Ben Franklin	Louisville	50,000
Venture	Louisville	50,000
Rebecca	Louisville	50,000
Stella	Louisville	50,000
Mary Ann	Louisville	50,000
Dart	Louisville	50,000
Hebona	Louisville	50,000
FLOATBOATS.		
Sam Clark, 2 pairs		60,000
Jos. Nealy, 2 pairs		60,000
J. S. Neal & Co., 1 pair		60,000
Nat Cole		60,000
Total		2,980,000

Computing the coal be ith in the markets below at ad ffrom cents per bushel, a very low estimte, values of the above shipment ill reach, and for four hundred barge were empoed, in addition to the steamboats and cited above.

A DEMOCRATIC MEMAL wl pressesintense horrr at what ll nates "negro equaly," protra the demoralization of sciety amon the whites in the principl Northern ns. It says:

"Murder is perpetated in open light; theft occurs unrewded sight of a multitude; busy in the mil of trade; gain is go to the ra; arson kindles its fs on the frol honest toil; the lbesine finds entry to society where th purest ate and grced; wives glory in their indel husbands make no apologies for ll adulteries; and mlaggle in all this fo low comes to gulf with wealth crin which should be and ally are as bla as hell. The corrgion of what is called "society", was neve worse in any country in the world, fas it is to-day in America."

That is decidedly hard on the whi It's greatly to be hped the blacks j not insist upon an equality with them in these particulars.

THE NEW YORK *Tribune* deals with the Angola disaster in a broader spi than most of the journals. The lesn it deduces from the catastrophe are cars must be supplied with so ma wheels that, one breaking, no sp injury may ensue; that passenger must be made of iron, so that they not burn up; that sa and must be of painting cars and steamboats slightly inflammable oils, creating no but increasing danger; that breaks be so contrived that the engineman apply them with his foot; and that pets must be laidon each side of bankments.

OF THE fifty-eight distilleres sented by delegates in the Nal Whisky Convention that recesl sembled at Washington, thirty-nvn been detected in frauds upon the rev It requires no small amount of dence for such men to set up publ advisers of Congress in the mat excise duties.

HON. LEMUEL TOWN, of Cecil, been chosen orator for the occa the second annual re-union of the ylvania Reserve association, to at Pittsburgh, May 30, 1868.

A WRITER in *Hours at Home* hints that the story of the appearance of the devil to Martin Luther at Wartburg, proof of which still exists, in the stains on the thrown at sand on the walls of the Reformers cell, finds full explanation in one word—BILE. This writer disbelieves altogether both Luther and his bile. In his days the supernatural was believed in, not as an exceptional condition of things, long before and for a special purpose, but as a matter of every ay experience—interfered into the pain of the natural so constantly that th two seemed to be inscrutably mixed. Whoever has read the thoughtfully the mals of those times, they have com down from contemporaneous authority, cannot fail to have been deeply impresd with the strange commingling of nson and credulity, of common sense and wdiln miraculous, and tured beyond; Science Commbording to modn ideas, were real to feathers were cmle to be mistlher believed fghosts, going up and earnest in their pstions to rejoin the earth equipped with vast stay agreeable orsh. It must hvers, and doin terrible things. This mitted, therefore, tha the Republiler did not proed from his stomach, if not absolutely, at ov paralyzmore than to disbelief in such empt from participatn in this ndings which nowprevails originates in Mason and Dixe'lins. If thgich, however sheum when judged equipped with hagos ropes and ap apprehensionof people then living, proved digestin. His weakness consisted in sharing one of the superstitions of his age; is courage consisted in combatting sides that he firmly there were, according tl the retn Democratic ticke. Now we delignant. insist that either of these aggrs fully explain the ter; but, consid all the circumstanes, what we the two will comd lint juxta-posi Nor is this aspect ssed, but rs placed in strongerlsm when the as to individual ssns are consid For instance, in Ngiln there 79,776 mulattoes ad 21,13 Democrts in Massachusetts, 6,680 mulattoes 26,876 Democrats, proportions so ad form would seem ts ve a definite id tionship, and that ll together rcognized to the ed to dite, to each other. Ap had better l allowed to remain, ing as a reasoihat he had secured all wanted, and turned out, some body uld have to bent in whose pockets to empty. Up this potent consideration the thief is allowed to hold on. ssion of nots showing that the erality of democratic office-holders improved tnstworthiness since progress for intmation. We are in ng signs of returning ty on the subjctof buying the colored possession of European powers such an extnt ha the reaction gone it is now llerd the Danish treaty the acquisiion of St. Thomas will be ated. Senors egin to realize that people do ot man to be loaded with the pr ose of buying real estate, e did not find honesty ment that this ed to the department. He came ross one fellow who been plundrg right and left, and all his pockets full; and he *naively* ing as a reasoihat he had secured all wanted, and turned out, some body uld have to bent in whose pockets to empty. Up this potent consideration the thief is allowed to hold on.

