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THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVIII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1868. NUMBER 111.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL E. SHIPMAN, JOHN I. MIBBY, Editors, Chief Local.

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1868.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

I.

It is stated as the result of careful experiments for six years at Greenwich Observatory, that rain is more frequent between noon and midnight, than between midnight and noon. The smallest rainfalls take place in the morning, as the sun is going up; the greatest in the afternoon as the sun is setting.

II.

A Paris correspondent describes an extraordinary performance that was recently announced at the Cirque. A family of wolves were to appear in the arena, in company with a little child of three years old, whom the public were informed the amiable beasts take pleasure in licking. The second act was to consist in the appearance of the child's father wearing a necklace of raw meat to be torn from his neck by the animals. This pleasing spectacle was summarily "squelched," by an order from the Prefect of Police.

III.

A Swedish bride is thus described by a traveler in that country: "In a land so near the region of snow, white seems to be eschewed, and the bride comes forth in a dark blue cloth dress, fitting tight to the bust, body and skirt both trimmed with black velvet. In guise of buttons down the front are leaf-shaped buckles of gold or silver, spreading wider than the brass ones that used to adorn cloaks. As she moves, these rattle gaily above her black silk apron. But her head-dress—how describe it? A perfect Cheops pyramid of artificial flowers towers half a yard above her head. A white collar alone looks bridal.

IV.

A series of singular accidents preceded and followed the marriage of Victor Emanuel's second son and the young Princess Della Cisterna. A few days before the marriage the carriage in which were the royal betrothed and her mother was shattered in the streets of Turin; the horses ran away. The day of their marriage Count Verasis de Castiglione was galloping by the side of the carriage in which they were going to the Chateau de Stufrinigi, to spend the honeymoon, when he fell dead from his horse from apoplexy. A few days afterwards the bride's favorite chamberlain committed suicide; and now the bride's mother died suddenly, the other day, in the noon of life.

V.

The following advice is given in Binn's "Anatomy of Sleep," or the art of procuring sound and refreshing slumber at will, published in London in 1842. The principal feature of Binn's system is for the patient to fix his attention on his own breathing. "He must depict to himself that he sees the breath passing from his nostrils in a continuous stream, and the very instant that he brings his mind to conceive this, apart from all other ideas, consciousness and memory departs; imagination slumbers; fancy becomes dormant, thought subdued; the ganglionic system assumes the sovereignty, and he no longer wakes, but sleeps."

VI.

The next number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, that for May, is to contain a new poem, by Tennyson, entitled "Lucretius," occupying nine pages. The proprietors of the magazine warn their contemporaries, the newspapers, that all extracts from this poem must be of "moderate length," and that the reproduction of the whole or a major part of Lucretius will be an infringement of the law of copyright. If the composition at all resembles the recent productions of the Laureate, Messrs. Macmillan need give themselves no anxiety. Rumor says that "Lucretius" is in the sensuous style of Mr. Swinburne, and that the editor has had to prune it of some of its luxuriance, as too objectionable even for his readers' taste.

VII.

The Western journalists, says the New York Evening Post, are acquiring a rare delicacy in their way of putting things. The Chicago Times, under the head of "Ornithological," speaks of a cock-fight in one of the lowest dens of that city as a "series of chicken disputes;" while another journal in the same city, in alluding to a virago who entered a bar-room, and, after calling for a drink, thrashed the bar-keeper and broke a pitcher over the head of a man who ventured to remonstrate, calls her "a lady of alcoholic taste and emphatic manner." Even more delicate is the way in which a Nashville editor avoids committing himself by heading a city item about a man arrested for an attempt to poison his family, "Probable Fiend."

VIII.

Under the general title of the "Ohio Valley Historical Series," Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, propose to publish a series of works relating to the early history of the valley watered by the Ohio River and its tributaries—including Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—and embracing its aboriginal history, the French and English intrigues and wars for its possession, the travels and journals of early explorers and missionaries, its early settlement by the whites, their contests with the Indians, etc. It is hoped this can be accomplished by the collection and publication of the large amount of materials for history now scattered among the pioneer families, precariously preserved in the gatherings of collectors or hidden away in State or county archives; and also by re-printing some of the early works of interest relating to the western country, which have been long out of print.

IX.

The literary club recently organized in New York, and composed of women in any way distinguished in literature, music, art or other approved profession, has defiantly adopted the name of "The Blue Stocking Club." The society, in its experimental stage, is confined to New York; but has invited the co-operation of women of kindred tastes and distinction in other cities. The object is understood to be the formation of a national society for the purpose of bringing the leading women of the country into more intimate and friendly relations with each other. Those who profess to have penetrated the counsels of the Blue Stockings give a long list of active and honorary members—the list including a large number who have acquired reputation in the various guilds which women of courage and ability have to this time invaded.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LETTER FROM LONDON.

LONDON, March 16, 1868.

We are once more in darling old London, in the snug apartments of good Mrs. Coker, Cavendish Square, where we spent last spring and the early summer so happily. Wednesday we go to Scotland, and about the 7th of April we shall sail for home. I wish I could spend a week more in London, but I cannot afford the time. The more I see of the English the more I am charmed with them. They are so thorough-bred, so high-toned, so frank, so suave, so kind, so manly, that it is impossible to know without respecting and admiring, aye, and loving them too. Whenever you hear any one abusing the English you may depend upon it the fault lies with the detamer. His opinions are the fumes of ignorance or of prejudice, or else he is one of those peculiar creatures for whose taste there is no accounting.

Yesterday we paid our farewell visit to what to me is the most charming feature of famous old London—I mean the Zoological Garden. During the last twelve months I have seen, I believe, all the Zoological Gardens of Europe, except those in St. Petersburg and Berlin; but none of them compare with this of London, and it is difficult, in truth, to see how this could be improved, unless, perhaps, a slight enlargement of some of the dens would add to the comfort of the beasts of prey. However, they all look so contented and even happy, that it is impossible to feel sorry for them, and were they to evince the faintest dissatisfaction with their lot in life I should call them beastly ingrates, only worthy to be consigned to the filthy and cramped cages of a traveling menagerie. Here, the king of beasts, instead of having to hunt and chase about the country, and lie awake of nights, and do all sorts of unkingly work in order to get a square meal, as he has to do in his own native forests, and is lucky if he gets three good dinners a week, is waited upon by a white man dressed in livery (all the Zoological Garden employes wear a livery), who treats him with the profoundest respect, cleans up his chambers, and serves to him six days in the week a bountiful supply of horse or cow meat. One day in seven H. R. H. King Leo and his royal family, as well as all the other great and powerful feline nobility—the tiger, leopards, etc.—are required to fast in order to keep their digestive organs in sound condition.

This interesting establishment belongs to the Royal Zoological Society, and costs nearly $120,000 yearly to keep it up; but it more than pays expenses. On Mondays the entrance fee is sixpence, and on the other five week-days it is a shilling, but on Sunday it is closed to the public, and only members or persons admitted by them can visit it. On Sunday the great people go; and, as it was our best opportunity to see the wild beasts and the aristocracy of London, we availed ourselves of tickets kindly sent us by Sir Charles Lyell, and went on that day.

Before going to the Zoological Garden, we attended service at St. Albans, the highest of all the high churches, and where the most fantastic of all the ritualistic performances are enacted. If it was wrong to go to either place, the sin was in going to St. Albans, and I shall never do so any more.

On entering the garden, which is at the foot of Regent's Park, and contains many acres of beautifully arranged ground, we first visited the deer of various species, from the little antelope, not much bigger than a rabbit, up to the splendid Wapiti deer of India, and the huge American elk. Next we looked in upon the bovines and saw the soft eyed Brahmin cattle, with their hump shoulders, and the savage American buffalo, with his lion-like mane and surly look, a Hindoo bull, ugly and odd, and the beastly African buffalo, with his broad, flat horns covering nearly his whole forehead. The Yaks from India are just like our common cattle, except that they have straight, coarse hair, which reaches to the ground.

Next we called upon the goat tribe and beheld representatives of William's family from all parts of the globe. Amongst them I observed a well conditioned chamois, inhabiting a large grass lot to himself, in which he had an imitation Alpine cliff, constructed of some tree stumps, piled together. It must make him smile when he looks at that weak little attempt at rugged nature, and recalls the rocks of Mont Blanc, and the precipices of the Jungfrau, and the gorges of the Wetterhorn that he used to sport amongst and wonder at in his native Switzerland.

From the chamois we visited the gallinaceous, having rapidly glanced at the many varieties of pheasants from all climes, and the white peafowls and black-winged peafowls, etc., we went amongst the water-fowl. Here were geese, and swans, and ducks, and pelicans, and cranes, and flamingoes, and storks, and gulls, and divers, and bitterns of almost every color and size, making all sorts of noises and performing curious antics.

From these we strolled to the hog-pens, where we saw half a dozen varieties of swine, including the wild-boar and peccary. Adjoining the porkers were several species of porcupines and some agouties. The ostriches and birds of the strathions kind, from South America and Africa, next engaged us; and from them we went to the bay-eating African quadrupeds, where we saw several fine zebras, including one or two colts. With these were wild asses, and separated from them in different lots were two of those vicious gnus, with tails and manes and shapes like those of the mule, but with sheep horns and cloven hoofs. Adjoining them were some antelopes as large as our cattle, and I saw one moderate-sized fellow with a sort of wool on him. After these we glanced at a large collection of pigeons and smaller birds, and then went to the parrot-house, where hundreds of parrots, parrquets, cockatoos, and birds whose names I know not, were screaching and screaming, and occasionally talking. In color they were as variegated as a house full of harlequins, and I am sure old Bedlam could not have been more discordantly noisy. From the parrot-house we went to the monkey-house, the most popular feature of the garden. Here is the finest collection of monkeys in the world, and they have a large glass house all to themselves. In summer time it is thrown open, but in winter it is closed and artificially warmed, and is beautified with tropical plants and flowers. The monkeys are in large cages or iron houses extending nearly from end to end and side to side of the room, and ten or twelve feet high. Around the cages there is a broad walk, affording the crowds of visitors space in which to move to and fro. These caricatures of humanity are divided into three or four lots, as some of the larger species are quite fierce and would hurt the smaller ones. One side of the house is brick, and against this wall are hung cages in which some small and rare varieties are confined. Swings and ropes are suspended in the big cages, and upon these the monkeys perform acrobatic feats which make you think of the Hanlon brothers, and their activity and energy are really surprising. In these cages are some baboons as large as large dogs, and monkeys not larger than kittens. They are of various colors and shapes, and some with long tails, some with short tails, and some with no tails at all. As a rule, the smaller species have the most human countenances. Some of them have beards and some are smoothfaced. Some have only goatees, others have imperials, and others side-whiskers. Except when asleep they are never idle. Either they are eating, or playing tricks on each other, or swinging or jumping about their cages, or hunting podicuh. This last is a favorite pastime with them. The monkey constantly scratches himself, but seldom attempts to capture the creepers upon his own person. This he leaves to his friends, who seem ever ready to accommodate him. I have scarcely ever looked into a monkey cage without seeing some of these little folks thus occupied. A monkey seats himself on the floor, and, taking his companion's head into his lap, goes to work while his friend goes to sleep. The earnestness of the searcher's expression of face, and the care and rapidity with which he runs his fingers through the hair and grabs the luckless scari, would make the gravest man in the world smile, and in the monkey-house I laugh all the time. They are very noisy, ever screaming, chattering, and fighting. Children are particularly requested not to go too near the cages, as the monkeys seem to take especial delight in grabbing at them, taking their hats, handkerchiefs, etc. They appear to regard children as belonging to their own family, and seem jealous of their liberty. Every body feeds the monkeys, who seem to be omniverous and capable of containing unlimited supplies. Whether these creatures are really affectionate, or whether it is because of their sensitiveness to cold, I don't know, but they are excessively fond of putting their arms around one another. I have often seen three or four asleep, wrapt in each other's embrace. I observed one large monkey, a matronly-looking old hag, seated on the floor nodding, with her arms around two young monkeys, who were sleeping with their heads resting on her lap. A chimpanzi had a small wooden house in one of the cages, and, when tired of the tricks of her companions, or to elude the persecutions of a tyrannical ape, would climb to this house, which was near the top of the cage, and rushing in would close the door after her and hold it fast.

Having devoted as much time to these cousins of man as we could spare them, we hastened to the dens of the beasts of prey, as it was their feeding time—4 o'clock. Here we found crowds of fine looking people watching the beasts, which were restlessly pacing to and fro in their cages, growling and roaring and howling, and looking as impatient as the boarders of one of our larger hotels when they have collected around the dining room door, waiting for it to open and let them in to dinner. The lions appeared to roar in concert. First, a splendid old monarch with a tawny mane, and the finest lion I have ever seen, would utter a short roar which sounded much like a note from a big bass viol; next his lady, a fat ugly old dame, would bring out a note in a key just a trifle higher; then another grand lion, with a sandy mane, would open his big mouth and send forth a short brassy blast, and he would be followed by his mate in a less masculine tone. The tigers, and superb beasts these are, gave us the benefit of their music, in short, harsh growls, and the leopards sounded a note of their own, while America was represented by a handsome panther, who occasionally uttered his singular cry. The only animal which showed no excitement was a black leopard. This is a rare animal, and I have only seen one other in Europe and but three or four in all. The one of which I am speaking is of fine size, and is in excellent condition. He is jet black, except the eyes, which are of a dead white color. You cannot conceive of a more savage and cruel-looking creature than this sable monster was as he lay crouched in his den, perfectly motionless, except his wicked eyes, which followed the persons who moved about him, and the end of his serpent-like tail, which restlessly curled and twisted and straightened out as you have seen a cat's tail do when preparing for a spring upon a mouse or bird. Presently the keeper came along, rolling a wheelbarrow full of raw meat, and at the sight and sound of the man the beasts grew more wild, rushing to and fro furiously, standing on their hind legs, clawing the bars of their cages, growling, and gnashing their horrid white teeth. I thought to myself, suppose all these cages should suddenly open, what a perfect lake of blue blood of English aristocracy would be effused, and not improbably some American red vital fluid. Each brute upon receiving his piece of flesh seized it and retired to the back of his cage to devour it alone, and there was silence in the great den, except the crunching of bones and licking of lips.

Having served the felines, the man with the wheelbarrow proceeded to the homes of the bears, wolves, and hyenas, which were next in series, and there was the same rushing to and fro, the same nervous activity, the same fierce restlessness, but the sounds were different. The wolves whined, and the bears made noises in sound between the bleating of a calf and the crying of a child. Each bear was made to perform before receiving his meat. Some climbed up the bars of their cages, some took hold of their hind paws with their fore feet, and sat up or rolled over, and some walked on their hind legs. One fellow put his nose out and licked the face of the keeper, and then put out his arms and embraced him. The Polar bear waded about in his little pond on his hind legs, picking up pieces of biscuit thrown upon the water. A huge brown bear, nearly as large as a fat ox, executed a series of awkward and amusing jumps, sometimes on his hind legs only, all the while growling sourly, as though he considered the exercise an awful bore. But the most curious of all this carnivora were the hyenas. Stretching their immense mouths till their long, sharp fangs showed from ear to ear, they seat forth peal after peal of the most horrid, unearthly laughter. Of all beasts they are the most forbidding in appearance, and veritable demons could not utter more hideous, terrible, devilish sounds than the laughing of these hyenas. As they gulped down the flesh which they tore from the shank and neck bones thrown to them, they chuckled diabolically, as though they were thinking how jolly it would be to gash and crunch and tear some of the people who stood looking at them.

From these wretches we went amongst the quiet camels and llamas, and then made a hasty visit to the eagles, vultures, and condors. Next we took a passing glance at the kangaroos, and saw one young fellow's head sticking out of his mother's pouch as she hopped about, and another youngster's feet protruding from his mama's nursery bag. Then we looked in upon an immense ant-eater and some sloths. Near by is the snake house, a large room with glass front cages, in which we saw boa-constrictors, anacondas, rattlesnakes, vipers, cobras, etc., etc. A few minutes' walk brought us to the elephant house, where we saw several of these giant beasts. On our way we looked at the reindeer on one side of the pond, and the rhinoceri on the other, and close by we observed a pair of hippopotami bathing in a pond. In the giraffe house we found a full-grown animal of that family, and two juvenile cameleopards, and, while we were admiring these odd creatures, His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, passed through the room. He was walking with a gentleman about his own age, who, I think, was Prince Teck. For a moment the heir to the English throne, his companion, and the giraffes, and our party, were alone together; but neither the Prince, his friend, the giraffes, nor I, appeared embarrassed. Albert Edward (I shall digress from the cameoleopards to say) is a short chunk of a man, who carries a considerable amount of flesh, but a small amount of beauty. He was dressed in ordinary gentleman's dress. He is said to be exceedingly fond of eating and hunting—both commendable tastes if not indulged in to excess, as is equally true of love, hope, and charity.

As we quitted the garden we passed by a pond in which we saw some sturgeon five or six feet long, and some of those loathsome reptiles, salamanders, nearly as long. These salamanders resemble gigantic tadpoles, slimy, brown, and knotty, with four legs. And with them I close my account of the Zoological Garden, though I have only told you of a part of its attractions. But I doubt if you are as fond of such things as I am, and most likely you will be glad that I am through with my description.

To-morrow we leave London for Scotland, and if I have time may be I shall write you a letter or two from Edinburgh, or Glasgow, or the Highlands. We both leave London with a feeling of sadness, for we have become warmly attached to it. If I had to leave Louisville I should choose London as my home. Beautiful Paris is the place for trifling; it is the Paradise of do-nothings; but honest, hearty, steady, going, old London is the city for people who appreciate the great truth that "life is real, life is earnest."

As this is my last letter from "this world's hugest city," I will make a suggestion which every European tourist will thank me for who takes advantage of it. It is this: Make A. S. Petrie & Co., No. 11 Old Broad street, your bankers. Mr. Petrie, the elder, is a real old Scotch gentleman, whom you are sure to fall in love with, and the younger Petrie is a chip of the old block. They will tell you what to see in London and everywhere else. They will advise you about routes, hotels, etc. They will arrange your money matters for you, and, in fact, do everything for you so delightfully and completely that you will admire all Scotchmen the balance of your life. Therefore, I say again to every American who is going abroad, go straight to A. S. Petrie & Co., put your money in their hands, and take their advice about everything.

Before closing this letter, long as it is, I must apologize to the public for a statement in my letter published in the JOURNAL of February 6th, to the effect that "horses and other domestic animals luxuriate in the Garden of the Tuileries". It cannot be possible that I ever wrote this. Some one has made a mistake in attempting to decipher my chirography. Why, you would be as likely to find wild animals roaming about the palace, as horses, hogs, cows, &c., luxuriating in the Garden of the Tuileries. Everybody who has been to Paris and read that letter must have set me down as an out-and-out liar. All lies are sinful; but an absurd, preposterous lie that could not go twenty-four hours undetected is too horrible. That statement over my signature is awful. I must beg my friend, Shipman, to set the matter right, in a separate paragraph, in his best and strongest style.

L. P. Y., JR.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

IMPRESSIONS OF NEW ENGLAND.

UNTITLED GENTRY.

I have never seen a fine old English gentleman, but in a manufacturing town of Maine I had the pleasure of meeting as fine a specimen of nature's noblemen as can be found in the country. He was no longer young, but had a face and bearing that time had rather mellowed than impaired. A kind heart and settled purpose looked out from the dark eyes that were more lustrous for the silvered hair which overshadowed the brow. In his manner courteous and dignified, he inspired respect in all who were associated with him. The particular bearing which distinguished him was aptly expressed by an Irishman in his employ:

"There is something I would like to say to you," I heard him observe to Mr. A. "I would like to speak it if you would not be offended."

"No danger of that, James. You would not say anything improper to me, I know."

"Well, then, Master A., you always reminds me of a lord, an English lord, not meaning any offense."

"A lord!" he then, A. laughingly replied. And a lord he seemed to me, as I went with him over the vast cotton mills of which he has charge. Is he not in fact a lord so far as the authority goes? What lord has greater? At his command the complicated machinery of this little world is set in motion; and, obedient to the need of twice ten thousand spindles, scores of men and women take up the thread or woof, or raw material of cotton, as may be. Up and down, around and through the immense buildings he went, the ruling and authoritative spirit. Wherever he turned there was machinery or man to obey his call.

Then, in the appointments and ordering of his household there was so much of the old English country style of living. Depending mostly upon a neighboring city for society, his guests would come for days or a week, and, free to amuse themselves in the grounds, on the beach, in the library, or in their own rooms in the morning, they all assembled together at dinner, when everything was sumptuous and appetizing, and where, opposite the lordly host, was seated his wife, a charming, vivacious woman, so French in appearance that one felt a little shy of addressing her in English. Her father was a Frenchman, and she inherited the mobile face and artistic taste in the arrangement of hair and dress which only belongs to a Parisienne.

Then to the drawing-room, which was hung with rare pictures, a glowing fire in the grate. Two beautiful dogs were already established in possession—one stretched on the rug, the other basking in the fading sunshine—two shepherd-dogs that shared care and caresses along with birds and other household pets.

To add to the illusion of the English country house, in the family was an old lady, the mother of A., who looked precisely as if she had found her way there from the Queen's drawing-room, so courtly and elegant was she in every respect. She was beautifully dressed in black, and had a fall of lace with violet ribbons on her head. Intelligent, amiable, and active, she was the presiding genius of the room. Alive to the present, with a memory enriched by all the pleasures of the past, she was charming to look upon. She had some light needle-work in her hands, and I remember they were the most perfectly shaped I ever saw. Inside of the cover of her work-basket she had two pieces of poetry pinned. When I referred to them, she said they were so comforting she liked to have them always at hand. One was some sweet lines by a Western poetess, the other "My Psalm." This is fame.

THE COTTON MILLS.

Next to the penitentiary, nothing ever struck me half as dismal as the cotton mills. Great shells of brick and mortar, alive with machinery, and filled with living automatons, who go from one loom to another and never look out of a window, nor loiter a moment, but what the self-tale machine they are bound to stops till wheels long enough to make a note of it. Some girls tended four looms, some two, and some but one. The instant the finest thread broke, or gave out on the spool, the loom stood still, and to anticipate the greedy man of the web, the tender had to watch—watch without ceasing—Oh! it was a weary, weary tread-mill round, and the caterer for the Round Table who discoursed so sweepingly of the frivolity of American women certainly never visited a cotton mill, or he would make an exception of factory girls. I would like to know how the text would apply to them. They are as steady as clocks, and yet, when I come to think of it, I was told that, as a general thing, they spent all their wages for dress, and were, out of hours, the most reckless, indefatigable devotees to pleasure in the world. Jewelry, silk, and sleighriding they especially affected. While there was much beauty among them, there was less than I expected to see. Perhaps it was the greasy dress most of them wore; but there was a general defect of form and sallowness of visage, that were repulsive in the extreme. In some rooms the girls looked healthy and handsome, so I suppose the kind of work had much to do with their appearance.

I cannot convey the effect of all those thousand windows, as I took a view from the outside of the mills—windows with never a face looking out—the rumble of the water-wheel, and the whirr of the spindles, seeming to go on of themselves. I knew that within, the young and blooming, old and sallow, wholesome and strong, crooked backed and blanched, were each at her post.

My friend pointed with pride to a lovely fall of water running between the mills, and the view was picturesque, but what was the use of it? It might as well be under ground for all the operatives could enjoy it. Still their condition has its bright side. The employment is steady and quite remunerative. The hours of labor are few, and the mills are clean and admirably ventilated, so that the chances are good for health and comfort. Some of the girls remain there for years, and amass a very snug provision for old age or a rainy day. If others dance to the measure of living while they live, and being happy while they may, they only repeat the old, old lesson: "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die." It may be a Frenchy and wicked philosophy, better to live than die by, but it carries with it some salient points. Rochefoucault has wittily expressed them, when he says: "It is easier to repent wickedness, than to sooth the regret of not having committed it." I suppose, on this principle the death-bed of a christian has not half the comfort of that of the chief of sinners. The chief on the cross, whose sins were forgiven him, is more to be envied than Elijah in his chariot of fire. But this is a wide digression from noblemen and factory girls, and must be put down as one of the manifold impressions made by that visit to a manufacturing town in Maine.

L. R.

INDIANAPOLIS.

☞ The following poem is as beautiful as it is seasonable. It will be read with delight. The authoress wrote, some years ago, several charming pieces of poetry for our columns, and we have lamented her long silence. She is a lady of high social position, and bears a name much more historic than that under which she writes. Our readers will hear from her again:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

GATHERING MAY-APPLES.

BY L. CARY WILDES.

Gathering May-Apples in the glen
In the spring of life and the spring of the year,
Oh, I was wild with pleasure then!
In youth we're happier far than when
Life's cares and years have made us men.

I idly watched with childish glee
The restless, hurrying, honey-bee
That sipped the sweets from out the cup
The fragrant lily lifted up.
I saw the mocking-bird arise
To greet the morning in the skies;
He'd battle his wing in the azure deep,
Then, coming to earth in a graceful sweep
Would perch him on a willow bough
And sing most wondrously, I trow—
Throwing from his quivering throat
Maddening music, note on note,
Till, joyous from his own refrain,
Soared up to catch the dying strain,
And perching, sang it o'er again.

But I gathered May-Apples not alone;
With me was a lovely one,
A little maid with raven hair,
Whose curls got tangled in the air
Till she merrily laughed at her efforts vain
To untangle them again.
O love, and youth, and rosy lips,
Pink ones in pinker finger tips!
No wonder I was happy then,
Gathering May-Apples in the glen.

Oh, why does the summer come with its heat,
To scorch the spring-time, fresh and sweet?
Why does the noon, with its fiery eye,
Drink morn's dew?—we know not why.
But this I know: I'll ne'er forget—
Deep in my heart 'tis burning yet—
That the little maid whom I loved so dear
And vowed to claim in a future year,
Was taken, and under the sod does lie
Where we gathered May-Apples years gone by.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

JERUSHA JANE HEADY.

Couplet of Melinda Jane Pittsburgian.

ALMIGHILY INSCRIBED TO THE INIMITABLE GEORGE WASHINGTON BRICKS.

I beheld her first at meeting,
And she looked so fair and sweet,
When, unknown, I began entreating
I hurried from my seat
To secure her gentle greeting,
And throw me at her feet.

She was full of mirth and laughter,
And of fascinating talk,
And I swore at once, "Hereafter,
With her through life I'll walk,
If away Fate does not waft her,
And thus my purpose balk."

I had heard she had a lover,—
One of rather low degree,—
A genl named Jerry Glover,
From across the briny sea,
But I knew he'd soon discover
That the maid was meant for me.

But alas! this maiden merry
I'd bestowed my heart upon,
Though she had a spark named Jerry,
Had a dozen more named John;
All handsome fellows—very—
And followers of the *ton*.

And of gallants named Jacky
My charmer was most fain,
Because she bore—oh, cracky!—
The kindred name of Jane.
I danced attendance like a lackey,
Sued her warmly, but in vain.

I had much more of the ready
Than all her other beaus;
In my hands I was steady,
Which was not the case with those:
Sure, had she not been *heady*,
I'm the man she would have chose.

But the Jacks, though men of fashion,
Had strong and cultured minds;
They'd heads like bulls of Bashan,
Such as laurel offerest binds—
Heads to feed the tender passion—
Heads with awfut big *behinds*.