GLEANINGS.

—Detroit has fifteen thousand children for whom no schools are provided.

—The New York Jockey club is to have a house which will cost $300,000.

—Wagon bodies are made of a hardened rubber composition in Connecticut.

—Uncle Tom's Cabin is having a run in Nashville, although Mr. Henderson is in Europe.

—Four horses broke through the ice at Charles City, Minn., last week, and were drowned.

—They work very cheaply in Illinois; a whole family was killed there for one hundred dollars.

—Charleston must be convalescent of the negrophobia, as the Black Crook is received there with favor.

—The Emperor of China has had his carte de visite taken. The police have not yet found out who by.

—A cotton gin house, containing 280 bales of cotton and a faithful old negro, was burned at Hinds, Miss., recently.

—To become a man of mark, take the small pox. To become remarkable, put yourself in condition to take it again.

—A skiff containing a revolver and three human fingers was found floating down the river at Jefferson City, Mo.

—An eight wheeled car, which one horse can pull when loaded with twenty thousand pounds, is the last Boston novelty.

—In London the banks open at nine o'clock. Four thousand bank-clerks have petitioned to have the unclosing hour ten.

—Dickens is overrated, tickets to his first reading sold as high as thirty dollars, tickets to his last one were freely offered at seventy-five cents.

—Brigham Young has assumed the role of Joseph. He has counselled his people to lay by seven years' supplies of wheat, as he prophesies a great famine.

—The Salt Lake *Valley* says there is no better State or Territory in the Union than Utah for the cultivation of the grape, the mulberry, and the cotton plant.

—The average length of life is 33.46 years in Italy, 33.33 in France, 42.02 in Switzerland and 39.31 in England. The number of births is also comparatively much smaller in Italy than in France or England.

—Anxiety to solve conundrums is not always a good thing. *Judy* knows a man who got a black eye because he tried to find out the difference between a man and a woman who were fighting in the street.

—Some papers do their little utmost to glorify Charles Dickens, quoting largely from "American Notes," but not from "Martin Chuzzlewit." We should like to know if they get well paid for these prevarications, and if not, if they would do as much for any other distinguished author, Longfellow for instance, whom they do not fear.

—A man in Chicago who was working about a new building on Wednesday was struck by a heavy window frame, which that wind has blown from the building. It hit him on the spinning force and for a while bewildered him. When he had partially recovered he wanted to go home and lie down, but the foreman persuaded him to remain. About half an hour afterwards the same man was struck on the back of the neck by an axe falling from the roof, which severed the arteries and sinews, and almost severed the spinal column. A physician being near, the arteries were bound up, and the man's life saved. It is not often that a man survives two such mishaps in one day.

—The elephant Romeo, belonging to Forepaugh's menagerie, was put on a farm in Montgomery county, Pa., to winter. On Wednesday last his keeper, a Mr. Williams, went to him as usual in the morning to wish him the time of day. Romeo seized him, threw him down, takes him by the arm and then tread on him. Mr. Williams' cries brought a number of persons to his aid, when Romeo placidly allowed to remove the wounded man, who died one hour afterwards; the elephant, though apparently perfectly gentle, was secured with chains to prevent further mischief. Mr. Williams has, during the last three years been keeper, for six years, this elephant's keeper.

—President Salnave, of Hayti, seems to be a brute, and a very terrible one at that. General Leon Montes was kept chained in a dungeon for four days without food, poison being then given to him, without, however, having the desired result. Salnave then ordered Destouches to another him, but he did not succeed. He then tried a chisel and stabbed him with it, dying out so roughly that it was only after the most agonizing suffering that he died. The brother of General Montes was then chained down in the bed that was still reeking with the gore of the murdered man, whose body had been kindly given to his friends. Hayti is evidently in more need of reconstruction than the South.

—A man went into a fashionable jewelry shop in Cincinnati and asked to be shown some diamond rings. The proprietor showed him a tray full, worth altogether some ten thousand dollars. The stranger examined them very closely, then very suddenly threw a handful of sand into the eyes of the jeweller, and departed with the tray. One of the clerks gave chase, and cried, "stop thief," which soon brought a crowd. The thief, hard pressed, flung the tray, rings and all into the snow, but was almost immediately captured. The story of ten thousand dollars worth of diamonds in a snow bank soon brought crowds of spectators, but, strange to relate, as far as the jewellers themselves know, there is not a ring missing.

—We believe that one of the reasons of the enormous and sudden success of Chicago is that a day is never allowed to pass by without some great crime, mystery or phenomenon occurring to attract the attention if not always the admiration of the world. They had a great sanitary fair, a lake tunnel, horrid murders and consequent executions, ghosts, divorce cases thicker even than some of the Eastern weeklies dare publish, although they dare much, mysterious disappearances, and now they have got an artesian well which spouts gas and water enough to supply the city with both commodities for all time, if it holds out. What will be the novelty for the morrow we cannot tell, but that there will be one there is no reason to doubt.

—French travelers, fired, probably, to emulation by the success of M. Du Chaillu, have announced a new discovery, or rather an old legend revived—a race of pygmies in Africa. They have located Lilliput on the eastern coast of the great Southern continent so as to be sufficiently far off for mystery and speculation. The small creatures are but eighteen inches in height, and are quite black, though of a pleasant countenance and agreeable manners. Their neighbors call them cinoolli, which means wonderful. It is certainly cinoolli. How often this old fable reappears, and under how many slightly different masks. It has had its day. The cranes are not mentioned in this latest discovery, but they must be there, for pygmies are nothing without them. It would pay Barnum or Barnard, or some one of that class, to send over for a ship load of them, to start a village and charge fifty cents admission for all those who wish to see something of their domestic economy.

PERSONAL.

—The Princess of Wales is twenty-three years of age.

—The Pope is said to be rapidly losing under the reaction from his late intense excitement.

—Ladies appeared among the audience at the opera in Constantinople for the first time, recently.

—Three thousand Romans are in prison for having given aid, comfort or sympathy to Garibaldi.

—Nathan Fagan, a Catholic priest, died in Eau Claire, Wis., of delirium tremens on the 17th.

—Senor Romero has given up foreign diplomacy for a time, and is a member of the Mexican Congress.

—The late Thomas Garner left over a one hundred thousand dollars to benevolent institutions in New York city.

—"Then and Now" is the title of an eloquent lecture recently delivered by Julia Dean in not successful in Chicago, and some folks say that it is want of talent that is the matter, which is unkind.

—Zaccheus Greeley, father of the editor of the *Tribune*, died at Wayne, Erie county, New York, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., aged 86 years.

—Judge R. P. Spalding, member in Congress of the Cleveland district, has written a letter announcing that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

—The Chester county *Village Record* suggests Hon. John Hickman for the Vice Presidency. In the National Convention in 1860 Mr. Hickman received 58 votes for this office.

—The British government has appointed Mr. Arthur E. Kennedy, late Governor of Vancouvers Island, to be Governor of Sierra Leon, Gambia, the gold coast and Lagos in West Africk.

—Miss Maria Hall died in Lawrence, Mass., on the 19th inst., of injuries received at the fall of the Pemberton Mills, eight years ago. During all this time she has been a suffering invalid.

—Dr. White, the Iowa State Geologist, has, by his researches, discovered that exceedingly large and rich beds of peat exist in various parts of the State, and also a vast gypsum bed near Fort Dodge.

—V. Harding, a colored man, of Nashville, Tenn., and for a long time proprietor of a popular hotel, has recently erected a larger one. It has a grocery, billiard room, barber shop, bath rooms and all the appurtenances of a first-class hotel.

WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1867.

ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

The evidence thus far elicited by the Ordnance Investigating Committee includes many startling facts regarding the efforts made to supply the Government with arms and ammunition. The report of the Committee will not be ready for several weeks.

FINANCIAL MEANDERS.

Several members of the Ways and Means and Finance Committees have consulted with the Secretary of the Treasury, recently, in regard to finance matters. Senators Morgan and Sherman have had long interviews with him, with a view of eliciting his views on the Sherman measure. The Secretary had not indicted his ideas on the subject fully, but he answered all the questions put of the scheme relative to a foreign loan. In regard to the four million proposition he heavily grave doubts, and seemed well convinced of its advisability at the present time. He is understood to believe that a law of that character would interfere with the banks, and cause a large withdrawal of their capital. From the conversations of different members of Congress it is inferred that a majority of the House is in favor of taxing bonds, and it may be confidently asserted that a bill looking to that object will be introduced after the holiday recess. Opposition exists with general approbation, and there is no doubt of the passage of such a measure.

THE PURCHASE OF MR. THOMAS.

Prominent Senators do not hesitate to say that the Senate will disagree by a very large vote to consent to annex the island of St. Thomas from the Danish government, when the matter is brought to a vote. Senator Wade opposes the confirming of the treaty, and consumed the entire Friday morning session very severely for the action already taken by the Executive branch of the Government, and pled with the Senate not to ratify the treaty, on the ground that it means of placing our Government in a false position to all nations, that it does Hic maitrans, and in this is sustained by a majority of Republican Senators, that if the President of the United States can negotiate and make treaties for the purchase of territory held by other nations, without consulting Congress, or communicating with them until after the contract, he may be tempted to do the likewise has ample power to dispose of any tract of United States territory that he may think fit to sell to any other nation as may chose to purchase, and that when this is done to coolly ask Congress to ratify his action in the premises. As the Senate will undoubtedly ratify the action of the President in this case, it is hardly worth while to be at all anxious respecting which men and which states, while be of interest to the Senate, which to have whatever come after.

A SECRET CROSS FIRE in Washington is a Congressional Investigating Committee. Its unearthed gantic frauds in supplying arms and ammunition to the Government during the war. It would find the jax payers gat satisfaction, if not at its late day, have some of the scoundrels that pilfered the country in jailhouse of some need, not only pocket, but punishment.

IT WOULD seem thatke English, as a race, have become satisfied of the existence of real grievance in the government of Ireland, fon cable telegram yesterday announced"a wide-spread and increasing feelinfavorable to an amelioration of the condition of the Irish, as the most effective means for repressing Fenianism".

A PUBLIC MEETNG will be held at Chicago to-night to exmine the position of the recent Manufactrs' Convention at Cleveland, thathe temption of domestic manufacrs fro taxation is necessary to the revival' buffness prosperity.

THE NEW Congress as already given proof that itthebatter of Reconstruction it does nt man to recede one inch, but will go ahrgh, without fal ing, on the bais ld down by the leading one.

REV. DR. DE VYE of Harrisburg, Pa., in that city on Monday, in the 76th year of his age.

A few days ago anicher in Cleveland was killing shes. He had one fat ready for exanth, and was holding hals knife betwel his teeth while ping the animal to a more convenie ndition, when a sheep began to stre and kick, al one of its feet struck the knife, kicking it upward edgewnrmost, and cting off the end of thnicher's nse It was a lucky kick the sheep, fr it obtained him a ryrgin.

—Hundred hrds of whale oil were sn New Bdfd last Monday. This is first transaction in that article that ccurred there for two months his ascletity of oil pales before thisen gar of Oil City in Pennsylvania.

—The Pa pernsdy our farmers and laborers all rvd the country in beggaring ll in Mn. At Androscoggin, in they leafor the lumber regions of thtate, wod for fuel is sold as high gh dolrs per cord.

—There sn hundred and forty-three newspapers in Iot, one hundred and sixteen of th ar republican.

FOREIGN NOTES.

—Dr. Holmes' "Guardian Angel" has been translated into French under the title of "Ancestral Sin."

—The young Chinese Emperor, twelve years old, rejoices in the martial title of "His Hight Prosperity." His Imperial father was "Perfect Bliss."