Love,—with which her heart was laden,—
Jane said she wouldn't shout;
And so this ardent maiden
Refused me and my blunt—
Saying wenlth could make no Aldenn
And pronouncing me a rant.

To John Brown, of famed Chicago,
Her hand and heart she gave;
Brown was *smarter* than Iago,
But not such a loveless knave:
"We've," said Jane, "I'd from my Pa go
Were John not beauty's slave."

Oh! how well I remember
When he how her for away!
Ah! my heart, a dying ember,
Died on her bridal-day!
And the season seemed December,
Though 'twas bright, cublossomed May!

ROBERT PINCKNEY WYLLS.

April 4th, '68.

GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

While rambling through the cemeteries of New Orleans recently, I suddenly came upon the last resting place of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, on whose tomb, pasted upon a rough board, I found the following expressive inscription. Every attempt to discover its author has been vainly made. Here is the beautiful epitaph copied *verbatim:*

IN MEMORIAM:
Behind this stone is laid,
For a season,
Albert Sidney Johnston,
A General in the army of the Confederate States,
Who fell at Shiloh, Tennessee,
On the sixth day of April, A. D.,
Eighteen hundred and sixty-two;
A man tried in many high offices
And critical enterprises;
And found equal to all
His life was one long sacrifice of interest to conscience;
And even that life, on a woful Sabbath,
Did he yield as a holocaust to his country's need.
Not absolutely undeserved was he, while he lived;
But, in his death, all his area now stands confessed,
In a people's tears.
Rounded, moderate, clear of envy, yet not wanting
In that finer ambition which makes men great
and pure.
In his honor—impregnable;
In its simplicity—sublime.
No country e'er had a truer son—no cause a nobler champion;
No people a bolder defender—no principle a purer victim
Than the dead soldier
Who sleeps here:
The cause for which he perished is lost—
The people for whom he fought are crushed—
The hopes in which he trusted are shattered—
The flag he lov'd guides no more the charging lines;
But his fame, committed to the keeping of that time, which,
Happily, is not so much the tomb of Virtue as its shrine,
Shall, in years to come, fire modest worth to noble ends.
In honor, now, our great Captain rests;
A nation's gratitude enshrines him;
Three Commonwealths proudly claim him;
And history shall cherish him
Among those choicer spirits, who, holding their conscience unmix'd with blame,
Have been, in all conjunctures, true to themselves,
Their country and their God.

DULL TIMES IN LONDON. — A London letter by the latest steamer says:

Times are quite as hard in London as in New York. Many thousands are still out of employment, and the officials have just brought a storm of indignation upon themselves by serving the starving people of East London with notice to pay about three dollars each for poor law taxes. Fifteen thousand notices were sent to people utterly destitute and actually dying of starvation. The fashionables of the West End are also in trouble. Sixty of the best houses in fashionable London are to let; two hundred families have recently given up their private carriages. Of course this affects literature and literary men. The papers and booksellers feel the pinch, but not so badly as the writers. O. "Bull Run" Russell's first novel, just published, only two hundred copies have been ordered by Mudie, the leading proprietor of circulating libraries. The author, under ordinary circumstances, had a right to expect an order of at least a thousand copies. This is Russell's first novel, but the chances are that it will be his last, for it is very, very dull.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

KITTY CLOVERTOP'S COLUMN.

I have a "Little Dorrit" sort of feeling of living for the good of others to-night, as I nestle my feet in the velvet heart of a great red rose in the hearth rug; having made a sacrifice of no small magnitude (to me) on the altar of another's pleasure. Ah, how wistfully I find myself gazing at the pretty white dress, looped with pink roses, that like a foam-wreath ridges the neat little French bed in the corner yonder; and how the snowy slippers, tipped with bits of white satin and silver lace, and all the dainty articles for a ball-room toilette, invite me to wear them! I can scarcely keep my thoughts away from the waltzers floating in their moonshine drapery like midsummer fairies, or willi dancers in the center of a cowslip-carpeted meadow, moving with the music like flowers to the motion of the perfumed air. I love so to dance sometimes; that is, when my heart is rhyming to glad-voiced harps. It is a necessity to my enjoyment of life to give my thoughts a holiday occasionally, and feel them in my blood, romping like children at play, through my veins, and *run away with me* in my feet! But no one will miss me in the *distingue* crowd to-night; none will think of me, and I will be as happy as the gayest of them all, if only some one leans closer to my heart while I talk to them through this lattice of words, which *but half reveals* me. And I would like for some one to feel me in his great soul like a thrill of music—and be to him as a poem in his heart! I will *dream* of it anyhow. If any one *loved* me they would. Ah, how that little word rules us all. Love! Men understand it best, but women feel it most, the former anatomizing it as botanists a flower, the latter feeding it with warm sighs and dews of tears, until the soil of their natures are arid of all else, their lives its life, and its death theirs. Sometimes we find a heart of waste, desert sands, where no sweet flower blooms, but who can tell what may have been its tropic beauty once, ere the simoom swept it or the frost blight fell? I cannot think God ever made a heart to be a desert or a life desolate. Those that are, are made so by fierce passions of their own or others', directed, we are told, by the great arm of Him who swung the planets in their places and holds dark Pluto down in Hades. (What a grand thing thought is! I try to take in all the universe sometimes in one great circling idea, but I could as well bear Atlas on my shoulders as a head so heavily laden with comprehension of God's infinite, which seems as a string ever winding through my life, but whose beginning or ending I cannot discover). But I wander from what I wished to say. I was telling you, *mon ami*, how I was dreaming of the dance; half tempted to don the butterfly wings of yonder costume just for the pleasure of making my toilette—every woman from flower to fruit time loves a mirror—and of that I wish to tell you something, my shy bachelors. If ever a blooming girl looks beautiful, or a grande dame in her glory, it is when coquetting before a mirror. I mean those women whose ideas have not an extensive area, almost of the boundary of a bandbox, but who, nevertheless, if moderately sensible, make good, commonplace, and *well-matched* wives for some men. In the clear depths of the glass they look on their kingdom of sell, and from enjoyment of the possession of beauty arises the ambition to adorn themselves worthily. A poet outlines his subject and proceeds to clothe it in beautiful words; a sculptor fashions his thoughts in marble, elaborating his own soul *as he knows it;* but some women have their model in themselves, and strive to attain naught but its earthly perfection of form. Some coquetting with a stray curl, or holding with jeweled fingers a tiny red pot of rouge, like a ripe cherry, to their lips, while they with artistic nicety add a deeper tinge to a Cleopatran-perfect mouth! A bevy of gay young girls snatching a comb or brush and hurriedly smoothing dark or golden hair, scolding for a peep at the mirror, and chatting of pleasure past, present, and prospective, is to the artist, to the adorer, to the lover of taste and fashion, like the hasty blossoming of a sun-fed flower to the slow unfolding of a rose. I have seen both, and confess that I always delight most in viewing the delicate fingers of a waiting-maid assisting in her mistress's toilette—one who is queen of a hundred hearts, and reigning belle of a few bright seasons. It is a study for an artist. First, with her loose hair dampened from the bath, she leans like a lily fresh with dew in a luxurious chair before the mirror, while the maid dips the ivory comb in her Danaen shower of curls, *la belle* glancing at her gold-framed face as an artist at an unfinished picture, studying what next to add, and where. Then, as the toilette progresses, how fine the sight is to see the lace dropped like a cloud round an unrisen star, flowers that seem to throb with perfume hiding in the costly meshes, and jewels glistening like Queen Boadicea's glory. The very litter of dainty articles around her speaks eloquently of the ladies' tastidious fancy. And, when all is done of adorning—perfumed powder dusting her face and parian shoulders, like the white fur of a ripe peach or plum, and even the bit of court-beauties' plaster in a dimple near her lips—what is it for? *Men* think for *their* admiring; but I do not think a woman ever adorned herself only for men's eyes. Their paramount thought is to excel others of their sex, and for love of dress and themselves. To reverse the picture and make a beauty's day-day toilette would be to turn from Vandyke's queenly ladies to Guido's fair-browed maidens.

I have intended to say something of that parallelopipedia of mankind, my friend Mr. "Bricks," whose kind words to "Kitty" were so highly prized and appreciated, and which made rainbows all around me; but I defer again what I have not time to add now, in regard to my views and his on a certain subject. I must tell everybody in as few words as possible of the fine addition to the Young Men's Christian Association library of many elegant volumes. Among the twenty-three or twenty-eight volumes of American Encyclopedia, all of Irving's works, "Ike Marvel's" (Donald Mitchell), Mrs. Jameson's works, Bulwer's novels, Dickens', Burns', Browning's, the Waverly novels, Cooper's also, and many more rare and valuable books that I know would delight a student's eye. They can be read in the rooms of the Association by any one who desires the delightful and great privilege, and by members they can be retained in their possession at home until read. But who would desire, or could find, more comfortable or elegant reading rooms than those of the Y. M. C. A.?—and Mr. Ewing, the kind, attentive, courtly gentleman, with his earnest greeting and friendly smile, is the presiding genius who adds greatly to the popularity of the place. This noble Association does honor to those who instituted it, who maintain it and make it the means of doing much good, and adding to the Christian harmony and pure morals of our young men and citizens. Long may it flourish as a green bay-tree in our midst. Next time I will say something about fashions, etc., and I know all ladies do not think dry goods a dry subject.

KITTY CLOVERTOP.

The Methodist Conference which met in Massachusetts the other day voted in favor of impeachment, Stanton, and Grant, and against granting license for the sale of alcohol. The Conference in Brooklyn, N. Y., voted against the use of tobacco, and adjourned on Saturday to let members from Connecticut go home and vote the radical ticket. They are "of the earth earthy."

An indiscreet youth in attendance at Miami University has been expelled for kissing his sweetheart, a student in Oxford Female Seminary, and the lady has been expelled for receiving the kiss. The gravity of the offense was increased by committing it in the presence of a governess or somebody, instead of on the sly. She wasn't to be aggravated in that manner without her revenge, and she had it.

The library of the University of South Carolina still contains twenty-five thousand volumes, notwithstanding the ravages of the war.

LETTER FROM "COMMON SENSE."

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

As epistolary correspondence through newspapers seems to be the order of the day, why can't I be in the fashion as well as Miss Clovertop, Mr. Bricks, and the rest of them?

Writing, I am perfectly aware, is not my forte, but I am impelled this morning, after reading the Sunday JOURNAL, to say a word in vindication of balmoral petticoats, which have been so basely slandered by several correspondents of the JOURNAL.

Well, in the first place, a word to you, Mr. G. W. Bricks. You are a

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave Louisville	8:30 A.M. 6:30 P.M.
Arrive at Nashville	7:30 P.M. 4:30 A.M.
Arrive at Humboldt	8:45 A.M. 11:30 A.M.
Arrive at Memphis	9:15 A.M. 2:30 P.M.

LEBANON AND FRANKFORT RR.

Leave.	Depart.
Lexington	6:00 A.M. 2:30 P.M.
Accommodation	4:15 P.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

Arrive.	Depart.
9:35 P.M. except Sunday	8:00 A.M. except Sunday
10:40 P.M. " "	3:00 P.M. except Sun. & Sat.
7:35 A.M. daily	4:30 P.M. daily
6:00 A.M. "	9:05 P.M. "

Regular Packets.

	Departures.
Cincinnati	10:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M.; Sundays 2:30 P.M.
All places on the river, to Henderson	4:00 P.M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

	CLOSE.	ARRIVE.
First Eastern	12:45 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Second Eastern	12:00 P.M.	7:30 A.M.
First St. Louis, Mo.	12:45 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Second St. Louis, Mo.	12:00 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
First Indianapolis & Chicago	2:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Second Ind. & Chicago	12:00 P.M.	7:30 A.M.
First Nashville, Memphis, & all Southern Mails	12:00 P.M.	4:30 A.M.
Second Nashville & Memphis	7:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
First Lexington, Frankfort, and Way Mails	12:00 P.M.	11:00 A.M.
Second Lexington, Frankfort, & Way Mails	3:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Louisville & Bardstown Railroad	1:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.
Louisville & Cincinnati Mail boat	9:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Louisville & Evansville Mail boats—Leaves Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays	3:00 P.M.	6:00 A.M.
First New Albany	12:45 P.M.	11:30 A.M.
Second New Albany	3:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
Shawneetown—Leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	12:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Taylorsville & Bloomfield—Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	12:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
First Shelbyville	12:00 P.M.	11:00 A.M.
Second Shelbyville	1:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING.

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, JOHN L. KEBLE, Chief Local. } Editors

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE.

Including Sunday's Paper.

Daily—1 copy per annum	$8 00
Daily—1 copy six months	4 00
Daily—1 copy three months	2 00
Daily—1 copy one month	75

DELIVERED IN THE CITY:

Per month (Sunday included)	$1 00

The SUNDAY JOURNAL will be sent separately by mail at $2 per annum.

WEEKLY JOURNAL—TRI-WEEKLY.—One copy for twelve months $2 00; six months, $1 25. In clubs of 10 $1 75 per copy, and one copy gratis to the getter up of the club; in clubs of 20 or over each $1 50.

Additions may be made to the club, at club rates, at any time.

☞ Money in registered letters or post-office orders sent at our risk.

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 3 A. M.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

To Advertisers and Subscribers.

The SUNDAY JOURNAL is furnished to our regular subscribers both in the city and country without extra charge, and all standing advertisements are inserted in it as one of the regular issues of the week. Advertisers should bear in mind that they now get seven insertions a week instead of six.

The increasing demand for the SUNDAY JOURNAL convinces us that it will be more popular and its circulation greater than during its former career, when it was so great a favorite.

☞ Subscribers who usually receive their papers at their places of business, can have the SUNDAY JOURNAL delivered at their private residences by leaving directions at the JOURNAL office.