—The first number of a newspaper has been issued in Paris, called "The Atheist, a Journal of Ideas." The main idea is by no means new, for we read in a sacred record of two thousand years ago that "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God."

—Count Bismarck's yearly income, since he received the gift from the Prussian Parliament, is between forty and fifty thousand. He lives very economically, and, according to a correspondent, said some weeks ago to Rothschild that he had no doubt that he would by and by become a millionaire. Until 1866 he was usually in debt.

—Madame Frigardi, the condemned murderess of Fontainebleau forest, has given birth to twins, a son and daughter. She has shocked the prison authorities by demanding that her daughter should receive the name of the unmasked Madame Martens, and her son that of Colley, (Willie), who, she says, seduced her and murdered Madame Martens.

—Prussia is said to be preparing for war, and has so concentrated her armies as to be in a position to send 250,000 men to the Turkish or Russian frontier at a few days' notice. A Russian newspaper says: "Our Government may continue to circulate peaceful phrases among the public; in Paris, London and Vienna, but we know here that war is imminent."

—The attempt is again being made to confederate into a single nation the South American Republics on the Pacific slope of the Andes. Peru has taken the initiative, and has addressed a circular on the subject to the Governments of Chili, Bolivia and Ecuador. These four nations, which is to proposed shall form the new Republic, have 3,900 miles of sea coast, contain 6,500,000 inhabitants, and cover 1,185,000 square miles of territory.

—The genealogy of the Tudor family, remarks a Frenchman, is very remarkable. One of the family, when Noah was in his ark, solicited permission to enter, but, as the ark was full, h's request was refused. "Take my genealogy of any size," cried the man, and the thrown it into the ark, and then slid from the plank on which he was floating and did lappy.

—The Paris *Opinion National*, an anti-clerical paper, complains of the blasphemies constantly contained in the ultramontane papers in Paris. It says that it never performed half as many miracles as the ultramontane journals say they have brought about by little amulets blessed by the Pope during the short Mentana campaign. The Figaro adds that St. Clasapol did more wonders than the Holy Father during that short campaign.

—Some time ago there was a number of workmen were fitting a tire on a wheel at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England, it was found necessary to cut a bevel to the tire of about three-eighths of an inch. One of the men suggested that the bevel could be given by heating the third rod not and then immersing it one-half its depth in cold water. This was tried and found to answer perfectly. In part which was out of the water being reduced in diameter. The tire was three inches wide, a half inch thick, and four feet two inches diameter.

—Victor Hugo pays three times as much tax as his income of five thousand Hfs. fortune is estimated at two million of francs. When he came to Jersey in 1852, he was not worth twenty thousand francs. He demands half a million francs for the manuscript of his romance, "Quatrevingts-treize," which is nearly completed. Verbockhaven, Lacroix & Co., of Paris and Brussels, have offered him four hundred thousand francs, the sum paid for "Les Miserables," but the poet always fixes the price of his works for and will, doubtless, get it this time, too. He, himself, said, recently, that, in 1861, Paris booksellers offered him, for a work several million francs for a series have earned that sum if, like some French authors, he had cared more for money than his literary reputation.

—Lecort is the name of the Parisian money-broker who recently extricated the Prince of Wales from a very unpleasant scrape. The Prince was incognito in Paris, and had bought of a jeweler there diamond shirt studs, worth about fifty thousand francs, which he presented to a good-looking member of the *demi-monde*. The lady went to the Cercle des Etrangers, played at baccarat, and lost every cent he had with him. Next morning the demi-monde came to him demanding the money. As the Prince told him that he would send him his sum from London, the jeweler waxed wrathy and threatened to sue the Prince and seize the jewelry in the hands of the *corotte*. The Prince was at a loss how to proceed, for he was as how as in Paris continually to his mother's relatives, and he was overjoyed at the offer which the above-named broker made to advance the fifty thousand francs.

—The greatest snow storm recorded in Russia occurred on the steppes of Ekaterinoz, in Siberia, in 1827, destroying 250,000 horses, 30,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, and 10,000 camels. The previous year in England is that of 1814, in which, for forty-eight hours, the snow fell so furiously that drifts of sixteen, twenty and twenty-four feet were recorded in various places. In the South of Scotland, in 1820, there were thirteen drift days, which killed nine-tenths of all the sheep. On Exhlak Moor, out of 20,000 only 1,000 were left alive, and the shepherds everywhere built up huge semi-circular walls of the dead creatures, to afford shelter to the living till the gale should end. An inch an hour is thought to be the average rate of deposit, but four inches an hour is said to have fallen during the severe storm in the state of Massachusetts, 3rd, 1830.

—The English Expedition to Abyssinia is regarded by some of the London newspapers as a marvel in the way of exhibiting the diversity of the resources of modern science has provided for the precaution of a wagonmounting air tribes. Bread-making machines will be set up wherever possible, tube wells and pocket filters will be used, ice will be made by freezing machines in sufficient quantity to serve surgical and medicinal purposes, and enough compressed vegetables will be carried for sanitary treatment. Even the proper purification of the air in the tents has been surprisingly provided for. An archaeologist, a mineralogist, a zoologist, a geographer, a topographical staff, and several photographers are preparing to accompany the expedition. Balloons will be improvised, there will be balloons for military purposes, flashing with signal apparatus, rockets, &c., and Sir Roderick Murchison, at the age of ninety, is thought to be equal to all things do not conquer King Theodore, perhaps the modern improvements in gunnery will.

—A great sensation has been created in Denmark by the scandalous particulars which are published about the antecedents of the notorious Countess Danner, the widow of the late King Frederick the Seventh. It appears from the details that the Countess Danner, was the lawful or of an incestuous union, her parents being brother and sister. She is a native of Rheinfah Prussia, and as a young girl was distinguished alike for her surpassing beauty and her somewhat dissolute life. After giving birth to an illegitimate child, she married a tavern keeper at Mulhuim, near Cologne, on the Rhine, and her beauty soon attracted large numbers of travelers to her husband's hotel, which was generally known as the "Hotel of the beautiful landlady." One day a Danish artist from Copenhagen stopped there, and was so smitten with her charms that he laid seige to her heart and prevailed on her to elope with him to Denmark. A chamberlain, Crown Prince Frederick saw and loved her, but was at first a deaf ear to his application for her hand, and he promised to marry her. He did so in 1850, three years after he had accosted the throne. It is believed that she was never divorced from her husband, the Muhlheim tavern keeper. King Frederick the Seventh was so exceedingly fond of her that on occasions he declared that he would abdicate his crown rather than give her up.

A Very Ancient English Carol.

SONNAT SUPPOSE.

Oh Christmas day it did befall,
It is as true as religion was tall.
That one John Cole, a farmer there,
Had of his house full repair.
Wantin the meadows lay along so fast,
And as he wept, it came by at last.
Our Savious, Christ what makes you plough
Oh, mast'r, on our Lord's birthday?
So fast upon his horse he did speed,
The man made answer our Lord is speed,
"I go plough this day I have occasion to
And his hands did tremble through and through.
He could scarcely hold the plough
And the ground in repeat of his sin,
Before he could repeat of his sin,
And all his sheep and cattle were lost,
His wife and family out of place,
And all his corn was consumed away,
By speaking of Christ's birthday,
And his corn was consumed away,
By breaking of a Christmas day.

European Frosts.

A catalogue of the great European frosts has been published, from which it would seem as if the glacial period in Europe had not have been indefinitely remote in the past after all. Some of the experiences of the middle ages must have been terrible in this line. The last time the Thames was frozen over at London was in 1838. This had occurred four times in the preceding century, viz., in 1813, 1809, 1323 and 1838. From older times we have notice of only remarkable frosts, which in the eighteenth century occurred, six times, viz., in 1708, April of 1709, 1716, 1740, 1788, and 1794. At the second of these dates the Mediterranean froze (at Genoa and Leghorn) to the thin; the Tiber was used as a solid pavement; from November 25th to February 9th, and during the same term, to a depth of 14 ft. The Thames was frozen over for 10 weeks, the three months, and in 1234 a frost

The Fashions.

THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.