☞ Mr. Wm. J. Glossbrenner has charge of the delivery of the JOURNAL in Jeffersonville from this date, (April 17), and we think we may promise our friends over the river prompt and early delivery of their papers.

THE FLOWER FESTIVAL LAST SUNDAY. In our report of the flower festival by the Sabbath-school children of Christ's Church, on Easter Sunday morning, we omitted to give the names of the teachers and the mottoes attached to the floral offerings of the several classes. We take pleasure in now supplying that omission, and trust it will prove none the less interesting on account of the lapse of time:

Class Bishop Doane, Miss Alice Barbee; motto—Right onward.
Class Bishop Whipple, Miss Linda Thompson; motto—Simply to Thy cross I cling.
Class Bishop Bedell, Miss Amelia Timberlake; motto—The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want.
Class Bishop Hobart, Mr. A. A. Quarrier; motto—Thou shalt not suffer Thy holy one to see corruption.
Class Bishop Claggett, Miss Lucy Brent; motto—There shall ye also appear with Him in glory.
Class Bishop Jarvis, Mrs. Wash. Bayly; motto—Let us walk as the children of light.
Class Bishop Madison, Miss Mary Hewett; motto—Let us not be weary in well doing.
Class Bishop Clarkson, Miss Eliza Jones; motto—Lord increase our faith.
Class Bishop Otey, Mr. John Galt; motto—He who in the strength of Jesus trusts is more than conqueror.
Class Bishop Quintard, Mr. Talcott; motto—Christ hath made us free.
Class Bishop Dehon, Miss Lizzie Palmer; motto—Love is the fulfilling of the law.
Class Bishop Griswold, Miss Virginia Thompson; motto—Keep thy heart with all diligence.
Class Bishop Moore, Mr. Wash. Bayley; motto—Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good.
Class Bishop Heber, Miss Ellen Harris; motto—They that seek me early shall find me.
Class Bishop Ley, Miss Nannie Thompson; motto—Put on the whole armor of God.
Class Bishop Cummins, Miss Susie Moutz; motto—Draw nigh unto God.
Class Bishop Odenheimer, Miss Annie Amie; motto—To our risen Lord and King, grateful homage we will bring.
Class Bishop Beckwith, Miss Mary Dameuil; motto—He lives to die no more.
Class Bishop Elliot, Miss Ida Forer; motto—God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.
Class Bishop Seabury, Miss Willie Thompson; motto—Be ye therefore followers of God as dear children.
Class Bishop Johns, Mr. Smith Benedict; motto—Death hath no more dominion over Him.
Class Bishop Hawks, Mr. Raymond; motto—Ours the cross, the grave, the skies.
Class Bishop Green, Miss Henrietta Ormsby; motto—Love's redeeming work is done.
Class Bishop Kemper, Miss Georgia Dameuil; motto—Chast Him, ye blossoms fair, praising your God.
Class Bishop Gregg, Miss Mary Smith; motto—Shout the glad tidings.
Class Bishop Hallenger, Miss Lucie Gray; motto—Jesus risen goes before us.
Class Bishop Talbott, Miss Minnie Palmer; motto—Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.
Class Bishop Meade, Mrs. Wm. P. McDowell; motto—These simple flowers with love we bring to Christ our risen Lord and King.
Class Bishop Sterns, Dr. Horner; motto—Lo! the seal is broken.
Class Bishop Ravenscroft, Mrs. Susan M. Clay; motto—He feedeth His flock like a shepherd, and gathereth the lambs with His arms.
Class Bishop Brownell, Miss Mary Wright; motto—Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.
Class Bishop Polk, Miss Chew; motto—Fear God and keep his commandments.
Class Bishop Kip, Mr. Webb; motto—The Lord is risen indeed.
Class Bishop Hopkins, Miss Traver; motto—God loveth a cheerful giver.
Class Bishop Wilmer, "Infant," Mr. Sue L. Haggin; motto—Chast him in anguish, flowers from the sod.
Class Bishop White, "Infant," Mrs. Robt. Floyd; motto—Suffer little children to come unto me.

Lewis E. Gibson, of the Infant Class, Bishop Wilmer, presented a beautiful harp, made of moss and flowers, bearing the motto, "Praise Him with the sound of the trumpet, praise Him with the Psaltery and harp".

Prominent among the symbols presented, with appropriate mottoes, were "The Cross" and "Shepherd Crook", beautifully arranged from evergreens and immortelles.

Before the ceremonies in the church, the children assembled in the Sunday-school room and handed in the boxes which contained their missionary collections during the Lenten season. The boxes were beautifully arranged in the form of an ark and borne in the procession by four boys, followed by a magnificent floral cross, and were received at the altar by the dearly-beloved pastor, Dr. James Craik.

One interesting feature of the occasion, which the large congregation necessarily missed witnessing, was the presentation by Dr. Edward Palmer, the Assistant Superintendent (on behalf of the school), of a beautiful testimonial to their zealous, hard-working, and highly-esteemed Superintendent, Dr. Preston B. Scott, which took place in the Sunday-school room immediately before the procession moved into the church.

—The city of Hickman, Ky., on Friday filed a bond of $25,000 in the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad injunction case, in the United States Court. No action has yet been taken in regard to the proposed renting of the road to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

LOCAL BUDGET.

MANY THINGS OF MANY KINDS.

—Judge Joshua F. Bullitt qualified yesterday as City Attorney, vice R. J. Elliott, Esq.

—All the newly-elected city officers, save and except the Police Commissioners, have entered fully upon the discharge of their duties.

—The survey of that portion of the wharf property contemplated for purchase by the ordinance ratified at the late municipal election, is progressing finely under the watchful eye of the City Engineer.

—The Board of Police Commissioners convened yesterday and received the bonds of the newly-appointed policemen. It is generally believed that they will be ordered into service to-morrow.

—The estimated value of the wharf property to be bought under the ordinance recently adopted, is $650,000. Mayor Tompkert, in his message, advises that all or more of this property be purchased. As yet the owners have not presented their deeds, but they are not likely to stand back long.

—Hon. Alvin Duvall, of Frankfort, and Captain T. H. Hines, of the Bowling Green Democrat, were at the Willard yesterday.

—Three or four prisoners escaped from the Lebanon jail Thursday night by sawing throught the grating of a window. One of the inmates, imprisoned for murder, refused to enjoy the boon of freedom in that style. So he remains in more solitary confinement than ever. The fugitives have not been recaptured.

—Mr. Harrison, of the Henderson (Ky.) News, was in the city yesterday, and favored us with a call.

—All the medals accorded to exhibitors from this country in the great Paris Exhibition have arrived in New York, and are to be sent to Washington and placed in the capitol a few days before being forwarded to the owners. Each medal is set in a glass frame.

—Ritualistic practices of British army chaplains are said to be imperilling the discipline of the force in India.

—Notice of the performance of that highly moral play, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," was recently made from all the pulpits in Henry, Illinois.

—One of the English religious papers is making a raid, aided by troops of correspondents, on the wearing of mustaches by Methodist ministers.

—Mr. E. Doug. King has our thanks for a copy of his admirably compiled and printed Directory of Nashville, for 1868.

—John H. Schultze, the German thespian, charged with committing a rape upon Jaennette Schautz, a girl only thirteen years of age, was yesterday released upon bail, to appear before the City Court on Monday.

—Mountebanks and street beggars are multiplying with great rapidity in our city. It would be well for the Police Commissioners to thin out the ranks of these annoying drones.

—The *vested* rights of our localship were handsomely enlarged yesterday by our just and generous young friend J. C. Warner, of Spronle & Mandeville's clothing emporium, Fourth and Main streets. Similar in-*vest*-ments may be made there by our friends and the public in general. We advise them to di-*vest* themselves of all hesitancy and go in—to S. & M.'s.

—B. W. Halleck, Esq., editor of the Paris (Ky.) Democrat, is in the city.

—It is believed that two of the Russellville, Kentucky, bank robbers passed through Cairo Wednesday night, crossing from Kentucky on horseback by the ferry. They were heavily armed, would answer no questions, had a large amount of money, and very heavy saddle-bags. They rode rapidly through the city in the direction of Mound City, without stopping.

CITY BASIN.—We are pleased to hear that this long-agitated and much-needed public improvement is about to be commenced. Since the publication of the manufacturers' petition, the subject has been taken into consideration by leading members of the Council, and it is probable that an ordinance to meet this want will be introduced at the next meeting. It is to be earnestly hoped that the ordinance will be passed with as little delay as possible. On the 14th of December, 1865, our worthy City Engineer made the following special report for this proposed work:

"I submit herewith a plat of the locality in which it is proposed to construct a basin as a harbor for flat and other boats. The basin will be connected with the basin of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and extend from the eastern end of their basin to about the east line of Eleventh street, near the upper guard lock of the canal, a distance of about eight hundred feet. The City Basin will have a surface width of one hundred feet at low water level, with depth of water equal to that in the canal. The berm bank, or as it may be called, the pier-head between the canal and the City Basin, will have a surface width of thirty feet on top, at the level of the coping of the guard locks, extending from the lock to the eastern end of the canal basin. The City Basin side of this pier-head will be sloped and paved above the surface of the rock. On the land side, as well as the eastern end, the slopes will be graded and paved above the rock in the same manner as a wharf, to admit of approach by teams at any stage of water below the top of the land slopes. The space from Tenth to Eleventh streets, between Monroe street and the canal, will afford a good wharf for the landing of boats at a high stage of water. From Eleventh street to the western end of the City Basin a sufficient space should be obtained to make the land slope or basin slope on. The lines on the map will explain the position of the City and canal basins, and the amount of ground required to accomplish the construction of the work. It is difficult to obtain the names of owners of ground in this locality, and some of the owners cannot locate their lots from recollection. All the information that has been obtained so far, as to ownership, has been submitted on the map. When the names of the other owners are ascertained they can be entered on the lots they claim. The approximate cost of the basin has lately been submitted, and was then estimated at $130,000."

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

Mrs. H. A. Deming, of San Francisco, is said to have wasted a year in hunting up and fitting together the following thirty-eight lines from thirty-eight English poets. The names of the authors are given below:

LIFE.

1—Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
2—Life's a short summer, man a flower;
7—By turns we catch the vital breath and die—
8—The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh.
9—To be is better far than not to be.
6—Though all man's life may seem a tragedy;
5—But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb,
8—The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
9—Your fate is but the common fate of all;
10—Unmingled joys, here, to no man befall.
11—Nature to each allots his proper sphere,
12—Fortune makes folly her peculiar care;
13—Custom does not often reason overrule,
14—And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.
15—Live well, how long or short permit, to heaven;
16—They who forgive most, shall be most forgiven.
17—Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face—
18—Vile intercourse where virtue has not place;
19—Then keep each passion down, however dear;
20—Thou pendulum, betwixt a smile and tear;
21—Her sensual snares, let faithless pleasure lay,
22—With craft and skill, to ruin and betray;
23—Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise,
24—We masters grow of all that we despise.
25—O, then, renounce that impious self-esteem;
26—Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream.
27—Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave,
28—The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
29—What is ambition? 'tis a glorious cheat,
30—Only destructive to the brave and great.
31—What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
32—The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.
33—How long we live, not years, but actions, tell;
34—That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
35—Make, then, while yet ye may, your God your friend,
36—Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
37—The trust that's given guard; and to yourself be just;
38—For, live we how we can, yet die we must.

1, Young; 2, Dr. Johnson; 3, Pope; 4, Prior; 5, Sewell; 6, Spenser; 7, Daniel; 8, Sir Walter Raleigh; 9, Longfellow; 10, Southwell; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstrong; 15, Milton; 16, Baily; 17, Trench; 18, Somerville; 19, Thomson; 20, Byron; 21, Smollet; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massinger; 24, Cowley; 25, Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir Walter Davenant; 28, Grey; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Quarles; 33, Watkins; 34, Herrick; 35, William Mason; 36, Hill; 37, Dana; 38, Shakespeare.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

REMARKABLE PHENOMENA.

"What ailed thee, Oh, thou sea!" Whence come those mighty ground swells from the western Carribean Sea, or what the cause of those mighty waves on the coast of South America, and the Western Isles, in the last year;—at Guadalonpe recently, the sea rising 30 to 40 feet, the wave receding 30 miles and rolling back and forth for 24 hours—and at Venezuela last month the sea rose many feet high (and a great earthquake) for a week—obstructing business? But intercourse is too limited, and the native Darients too benighted for us to learn much, and there must be some great cause for such disturbance of nature, other than the common origin and forces of earthquakes. The influx of water must be great, doubling the velocity of the gulf stream and changing its course eastwardly hundreds of miles. It may be that the Pacific is undermining its isthmus barrier, eastwardly, causing the fall of mountain masses, in some of its tunnelled caverns, and starting those wondrous waves to roll, in a few hours, across the ocean.

This may be one of the expected approaching "wonders in Heaven above and in the earth beneath," of the last days, making "the sea and waves roar" and mountains left standing in the midst of the sea. Such an action, fairly in operation, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, might give us a modern Scylla and Charybdis, and also a world of trouble, enhancing the "perplexity and distress of nations" of the last days.

It might also aid Napoleon in opening the Suez canal, if its summit is not over 20 to 30 feet above tide-water.

Savans might learn much from the Bible—as that "of old," this earth was like Saturn, and was partially submerged, hence, sea shells, etc., on mountains, supposed glacier districts, etc.,—with a very warm atmosphere, hence tropical animals and indications far north.

That there was no rain before the flood, only mist and dew, hence, longevity and the institution of the rainbow covenant, to inspire God's creatures with confidence. The wants and sins of men having hastened the transition catastrophe of the flood—as they are now, precipitating the course of nature, and setting free, and in motion, the forces thereof, for the day of vengeance is at hand, when Christ shall come.

But the Heavens and earth are still reserved and kept by Almighty power unto the fires of the day of judgment, 1,000 years hence, which will renew the earth and evaporate the sea, when "there shall be no more sea."

Why are scientific men and ministers of Christianity so careless of these signs? surely they are of interest and importance.

FEARFUL SCENE.

A CRAZY WOMAN ON A RAILROAD TRAIN—FOUR MEN UNABLE TO HANDLE HER.

A gentleman who came from Cincinnati, by way of Seymour, on Friday, informs the New Albany Ledger that a fearful scene was witnessed on the Jeffersonville train, caused by the ravings of a crazy woman. This unfortunate woman it seems had got on the train at Indianapolis, with her three children, and was on her way to meet a brother in Louisville. Soon after the train left the Union depot she commenced raving, broke several panes of glass out of the car windows with her fist, and tried to make her escape through the door of the car while the train was in motion. The car was filled with ladies, many of whom were terribly frightened. All the efforts of the male passengers to quiet the insane woman proved of no avail, until she was finally thrown down and tied with a line. When the train arrived at Jeffersonville, it was with difficulty that four men could get out of the train with her, and when they did succeed they failed to get her in the Louisville omnibus. They finally had to give it up as a hopeless job, and she was let go. The last our informant saw of her, she was wandering along the streets of Jeffersonville, with her three children dragging after her.

This woman seemed to have some sane moments, during which time she conversed rationally. She stated that her husband had left her, and had married another woman. This story was perhaps only an insane vagary. She seemed to be passionately fond of her children, to whom she clung with a mother's love. How this demented woman came to be traveling without a protector is a mystery that will bear solution.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

MON. E. S. CRAIG ON THE BENCH.

If an admission fee of twenty-five cents had been charged the bummers and lazzonians who congregated in the City Court-room yesterday morning, the receipts would have amounted to the snug little sum of probably seventy-five dollars. No price being charged for the proceedings had in this tribunal, it is to be hoped that the spectators profited thereby, if not pecuniarily, at least morally.

E. P. Jarvis acknowledged that he was drunk when arrested, and promised to pay a fine of three dollars and costs. It was not paid, and the probability is that he is now quarrying rock at the Work-house.

John Joyce, an old man, and a millwright by trade, was found drunk on the street, and presented to the court on that charge. This being his first offence against the peace and dignity of this municipality, he was discharged.

Frank Norley, alias Charles Warren, was examined on a charge of robbing Jacob Miller of a snuff-box and contents. He was required to give $800 bail to answer a charge of highway robbery at the next term of the Circuit Court, in default of which he was committed to jail.

L. Myers was presented on a charge, preferred against him by Henry Carter, of stealing $100 from said Carter. The case was continued until to-morrow morning.

An inquest of lunacy was held upon the person of George Smith, a negro, who it was proven lost his mind about two months ago, from what cause is unknown. He has attempted to burn buildings, threatened the lives of several persons, and his derangement being constant and not periodical, he was placed in charge of officer Blunk to be conveyed to the asylum at Lexington.

LITERARY EXHIBITION.—On Thursday evening the Platonian Debating Society, assisted by the young ladies of the Female High School and an amateur band, will give an exhibition at the Male High School building. The programme is as follows:

PART FIRST.

Prayer.
1. Music (instrumental).
2. Salutatory.....Horace G. Platt.
3. Music (vocal).
4. Recitation.....Enoch Breeding.
5. Duett (instrumental).....Profs. Colman and Boehning.
6. Recitation.....James M. Buckner.
7. Solo.....Prof. H. G. S. Whipple.

PART SECOND.

1. Music (instrumental).
2. Recitation.....James F. Huber.
3. Music (vocal).
4. Scene III, Act I, King Henry IV.
Hotspur.....Enoch Breeding.
King Henry.....Ben. Clarke.
Northumberland.....Adolph Von Borries.
Bout.....John W. Lee.
5. Music (vocal).
6. Oration.....James F. Buckner.
7. Song.....James F. Huber, Cary Peter, Adolph Von Borries, and John Preisdel.

BENEDICTION.

ANOTHER LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—Crystal Fount Lodge, I. O. of G. T., was instituted and organized by Mr. G. R. Tippett, D. G. W. C. T., last evening, in the lodge-room on Market street, near First. The charter members are Morris H. Warner, Alfred Lang, John F. Huddart, E. Gilbert Johnson, Enoch Breeding, John Sweeney, Overton Pumphrey, Wm. A Warner, jr., Thomas Slaughter, Miss Mollie Breeding, Miss Annie Board, Miss Nancie Breeding, Miss Julia Board, and Miss Mollie Collins. They were assisted by the Eureka and Star of Hope lodges, of Louisville, and the Railroad and the Ohio Falls lodges, of Jeffersonville. The Order here is fast increasing in numbers and favor. Next Friday night there will be an election of officers for the above Lodge. A hearty welcome is extended to the order.

Whelan, the supposed assassin of D'Arcy McGee, is a bold, dashing, well-dressed fellow, and sports a costly gold watch and chain.

A vein hope—prospecting for gold.—*Ex.*

NEW BOOKS.

We are indebted to Messrs. John P. Morton & Co. for copies of the following recently published works:

DAVID, THE KING OF ISRAEL. A portrait drawn from Bible History, and the Book of Psalms. By FREDERICK WILLIAM KRUMMACHER, D. D. Translated under the express sanction of the author. By the Rev. M. G. EASTON, M. A. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1868.

ABRAHAM PAGE, Esq. A Novel. Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott & Co. 1868.

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK: or Hand Book of Travel Talk for Travelers and Schools. By W. FERGUSON FERGUSON. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1868. Paris: Galignani & Co., 224 Rue Rivoli. London: Sampson Low & Son, and W. S. Adams, 19 Fleet street. 1868.

HARD TIMES. By CHARLES DICKENS.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By CHARLES DICKENS. Cheap edition. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1868.

CHARLOTTE'S INHERITANCE. A Novel. By M. E. BRADDON. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1868.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D., LL. D. Edited by JOHN N. ROSS, D. D. New York: Sheldon & Co. 1868.

ELIER: JACOB KNAPP'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, with an Introductory Essay. By R. JEFFREY. New York: Sheldon & Co. 1868.

AID FOR THE MASONIC WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME.—Few of our readers know what a treat is awaiting them at the Masonic Temple, on next Friday evening, in the literary exercises and tableaux to be prepared by the beautiful young ladies of Grant & Butler's school. The entertainment will be under the charge of these estimable gentlemen, and the proceeds turned over to the Treasurer of the Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Society of Louisville.

Most delightful music may be expected from a number of our professional musicians and amateurs.. The tickets are sold at a half a dollar, and hundreds have already been disposed of. The friends of the widow and orphan expect large net proceeds. Remember the time—next Friday night.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

France smoked last year forty-two million five hundred cigars.

Austria paid $140,000 to get Maximilian's body back.

"The Petticoterie" is suggested as a title for the literary ladies' club.

The Senate asks for $3,000 to ventilate its chamber. That is cheap for such a job.

The city of Charleston is to have a new Masonic Temple of great beauty, and costly.

The champion boot-black of Long Island won the distinction by producing a "shine" in one minute.

New York is to have a company for the insurance of plate glass windows against breakage.

The Alaska Herald is published in San Francisco, in Russian and English, and its editor is Agapius Honcharenko.

The largest nail factory in this country is at Doonton, New Jersey. The buildings cover six acres.

Two taxpayers only in Cincinnati return incomes exceeding $100,000. Only six are reported over $50,000 a year.

An inventor at Washington claims the discovery of a process of setting or distributing type by machinery operated by electricity.

Real estate is high in Washington. Secretary Welles's house was put up at auction, but withdrawn because only $46,000 were bid.

The carpet weavers in twenty-four shops in Philadelphia have received the advanced wages since the commencement of the strike.

Kuklnx Klan manifestoes, warnings, threatenings, etc., etc., are mostly gotten up by-radicals to prejudice innocent people against the South.

There is a strong movement for steel rails on American railways. It is stated that $10,000,000 are to be expended in that direction by the Erie management.

A little four year old girl at Washington, Iowa, named Twiggs, exclaimed the other day: "Oh, I feel bad all over," and sank down on the lounge dead.

An Illinois sportsman says he has killed two thousand wild ducks this season. No one but a goose would doubt him, of course.

A Richmond paper says Virginia pays one million five hundred thousand dollars annually for freight to the North and to Europe.

A New York Republican paper does not fear criticism upon the character of its candidate for the Presidency, for it intimates that the worse he appears the more votes he will receive from his party.

So much lead pipe is used in Boston, for surreptitiously conveying the products of illicit whisky stills across rivers, under blocks of houses, etc., that the market price has greatly advanced.

Fifteen hundred tons of timber were landed at a factory at Boxford, Mass., last winter, to be converted into friction matches. Even this large amount is not thought to be sufficient to last a year.

The National Intelligencer shows that, if the radical interpretation of the rule of succession to the Presidency be strictly enforced, every member of the Senate will have a chance to enjoy that position before the next inauguration.

Farmington, Mass., is scourged with a wonderful visitation of the measles, the first for forty years. Churches, courts, schools, and stores are closed; old and young alike are victims of the malady.

Advices from the West Indies state that two ineffectual attempts have been made to board the United States steamship Monongahela, grounded during the hurricane and earthquake at Santa Cruz.

Two young ladies answered a personal advertisement in the New York daily papers a week since, and went to New York, since which time every effort has been made to find them, but these efforts have been unsuccessful, though skillful detectives are busy in ferreting out the affair.

An offer has been made by a Cincinnati citizen to the city government to pay fifteen hundred dollars a year for the use of the four hundred lamp-posts. He wishes to cover each post with metalic advertising cards. A committee of Councils has reported favorably on the matter.

If the city railroad companies of New York could be *induced* to pay one cent out of the six they receive from each passenger into the city treasury the city would be benefitted to the extent of over $1,000,000 annually—over one hundred million passengers having been carried last year.

When Dr. Livingstone returns to Europe, if he will open M. Figuir's twelfth volume of the *Annee Scientifique*, he will find (pp. 536, 537) a biographical sketch of himself, duly recorded in the scientific obituary for the past year. It is not the first time that a man has been able to see what posterity thought about him.

An English Builder, in a recent communication to a scientific journal, states that he objects to chimney pots. "The narrowest part of a chimney," he says, "should be near the fire, where the rarefaction of the air is most intense, and its upward passage most rapid, and the chimney should rather increase than diminish in size upward. As the heated air rises it loses some of its lightness. We should then not hear so much of smoky chimneys and dull fires. Makers of railway engines have found this out, for they now make the engine chimneys funnel-shaped or bell-mouthed.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The largest and most complete stock of fine and fashionable imported Piece Goods in the West, is now offered for sale, REGARDLESS OF COST, by Mr. Henry Deppen, on Main street. Mr. Deppen is retiring from his present business, and his advertisement in another column offers superior inducements, especially to gentlemen whose wardrobes need replenishing.

☞ The auction house of Messrs. M. L. Alexander & Co., we are pleased to see, is doing a larger business than their most sanguine expectations caused them to anticipate. Their sale on last Friday attracted a large concourse of merchants, and prices ranged well. As Messrs. Alexander & Co. are so well known, we bespeak for their house an extensive and lucrative business.

☞ Especial attention is called to the large sale of groceries under Weisiger Hall, Monday morning at 9 o'clock, by Wharton & Foster.

[From an Indiana paper.]

LAURA REAM ON BEECHER'S "NORWOOD."

Because a man does one thing well, it does not follow that he can do all things well, or even tolerably. An elephant may uproot an oak, but he can't climb it. A boa can crush in the ribs of a buffalo, but he can't thread a needle. Mr. Beecher can fill his church every Sabbath, and give tolerable satisfaction in a lycenm lecture, but he can't write a novel—or at least he hasn't done it yet. Harriet, we are afraid, has monopolized all of that peculiar talent which was accorded to the Beechers. It is but fair to state, however, that but little was expected of Mr. Beecher in this line. Mr. Bonner paid him a good price simply for his name. Had Norwood been submitted to him by some anonymous scribbler, a perusal of the first ten lines would have secured it an insertion in the stove. There is this much in a name anyhow.

Miss Laura Ream, one of our best writers, contributes the following somewhat caustic review of Norwood to the Sunday Herald. Her article is well written, and, what is better, is just.

This dime-a-line novel has at length appeared in book form, and, if in loose-fitting dress, would make as many volumes as Clarissa Harlow, that prosiest of old-time romances, yet with a spice of devilitry that makes it readable, which is more than we can say of Norwood. When first published in the Ledger, I was extravagant enough to invest seven cents in the purchase. Some readers will remember how it was served up in three chapters, with as many taking woodcuts, rather out of the way of common illustrations, but none the less exceptional. There was the maidan, all silent and sweet, and the swain, both stalwart and loving; but what the old Templeton farm-house had to do with the story we were not permitted to know. Nor could we determine if a sensational preacher had been able to write more than a sensation novel. It would be read, of course, out of curiosity, if not from personal interest, but would it be a success? would it be a book to satisfy public taste, and come home to the heart, like the works of Goldsmith, Dickens and Scott? That was the question, and the opening chapters did not meet it in full; but, perhaps, it was only the awkwardness of a first appearance—a sort of stage fright, it one can apply the term to an author in a new *role*. We imagine that of all things in the world the most difficult is for a minister of God to write a romance. It might do for a cloistered cleric, or even an English churchman, with his nominal duties; but not for a live, practical preacher, gathering inspiration from that Divine book which has the substance of all things hoped for, seizing the salient points of the present, moving active life, and bringing them to bear upon the minds of an intelligent, restless and progressive people. The very habit of handling a subject in lecture or sermon, with a view to presenting it in every possible light, and making personal application within a limited scope of time, is unfavorable to extended treatment of the one human foible or virtue, upon which a novel generally hinges.