Le Pelet, the fashion paper of Paris, says that the large bonnets threatened to come into fashion again. Fortunately, however, the attempt has proved unsuccessful. With the prevailing style of dishonest hair dress it is in fact impossible to adopt the real bonnets. When the chilliness saw they could not popularize the large bonnets, they contemplated making still smaller ones than before, so the already microscopic bonnets of last year seem large in comparison of those now worn. The *fanchon* style, the Trianon, the Marie Antoinette, the flat top, and the dishevel hair are the fashionable styles adopted by the *demi monde*. They are crowned to a great extent with steel and gilt drops, also with garnets of frizzed feathers, or again with algrets. The satin crown, or wreaths of velvet leaves mixed with gold, are likewise in demand. The reins knotted behind have become shorter, and long floating ribbons have seen their days in style. A knot under the *chignon* being all that is required. In fact, whoever wears the Spanish *mantille*, or the half mantilla, covering only the *chignon*, prefers a lace flounce, or a simple drapery extending into bonnet strings. The round hat has been very much worn at the races, and imitates in its shape the flat top style of bonnet. As for the round trimmed hat, it is often made of Russian leather. Thus it may be seen that eccentricities are still the order of the day. Velvet, plush and still taffetas continue to be much used for dress costumes.

For visiting toilets nothing is considered more stylish than velvet and satin. The following, for instance, is a description of a very elegant visiting toilet. An emerald-colored silk dress dress with long train. Around the bottom of the skirt is a pattern of large fret-work formed of satin folds of the same shade, about a centimetre high. Two of these folds make this fret-work in graceful designs with the waist-belt by sewing up all along the seams of the breadths. The seams of the waist are likewise concealed under the two more closely twined folds, while the fret-work repeats itself in smaller proportions on each shoulder, and on a still smaller scale at the end of the sleeves. The round belt lined with folds is provided with a wide sash fastened behind to the waist, hanging loose down the skirt. This sash is bordered with twined satin folds, and the whole width of its extreme end with fret-work of satin folds.

Another more simple, but also very rich costume is as follows: The skirt is made of satin with wide black and gray stripes, the lower part of it being lined with a velvet row of the same gray shade as the stripe, and of pretty large dimensions. This same row is twice repeated by undulating on the front skirt, round the upper part of the sleeves, and near the waistbands. With this equally rich and tasteful dress, a paletot shawl of black velvet, ornamented with bands of silk lace and other lace-work, is very becoming. For young women, an emerald green poplin dress, fastened in *polonaise*, is the most becoming as a visiting costume. The bodice of the dress and that part of the front piece which covers the other part, is lined with frisses of some of emerald green taffeta, another embroidery of the same material, and description, being at a distance of a centimetre and a half from the other one. The skirt is long, and lined with a simple row of the same taffeta. With this dress should be worn a small, tight fitting cassock of black velvet, lined with satin, or a Polish paletot of black velvet, with only one black satin quilted lacing in front.

Dinner, theatre and party dresses, and even ball costumes, begin already to be talked about. For such occasions, therefore especially as an opera toilet, the following becoming style is recommended: The skirt is double and of white satin, or gauze, the lower one has a long train, and is ornamented with a small flounce of ten centimetres. Above this flounce is a row of deep scarlet velvet, looped with white satin and a fringe of red silk at its end, and which half covers the flounce by falling over it.

The upper skirt is lined with the same velvet row and flounce, and has a long point behind; it is bordered on each side by floating red ribbons looped with white, and by a sash which reaches up to the belt. The waist is ornamented with white satin and red folds, forming in this case a row with a white heart in it. A half wreath of red roses or a garland of holly leaves with red fruit makes this toilet complete.

Lost in the Snow—A Terrible Disaster in Kansas.

A correspondent in Salina, Kansas, sends us an account of a distressing occurrence near that place on the 22nd last month. On that day a lad of twelve years, a son of an old correspondent, Colonal W. A. Phillips, had gone to the shooting in company with his cousin, Edward Addison. About noon, a terrible blizzard of his companion, who saw a storm coming on, he turned to go home. He immediately started towards the place at a rapid gallop, and was never spoken to again. About one o'clock a terrific snow storm set in. After it had passed and before it had got so bewildering as to be completely blinding to him, a boy like him, was seen riding with great rapidity along Mulberry creek. The terrible snow storm of Thanksgiving day se