The wonder is there are so few good preachers, when God's truths of mercy and judgment are so abundantly outlined in the Bible, and poor human need is so great. As a preacher, as an exponent of God's truth, ministering to one's spiritual need, Mr. Beecher is unequalled, but has he taken rank as a week day preacher, where he must appear without vestment, or stole, coming out of the sanctuary, down from the pulpit into the crowded street, upon car and upon steamer, in the study, school-room, and workshop—for the Ledger is read in every quarter of life. Has Mr. Beecher been able to please the romance-educated public? If he had the ear of either one or all of them, he could persuade them of practical religion, but has he pointed a moral in a tale without incurring the charge of *cant*? The public detect a novice as quickly as a hypocrite or pretender. It is very much like private theatricals. One or two amateur performers may electrify us with native talent; but in general the costumes are absurd, the acting unnatural, while there is a melancholy hitch in all of the performance. If there is a tableau, the curtain stays up when it ought to come down; and an amateur angel suspended in the air, the curtain rises no higher than her knees. The performance is only tolerable for the interest we feel in the performers.

Every Saturday published an ordinary story some time ago, which contained much wholesome truth as respects book-making. The author assumed that facility of expression comes of hard labor, and that novel writing is a trade, which can only be learned in a long apprenticeship. This last is a striking fact.

In Norwood one is reminded of Ruskin, where he says: "There are some things we must do for our bread—but we are not called upon to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts." Mr. Beecher has written the novel for money, but he has not put into it his heart. Read the first paragraph. It is as stiff, formal and hard as a traveler's guide. The sewing girl would not tax her eyes over that, nor cast much thought upon Rachel. Reticence with her would pass for cunning, and silence for abstraction upon household gear. Abijah himself she could not separate in her mind from the coil of him with the axe in an impossible line from the tree he had felled. But this is dwelling on one serial only, when the whole book is before us—a book full of repetitions varied by an occasional death, some war and a pretty picture of a hospital nurse. Such proper courtship and marriage no one in real life has had the happiness of knowing. We miss the illustrations, and think the book would sell better if they had been retained. We have noticed that the number of the books have either been constantly replenished or very few have been purchased.

Altogether the novel is more like Winchel's performances than anything else. The imitations are perfect in their way, but one recognizes Winchel in them all. So Mr. Beecher marches his characters upon the stage, and sits prompter. You can see them hesitate, and turn to catch the text.

Many of his thoughts are original, striking and beautifully expressed; but more is diluted preacher-talk, altogether behind this telegraphic age. People are expected to talk to the point and write to the point also. The fewest possible words to express an idea. This is the true art which Michael Angelo understood, when with a few dashes of his brush he painted an angel.

THE LATE THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE AS A POET.—In speaking of the talents of the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee a few days ago, we omitted to mention his poetic genius. The following lines from his pen, written just before he took up his residence in Canada and resumed his allegiance to the British Queen and flag, will, perhaps, better attest his gift of poesy than any thing we might say in commendation:

THE CELT AT NIAGARA FALLS.

BY T. D'ARCY MGEE.

I.

Beside Niagara's awful wave
He stood—a renowned Irish slave!
Self-ransomed by a woful flight,
That robbed his Heaven of half its light,
And flung him in a nation free
A fettered slave of Memory.

II.

The Exile's eyes strove not to rest
Upon the Cataract's curling crest,
Nor paused it upon the brilliant bow
Which hung aslant the bluff below;
The banks of adamant to him
Were unsolidamental all and dim.
But from his gaze a child had guessed
There raged a cataract in his breast.

III.

A flag against the northern sky
Alone engaged his eye.
Upon it was the blood—
Its hue was that of human blood.
Its red was crossed with pallid scars,
Pale, steely, stiff as prison bars.
"Oh, cursed flag!" the Exile said,
"The air grows heavy on my head,
My blood leaps wilder than this water
On seeing thee, thou sign of slaughter,
Oh may I never see my death
Till I behold the day of wrath
When on thy sunsetting shall be poured
The vengeance Heaven so long has stored."

IV.

Then turning to his friends, who had
Beseeched him, from sudden frenzy, mad—
"My friends," he said, "you little know
The fire you red flag kindles so;
None but an Irish heart can tell
The thought that causeth mine to swell;
When I behold the blood-red sign
That bla hled the green laid, once mine;
That stripped her of each gallant chief;
That scourged her for her love of belief;
That would have b'otted out her name
Could King and Day the Trump of Fame.
But, help us Heaven, she never can
While lives one constant Irishman!"

V.

He paused. No human voice replied;
But with a mighty sob it tells
Seemed sweeping, as it leaped and ran,
"No! not by Heaven! they never can
While lives one constant Irishman!"

LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURES—SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.—We went into the establishment of Muldoon, Bullett, & Co., on Green street in this city, a few days ago, in order to feast our love of art with an inspection of Canova's statue of Hebe. We were anxious to see some of the conceptions of the genius who rest

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41ST CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Proceedings of the Impeachment Trial—Continued Illness of Mr. Stanbery—Arbitrary Rulings of the Court—Wholesale Exclusion of Evidence—Evident Disgust of the President's Counsel—Evidence for the Defense Declared Closed.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

SENATE.

The court opened at 11 o'clock. The managers and members of the House were successively announced. Mr. Stevens was not present at the opening.

By direction of the Chief Justice, the question pending yesterday was read, as follows:

We, the counsel for the President, offer to prove that the President, at a meeting of the Cabinet while the bill was before the President for his approval, laid before the Cabinet the tenure-of-office act for their consideration and advice to the President respecting his approval of the bill; and thereupon the members of the Cabinet then present gave their advice to the President that the bill was unconstitutional, and should be returned to Congress with his objections; and that the duty of preparing a message setting forth the objections to the constitutionality of the bill was devolved upon Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton; to be followed up by proof of what was done by the President and Cabinet up to the time of sending in the message by the President.

Manager Wilson rose to speak, when Senator Johnson submitted the following question to the counsel for the President, in writing:

Do the counsel understand that the managers deny the statement made by the President, in his message of December 12, 1867, in the evidence given by the managers at page 45, No. 9 of the official report of the trial, that the members of the Cabinet gave the opinion last stated as to the tenure-of-office act, or is evidence offered to corroborate their statement, or for what other purpose is it offered?

Senator Howard submitted the question to the President's counsel—Do the counsel for the accused not consider that the validity of the tenure-of-office law was purely a question of law, to be determined in this trial by the Senate; and if so do they consider that the opinions of Cabinet officers touching that question is competent evidence, by which the judgment of the Senate ought to be guided?

Senator Edmunds asked whether the argument on the part of the managers might not be continued while the counsel were considering the questions.

The Chief Justice replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Curtis said they would prefer that course. Mr. Wilson, speaking from manuscript, argued on behalf of the managers that the testimony was irrelevant, for the reasons that advice from members of the Cabinet has no weight except in reference to matters relating exclusively to their own departments, and that if it had, the advice given in this instance was not given at such time as to render it available for defense. He then went into the general question of the relative powers of the executive and legislative branches, maintaining at great length that the checks within the power of the Executive to impose upon the legislative branch were exhausted by the exercise of his veto prerogative; whereas, on the other hand, all his actions were still subject to supervision by both Houses of Congress, whose measures he was required to carry out. In support of the position that the law-making power is supreme, Mr. Wilson cited numerous authorities, and referred to cases in English history where the King himself had deferred to the will of Parliament. He held, if the President had the right to challenge the laws of Congress, his subordinate could call in question the orders of the President, and so anarchy would ensue. Recapitulating, he said the President could not assume the prerogative of a King, who could do no wrong, and consequently could not shelter himself behind the responsibility of his Minister.

Mr. Curtis declined to follow the honorable manager in anticipating the questions which were a fit subject only for the final argument, but would confine himself to the point at issue. He proceeded to claim that the testimony bearing on the question of intent was called for in rebuttal, in reply to the allegations of the articles which charge the evil intent and wilful violation of the Constitution. The honorable manager had argued an hour on the assumption to show that the question of intent was immaterial, in the face of the fact that several articles not yet withdrawn make the question of intent the gravamen of their charge.

In answer to Mr. Howard's question, he said the members of the Cabinet would be placed on the stand not as experts in constitutional law, but to prove that they advised the President to a course of action which the counsel claim will thereby purge him of the charge of malice.

Replying to Mr. Johnson, Mr. Curtis stated that they did not understand the managers to deny the assertion in the President's message that he had been advised by the Cabinet in the matter, but wished to produce oral testimony to the same effect.

The Chief Justice read the articles charging evil intent, and expressed his opinion that the evidence offered was applicable to those points.

The yeas and nays having been taken, resulted in 20 to 28; so the decision of the Chief Justice was overruled and the evidence not admitted.

Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, was then recalled, and the counsel proposed to ask whether the question of the applicability of the tenure-of-office bill to Stanton was considered in the cabinet meetings, preparatory to his return to the objections of the President, and whether the opinion was expressed that the law did not apply to any of the Secretaries appointed by Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Butler objected, contending that it was excluded by the last ruling.

Mr. Evarts said this testimony was in reference to the construction, not the constitutionality of the law, and held it was admissible for other reasons.

Mr. Butler read from the veto message to show that the President vetoed the bill on the ground that it did not apply to all the members of his Cabinet. He also held that the President did not pretend to believe that Stanton would acquiesce in his removal because he felt himself not covered by the law. The President put it on the ground of cowardice.

Mr. Evarts referred to the portion of the message read by Mr. Butler, and said that they made part of a general argument as to the constitutionality of the bill, and had no reference to the special case of President Johnson's Cabinet.

The Chief Justice submitted the question to the Senate, and the evidence was refused admission by a vote of 22 to 26.

Mr. Evarts then asked if at any Cabinet meetings held between the time of the passage of the tenure office bill and the removal of Stanton, the subject of how the public service was affected by it was considered, and witness replied that it had been considered repeatedly.

Counsel then offered to prove that on such occasions the President and Cabinet determined that a proper regard for the public interest required that a case should be arranged in some way so as to procure a judicial decision as to the constitutionality of the law.

Mr. Butler said the managers would like to have the Senate, in accordance with their previous votes, declare all such evidence immaterial, and stop the trials to their patience of attempts to introduce it at length.

Mr. Evarts briefly rejoined that the learned manager, from the frequency and length of his remarks, seemed to think the patience of the Senate unilateral and capable of receiving impressions only from one side.

Mr. Henderson asked whether this evidence might not be introduced in mitigation of punishment by deposition but not necessarily with disqualification from holding office.

Mr. Butler replied, that it could not be offered with such a design to this court, but, if it could be, this was not the proper time for mitigating testimony, which was always offered after conviction and before judgment.

The question was submitted to the Senate by a vote of 19 to 30, and decided in the negative, so the evidence was not admitted, and the Senate took a recess.

On reassembling, at 2:25, Mr. Evarts asked, if within the period mentioned in the Cabinet discussion, was there anything suggested or said about using force in order to bring about the settlement of the question at issue?

Mr. Butler objected for the reason that it was covered by a previous ruling, and the Senate sustained his objection by a vote of 18 to 26.

Mr. Welles, on cross-examination, said he had received but one commission as Secretary of the Navy, which was from Abraham Lincoln; called on the President February 22d, before 12 o'clock; the nomination of Mr. Ewing was then made out; testified yesterday that Mr. Stanbery had an engagement at the Supreme Court at 12 o'clock, but it was only his inference; does not know why the officers under Gen. Emory's command were called for at a party to go to headquarters; did not hear that it was to warn them not to go to a masquerade; does not know whether he stated it to the President that the officers were called, and that the War Department was unusually lighted up.

Mr. Edgar Welles, son of the Secretary and Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, was the next witness. His testified to the form of commission of the Navy Agents, and then stated what he heard called the party, which he communicated to his father the same night. The lady of the house told him about the call for officers to go to headquarters.

Mr. Evarts then stated that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Post Master General, were prepared to give the same evidence they had wished to elicit from the Secretary of the Navy, but which he should not now attempt to introduce in consequence of late rulings.

Alexander Randall, Postmaster-General, was then called, and testified that Foster Blodgett was relieved from the office of Postmaster at Augusta in consequence of a complaint in writing of misconduct.

He produced the papers which effected the removal.

Mr. Evarts offered to put them in as evidence.

Mr. Butler objected, unless the complaints were also filed, but afterwards partly withdrew the objection, and the papers were read.

The witness resumed—The President appointed Blodgett with the consent of the Senate. The witness suspended him under the practice of the Department, and the law of necessity, does not allege any particular statute in defense of his action, which he communicated to the President. Did it without consultation with the President. Suspended Blodgett on hearing of his misconduct from the District Attorney, and on seeing his indictment for perjury, &c. Did not include a copy of the indictment in the papers he produces, because he did not know it would be required, but can do so. Gave Blodgett no means of defending himself by any intimation that he would be suspended. Did so on the ground of the indictment. The case never been reported to the Senate. Has not appointed hundreds of men who could not take the test oath, nor one that he is aware of. Did not inquire whether the men who brought the indictment were rebels or Unionists. It was not his business. He dealt with the simple fact.

Mr. Sherman suggested the interrogation whether the question, of the applicability of the tenure of office act to members appointed by Mr. Lincoln, came before the Cabinet for discussion, and if so, what their opinions were.

Several of the managers objected; the same question had already been ruled inadmissible, and the ayes and nays being taken, resulted 20 to 26; so the question was not allowed to be answered.

Mr. Evarts rose and stated that the continued illness of Mr. Stanbery prevented the counsel from saying positively, but as far as they knew, their evidence was all in.

The court then at 3 o'clock and forty minutes adjourned.

The Senate adjourned immediately afterwards.

HOUSE.

About fifty members were present, who proceeded immediately to the Senate chamber.

After the return from the Senate the Speaker ruled that the House having on the 20th of March agreed to attend with the managers at the bar of the Senate, at the hour named for the commencement of the proceedings, it committed itself to the same hour as the Senate had fixed for its daily meeting.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, the House then adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON.

Sergeant Bates calls on the President—Gen. Sherman at the Executive Mansion—Financial Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Sergeant Bates to-day called on the President, who gave him several presents including a portmonnaie containing $50 in gold.

General Sherman was with the President at the executive mansion this morning.

Brevet Gen. G. D. Ruggles was transferred from the Department of the East to that of the Platte.

Fractional currency issued for the week $375,000; amount shipped $476,250, including $50,000 to Louisville and $25,000 to Cincinnati. National bank notes issued, $707,000. Fractional currency destroyed, $369,100. Receipts of internal revenue for the year to date, $15,435,487.

NEW YORK.

General Grant in the Metropolis—Steamship Race to Liverpool—The Case of Bloomgart, Charged with Embezzlement in this City, in the U. S. Circuit Court—Counterfeiters Remanded for Sentence—Havre Cotton Market—The Press Festival to Charles Dickens—An Interesting Occasion—Remarks of Mr. Dickens.

NEW YORK, April 18.

Gen. Grant and his son passed through this city this morning, on their way to West Point.

It is understood that the steamers City of Paris and Java, which sail to-day, are to race to Liverpool. Mr. Cunard is said to have wagered $10,000 on the Cuba.

The case of Bloomgart, charged with embezzling $12,000 from the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Louisville, was before the United States Circuit Court to-day for reviewal, on the ground that the evidence before the Commissioner under which the defendant was committed was insufficient. After some argument, the Court stated that the decision would be given on Monday.

Adatti, one of the notorious counterfeiters, was to-day remanded for sentence by the U. S. Commissioner.

Cochard, another of the gang, pleaded guilty. This is the last of these dangerous counterfeiters.

At about 3 o'clock this afternoon, the agent of the Associated Press in this city sent a cable telegram to Europe, asking for the Havre cotton market, and at 6 o'clock the following answer was received:

HAVRE, April 18.

Cotton—stock in port light, and market firm: sales to-day on the basis of 140f. and 50 centimes per cwt. for tres ordinaire on the spot; there is quite a speculative demand, and prices to arrive are firm at 142 francs 50 centimes.

NEW YORK, April 18.

The press festival to Charles Dickens took place this evening at Delmonico's. Two hundred persons were present, among whom were Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, M. Halstead, of Cincinnati; Ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut; Richard Hoe, Samuel Bowles, Manton Marble, Geo. W. Curtis, Geo. W. Simonton, and others of note. After some complimentary allusions to their guest, Mr. Greeley said the American press honored itself in honoring the man who had climbed from the lower rounds of the ladder of the press, and his triumph on alighting his native shores witness was shared alike by every individual member of the fraternity.

He concluded by offering as a toast—Health, happiness, honor, and general recompense to our friend and guest, Charles Dickens.

When the applause had subsided, Mr. Dickens responded in an extended address. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the feelings elicited among Americans by the unfavorable opinions expressed in his American Notes and in Martin Chuzzlewit, but was delighted to witness the improvement in the social and moral condition of the country, as seen during this, his last visit. In the works referred to he had given his honest impression at that time.

He then said that though the report prevailed that it was his intention to write another book on America, it was false, as it was his firm determination not to write another work on that subject. On his return to Europe he should, in his own journal, publish his present impressions upon America, and do justice to the people of this country. He pledged himself that as long as he or his bearers had any interest in the edition of Martin Chuzzlewit and American Notes, those books should contain an appendix refuting any aspersions therein contained.

He paid a high compliment to the energy, enterprise, and talent which characterizes American journalism. He wished his bearers all prosperity and happiness, closing by invoking all blessings upon them for their fraternal kindnesses toward him.

Speeches were also made by the Hon. J. Raymond, Geo. W. Demers, of the Albany Journal, Ex-Gov. Hawley, G. W. Curtis, J. W. Young, of the Tribune, and many others.

The hall was finely decorated, and the party separated about 12 o'clock.

THE SOUTH.

Adjournment of the Richmond Convention—Radicals Repudiate Their Own Progeny—More Suspensions from Office by Gen. Schofield—South Carolina Election Returns—Vessel and 3,100 bales of Cotton Burned at Mobile—Excitement in North Carolina—An Editor Arrested by the Military—Louisiana Election—Whites Ahead.

RICHMOND, April 18.

The Convention adjourned at midnight, subject to the call of the Committee.

Only the President and Secretary signed the Constitution. A resolution had been adopted dispensing with the signing by members. It is understood the Conservatives would have refused to sign it. Among the Republicans voting against its final adoption was one negro.

After adjournment speeches were made, and Mr. Carter, a leading Republican, predicted the adoption of the Constitution by a large majority. Messrs. Smead and Atlen, also leading Republicans, predicted its defeat, and said it would be deserved. Mr. Smead opposed it, mainly on the ground of its fraudulent character on homestead exemption, and Mr. Allen because it placed white men under the negro.

Gen. Schofield suspended J. H. Calvert, the State Treasurer, on a charge preferred by the Governor and appointed George Rice, Secretary of the Convention, Treasurer ad interim.

John L. Pendleton, Superintendent of the State Prison, has been removed, and Burham Wardwell appointed in his place.

L. W. Savage, as mayor, and a new set of officers, were to-day appointed for Charlottsville.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Official dispatches received at General Grant's headquarters from General Canby, commanding the Second Military District, show that in South Carolina nine districts, which registered 38,220 votes, polled 21,833 votes. A partial count of these shows that 7,227 are for the constitution, and 4,900 against it.

MOBILE, April 18.

The ship Albert Gallatin was struck by lightning and burned in the lower bay yesterday morning. She had on board 3,100 bales of cotton, which were destroyed. Loss nearly half million dollars. Her cargo was principally insured in Liverpool. After all hopes of saving the vessel had been abandoned, she was scuttled and her hull sunk in three fathoms of water.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 18.

The campaign is closing amid unparalleled excitement; both parties are making desperate efforts for success. Business will be almost suspended during the election, which commences next Tuesday. In the cities and large towns the negro will vote the radical ticket almost en masse, while in the country districts a considerable number will remain away from the polls. The vote will exceed that on the convention question by at least 25,000; the total registered voters now is 200,000.

The radicals deem that the adoption of the new constitution will bring renewed prosperity to the State, but the conservatives, consisting of four-fifths of the whole men of the State, demand its rejection.

Mr Holden will probably run considerably behind the vote of the constitution. The feeling between the white and black races throughout the State is more bitter then at any previous period.

RICHMOND, April 19.

The conservative members of the convention have issued an address to the people of the State. It is a resume of the arguments used on that side during the late session.

MONTGOMERY, April 18.

Mr. R. Randolph, editor of the Tuscaloosa Monitor, recently had a difficulty with a negro in that place, when he cut the negro with a knife. Mr. Randolph, learning that his arrest was ordered by the military authorities, came to Montgomery last night, when he reported to Gen. Shepherd, and he was told to report this morning at 10 o'clock, which he did. Gen. Shepherd then informed him that he must be committed to the military prison without the benefit of bail. Gen. Shepherd further remarked that in all cases of military arrests the prisoners would be committed to prison, there to there to remain until discharged by a military commission. Mr. Randolph was promised a speedy investigation by a military commission.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.

The election passed off quietly. But few trifling disturbances occurred. The white vote is considerably ahead. The votes were not counted last night, and the ballot boxes were locked up in the cell in a station-house in charge of the deputy Sheriff. It is probable that no returns will be given until the vote is officially announced.

Orders have been issued to commence counting the votes immediately after the closing of the polls, in presence of two representatives of each organized party. The counting is to continue without intermission until completed.

The result will probably be known to-morrow.

The Democrats are confident that they have carried the parish of Orleans, and extract their majority at 2,000.

A dispatch from the town of Monroe, Louisiana, signed by Colonel Edgar Tredell, Internal Revenue Collector, Captain George Norcross, U. S. A., and others signing themselves loyal citizens of Louisiana, declares the election as conducted in that town, unfair and illegal and unjust.

JACKSON, April 18.

In Convention to-day, reports of committees on schedules and general provisions were under consideration.

Capt. Townsend was expelled from the Convention to-day for his recent assault upon the President.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 18.

The city authorities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, who were required by Gen. Schofield to take the Iron-clad oath, have, without exception, notified him of their inability to do so. Many of them were not in the Southern army but sympathized with it.

CANADA.

Investigation in the McGee Assassination Resumed—Whelan Committed to Answer—Exodus of Suspicious Parties.

OTTOWA, April 18.

The investigation in the assassination case was resumed this morning. The counsel for the Crown, acting under instructions from the Government, have excluded every person not interested in the case from the court, including all members of the press.

It was discovered this morning that a piece of iron used as a support for some pipes which pass through the prisoner's cell had been taken off. The prisoner was at once searched, when a piece of iron nine inches long was found concealed under his arm and between his two shirts. This circumstance does not tend to lessen the suspicion against him.

The detectives admit that since yesterday the most important evidence against Whelan has been obtained.

A large number of parties have suddenly left Ottowa, anticipating evidence implicating them in the McGee assassination in possession of the authorities.

OTTOWA, April 18.

Whelan has been committed for trial at the Assizes Court, on the charge of murdering McGee.

MONTREAL, April 18.

The ice has been moving away from before Sorrel, and navigation in Quebec will probably be unobstructed in a few days.

LaPierie, charged with the murder of Alcona Cosur, has been acquitted, after four days trial. The judge testified that he believed the prisoner insane.

OHIO.

One of the Imprisoned Pugilists Released—The Other in Prison in Default of $10,000 Bail.

CINCINNATI, April 18.

Hollingwood, one of the feather-weight prize fighters, was again brought before Judge Murdock to-day, and upon his promise to leave the State and not engage in a prize fight, his bail was reduced to $3,000, which he procured, and was accordingly set at liberty.

Keating, the opponent of Hollingwood, was brought before the Court in the afternoon, and the prosecuting attorney stating that he had additional evidence that the parties intended to fight, the Judge fixed Keating's bail at $10,000, which he could not give, and is still in jail. His case will come up again on Monday.

BOSTON, April 18.

Doctor John Homans, an eminent physician died last night, aged 73.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

CINCINNATI, April 18.

River stationary with 40 feet in the channel, and 62 feet under the bridge.

Weather clear and warm.

Business quiet.

Arrivals outside of the regular packets—Argosy, from Pittsburg, and Anna from St. Louis.

Departures—Kate Robinson, for Pittsburg; Nightingale, for St. Louis; Fanny Braudeis, for Nashville; Empire, for Arkansas river; Louisville, for New Orleans; J. W. Garrett and barges, for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.

Arrived—State and Reserve, from St. Paul; Mary McDonald, from Omaha.

Departed—Olive Branch and Magenta, for New Orleans; Abeona, Prince, Yorktown, and Lacon, for Ft. Benton; Key City and Minnesota, for St. Paul; War Eagle, for Omaha.

River falling again; upper streams declining. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain.

EVANSVILLE, Ind, April 18.

Weather cloudy and cool. River rises 20 inches.

Port list, Armenia, St. Louis to Pittsburg, and P. W. Strader, Cincinnati to New Orleans, with the local packets.

Business brisk.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia Contested Election Cases—Decision in Favor of the Democrats—Suicide near Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

The contested election case in which Republicans tried to oust the Democratic officers elected last fall, was this morning decided in favor of the Democrats. The Judges decided the legality of the election of Leach, as Register of Wills; Butler as City Commissioner, and W. L. Gray as Clerk of the Orphans' Court—all Democrats.

PITTSBURG, April 18.

Henry Stotheff, a German resident of East Liberty, near this city, whose mind has been partly deranged for some time past, committed suicide this morning by taking arsenic.

ST. LOUIS.

The Murderer of Dennis Doyle Sentenced to be Hung on the 11th of June.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.

Matthew J. Nemeche, whose second trial for the murder of Dennis Doyle terminated some days ago, was sentenced to-day by Judge Primm, of the Criminal Court, to be hung on Thursday, June 11th. A motion was made for a third trial, but it was overruled.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 18.

A building on Michigan street, known as North Market Hall, was destroyed by fire this morning. Keenan & Portman occupied the upper floor as a billiard manufactory. Their loss is about $15,000; insured. The building was owued by the city. Loss $25,000.

DETROIT, MICH., April 18.

The Democratic State Convention is called to meet in Detroit, on the 27th of May, to appoint delegates to the National Convention.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 18.

The Burgess Bridge across Woolenuse River, on the Troy & Burlington Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon, temporarily breaking the connection recently made between the Troy and Boston and Burlington and Rutland Railroads.

PORT JERVIS, April 19.

An inquest on the body of N. Townsend Harton, one of the victims of the disaster at Carr's Rock, will be held to-morrow morning.

BELLEVILLE, April 18.

A fire on Front street this morning destroyed eight small stores. Loss, $30,000.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon have but two children—twin sons elven years old. Both are being reared for the ministry.

The following figures show the condition of the Methodist Episcopal donomination in Philadelphia: Fifty churches, 15,977 members, 2,258 probationers, 2,215 baptisms during the past year, value of church property, $1,132,200; contributions during the past year, $237,043.

Concerning Rev. John Potter, the revivalist, a correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Stonington, Conn., says: "Mr. Potter is a genius in his way. He will go to no place where the different churches are not in his meetings. He has certain rules of action which have to be carried out. He has fourteen sermons that he preaches. He repeats the same in all places that he visits. Nothing can induce him to stay after the fourteen sermons are preached."

Rev. Mr. Hubbard, the liberal Episcopal rector of Westerly, R. I., is soon to be tried. It is thought his case may end in suspension from the ministry. Bishop Clark of that diocese, expresses his opinion that a division of the Protestant Episcopal Church is a foregone conclusion. "Some things," he remarked, "must be ground to powder to make them over again."

The Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr., denies the statement that he has again violated the canons of his Church. He says he has no intention of disobeying, and has not disobeyed the Church laws since his late trial, and has not received any notification of arraignment for such alleged offence. He intends to continue to pray and to defy the authority of the Church; will never attend another trial, and finally, he will continue to preach from his pulpit until ejected therefrom by the police.

A gentleman of Montreal offers to the American Board eight hundred dollars per year, in gold, for ten years, and longer if life and means are spared, to support a missionary in China, in addition to those who would otherwise be sent. On the other hand, the English Baptist Missionary Society, adopting Edward Irving's idea of "the Missionary of the Apostolic School," invite proposals—in particular for China—from brethren who are self-reliant enough to seek their support chiefly from the country evangelized.

Rev. W. Morley Punshon, a famous English Wesleyan preacher, is on his way to this country, to remain here for five years, and perhaps to make it his permanent residence. English law forbids a marriage with a deceased wife's sister; and his desire to make the maternal aunt of his motherless children their stepmother is said to be the occasion of his expatriation. His friends in England are preparing for him a valuable testimonial of their esteem; but he writes that he wishes no testimonial except the prayers of those to whom he has ministered.

The New York Independent says: "Our exchanges for the past week report about 7,700 conversions as the fruit of revivals in various parts of the country. Of these, about 1,100 are in Congregational churches, over 1,100 among the Presbyterians, es many among the Baptists, and 1,500 among the United Brethren. The Religious Telescope has reported 5,000 additions to the United Brethren during the month of March.

The Baptists are gaining converts among the Chinese. Dr. Dean reports the baptism of twenty within three weeks, and Mr. Johnson described the baptism of three candidates in a village where the ordinance was administered for the first time. The owner of the pond used as a baptistery, the acting chief magistrate of the place, on being told that three persons had been baptized in it, replied: "I wish there had been three hundred, for all my other Jesus' doctrine become better people."

The annual meeling of the American Sunday School Union was held in Dr. Adams's church, New York, 13th inst. The Rev. Dr. Hall, of Dublin, spoke eloquently in behalf of the great work which the society is carrying forward. From the Secretary's report we learn that within the last ten years 20,000 schools, containing 1,000,000 children, have been established. During the past year 10,000 teachers have been employed in teaching 70,000 pupils, and $115,000 have been expended. For the year ending March, 1867, 7,761 schools have been organized and aided, and the 56,734 teachers engaged have taught 418,589 children.

The Baltimore Post, started to advocate (among other things) the nomination of Judge Chase, is dead at the age of 115 days.

KENTUCKY ITEMS.

A hogshead of tobacco sold in Paducah the other day at $75 per hundred.

The jailor at Lebanon offers a reward of $150 for the apprehension of three white men, Corby Elliott, John Crowdus, and Daniel Maryland, and a negro named Wm. Hamilton, who escaped from the jail yesterday morning. For either of the white men a reward of $50 will be paid.

SALES OF PROPERTY.—Mr. Isaac Scott as administrator of Dr. James Fishback, sold on Friday last a lot containing five acres, situated near the Poor and Work-house, for $2,450. Dr. Chinn purchased the property for the city.

Mrs. Jane Fleming sold a few days since three houses and lots situated on and near the corner of Main and Spring streets, for $7,305. Messrs. McNamara, D. Winship and Mrs. Martha Fitzgerald were the purchasers.

The residence of Mr. John C. Young, situated on South Broadway, was sold on Tuesday last to Mr. W. R. Logan, for $10,000.—[Lexington Observer and Reporter, 18th.

HEMP.—The demand for hemp is very brisk, and the market firm. We hear of a sale at Midway, on Thursday, of one hundred and twenty tons at $[illegible] per 112 pounds. This is a considerable advance over latest quotations. We understand that it is the impression of some dealers that the article will advance considerably, yet before the market settles. We heard of the engagement of a crop, to be grown this season and to be delivered next winter, at $[illegible] per 112 pounds.—[Lexington Gazette, 18th.

PROLIFIC SOW.—Mr. J. W. Holliday, of this city, has the most prolific sow we know of. He reports to us that, on the 8th of June, last year, she brought forth a litter of twelve pigs; on the following 4th of December she produced eleven more, and last Tuesday she gave birth to ten—making thirty three pigs in ten months. Does anybody know of a more remarkable case of fecundity?

It is proper to add that the pigs are worthy of the mother. The first litter averaged 150 pounds about the last of December, or when six months old.—[Paris Kentuckian.

SHOT BY ACCIDENT.—A little son of Mr. James Grover, of this county, one day last week, killed an eagle on his place on the Maysville pike, about five miles from town, which measured twelve feet nine inches from the end of its bill to the tip of its tail.—[Mt. Sterling Sentinel, 18th.

We learn that the residence of Thomas Horn, about five miles from town, was blown down by the storm of Wednesday night, killing his little daughter instantly, and severly injuring his wife.—[Frankfort Sentinel, 18th.

FRUIT.—We have conversed with several farmers, who tell us that the peach crop was not killed by the severe weather of the past ten days. Capt. Weis, who has just returned from Carter county, reports it but very little injured there.—[Flemingsburg Democrat, 18th.

SPECTACLE.—The attendance at Captain Hathaway's sale on Tuesday was very fine. There is yet some money in the country, and people are not afraid to invest when a good opportunity offers. Cattle sold at fair rates, but not so high as we expected they could. One hundred yearling calves averaged $[illegible]; seven scrub heifers averaged $[illegible]; one yoke of cattle $135. Some cows and heifers were sold, bringing from $[illegible] to $65 per head. Other stock offered but were withdrawn.—[Winchester Democrat, 18th.

The weather has been remarkably chilly for the season. The fruit is dead, and vegetation almost at a standstill. Everything should grow finely after the rain, if the weather would but keep warm.—[Ibid.

Gen. John B. Hood was in town several days last week. He was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. French. The general seems to be in the enjoyment of fine health; his spirits were hardly as buoyant, according to our observation, as they were during his visit last winter. He is still engaged in commercial pursuits at New Orleans, and represents affairs as looking up somewhat in that section.—[Ibid.

ANTON SALES.—Mr. A. W. Lydick, auctioneer, sold on court day four yearling steers for $[illegible] each, 11 yearling steers for $[illegible] each, 8 yearling steers for $[illegible] each, 2 yearling heifers for $[illegible] each, and 5 yearling heifers, though of good size, for $[illegible]. Cattle were greatly low, but prices good and buyers plenty. There were but few horses on the market, and few mules.—[Cynthiana News, 18th.

Twenty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty letters were mailed from the Cynthiana post office during the past twelve months, ending March, 1868. This does not include the free letters, a large number of which are received from this office.—[Ibid.

THINKING IT.—Large quantities of oil, for which so many persons recently "hunted sweat and died," is almost weekly being emptied from the tank on Boyds Creek; the present facilities for transportation not being sufficient to furnish the necessary barrels for the natural yield of the wells. Several of these wells, which have been flowing uninterruptedly for almost two years, are yielding more oil at present than they did twelve months ago.—[Sandy Times 16th.

We were in error last week in stating that J. H. Wells, of this county, convicted of being a guerrilla, and now in the penitentiary at Frankfort, had been pardoned. We were so informed upon reliable authority. We learn since that the President absolutely refuses to interfere in the case, though strenuous efforts have been made in Wells's behalf.—Owensboro Monitor.

A NONESCRIPT.—Our friend Joe T. Quisenberry, near Rudy Point, killed on his pond a rare and, to us, an entirely unknown bird of most beautiful plumage. It is about the size of a magpie, with a black head, red rags, wings shaped like a pigeon, but longer, a bill like a woodcock, with white breast, leaden-colored wings, and web feet. The bird is at our office, and students versed in ornithology are respectfully called and examine it. A number of specimens of the "rara avis" have been killed in Bourbon this winter.—[Bourbon Democrat, 17th.

For $7,500 Mr. Samuel Brooks deeded to George M. Bedford and Wm. T. Buckner 13 acres of land, adjoining the city limits on the Mt. Sterling pike. Messrs. Bedford & Buckner design building upon this ground a mammoth distillery. $500 per acre is a good price to pay, but we understand that the gentlemen who pay it are wide-awake and know what they are about.—[Ibid.

DESERTED.—Our friend Tom. Hamilton left for Louisville last Monday, where he designs embarking in business. Although a comparative stranger in the city, his qualities as a gentleman and urbanity of manners will soon win him a host of warm and devoted friends. We, in common with all of his acquaintance, wish him a realization of his fondest anticipations.—[Lebanon Clarion 17th.

MAD DOG.—A mad dog was killed in the vicinity of Dixie's station one day last week. He had bitten quite a large number of dogs, all of which, as far as known, have been killed.—[Ibid.

THUNDER BY REAL STORM.—One day this week Mr. D. S. Mann sold to Mr. Coppoquin an iron barn, situated two and a half miles northeast of this city, containing about 1,500 feet, for $[illegible] per acre, which made the neat little sum of $[illegible]. On the next Wednesday the iron brick store house belonging to H. A. Johnston, situated on Main street, was sold at auction by M. Winnatt. Mr. Henry Clay Dean was the purchaser at $[illegible].—[Ibid.

[From the Maysville Bulletin, 16th.]

The slander suit of Miss Theodocia Rudy vs. Miss Mary Prather, was tried in the Mason Circuit Court, commencing on Tuesday last, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff of $[illegible].

SALES OF MULES.—Charles E. Tabb returned from Germantown on last week. He informs us that he sold seventy head of fine three-year old mules for Wm. W. Baldwin, at an average price of $145 per head. The market is still dull and prices low.

The body of little Eddie Stickley, who was run over by a steam tow-boat a few weeks ago, was found floating upon the surface of the water, opposite this place, on Monday last, and was buried the next day. The body was discovered by a little boy and girl crossing the river in a skiff. They took it into the skiff and returned to the shore.

SALES OF MULES.—We are indebted to W. W. Baldwin, Esq., for the following list of sales made at the public sales of Mrs. Elizabeth McIlvain, on Thursday last: Ten mules at $[illegible] per head, good prices. One pair mules $[illegible]; another pair sixteen hands high, $[illegible]; twenty mules, each $187; twenty, each $150; four, each $[illegible]; two mules $[illegible].

[From the Paris Citizen, 18th.

BOURBON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society, held last Saturday at the Court House in this place, the following officers were elected:

President—B. J. Clay.

Vice President—Joseph Mitchell, James Hall.

Treasurer—B. F. Pullen.

Secretary—Jos. A. Howerton.

Directors—Alexander Clarkson, Jos. H. Ewalt, Horace Miller, Geo. M. Bedford, J. W. Ferguson, Edwin Bedford, Jerauld Jones, Jo. Butler, B. F. Bedford, Jr., Harvey A. Rice, Elias B. Bishop.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a son of Mr. Thos. Patrick, aged about 9 or 10, lived in Centertown pike, aged about nine years, was killed on Wednesday last. It seems that he was playing on a pile of fence rails, when the rails gave way and fell, crushing and killing him instantly. He was very suddenly struck down at one of his years, and a universal favorite with his neighbors.

DIED.—E. B. Bishop purchased sixty head a few days ago in the counties of Garrard, Lincoln and Mercer at from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per pair.

Pat. Bowden bought forty head at McIlvain's sale in Mason, at $[illegible] per head. Mr. Bowden reports good market for extra mules in Pennsylvania.

Mr. John McClintock reports to the Kentucky the following sales of land near Millersburg: John C. Miller, 80 acres to A. S. Murphy, at $77 50 per acre, cash. John Dodge to McClintock, his Martin farm of 187 acres, at $[illegible] per acre, W. W. Turnell.

HIGH-PRICED BOURBON LAND.—Geo. M. Bedford and Wm. T. Buckner have purchased 13 acres of land of Samuel Brooks, near Millersburg, at $[illegible] per acre. This land is situated on the Mt. Sterling pike, about a mile from town opposite the old toll-gate. We understand that these gentlemen intend erecting a large distillery at this point.

WHISKY SALES.—The following are some of the recent whisky sales in this and adjoining counties: Woodford, Spears, & Clay have sold 42 barrels to Speaks & Cunningham at 85 cents, 50 to Walker Buckner at $[illegible], and 45 to B. J. Clay at 85 cents.

Wornall & Hutchinson to W. W. Massie 250 barrels.

James Secrest, of Nicholas, 100 barrels to E. F. Pirtle at [illegible]; Green Cheatham, to same, 50 barrels at [illegible].

Redmon, Lair, & Kern, of Berry's Station, have made sales at [illegible].

[From the Bowling Green Democrat.]

The wheat crop in this county is fast improving. In many fields it stands too thinly, having been somewhat frozen out during the winter. In spite of this misfortune, however, if in future accident befall it, a medium crop we think may be obtained.

MYSTERIOUS.—During Sunday night, the 5th inst., a man who has registered his name as Geo. Neeley disappeared from the engine-house in this city, leaving his money, coat, and some other articles in the house, and has not since been heard from.

The recent frosts have not entirely destroyed, as it was feared they had, the peach crop in this section of the country. There is perhaps yet alive about a fourth or a fifth of a crop. This is cheering news to everybody.

The heart of this section of the State is oppressed with the sad news of the death of Judge J. C. Wilkins, which occurred at his residence in this place on last Sunday, and was buried on Monday following—a large number of mourning friends followed his remains to their last resting place. Not an old citizen of this judicial district but remembers Judge Wilkins as a prominent and distinguished member of the legal profession, in which he has for many years stood high for ability and business capacity. He died at his home, for some time, been prepared for the painful announcement of his death, as he had, for the past year, been suffering from several severe strokes of paralysis. His family have our warmest sympathy in this dark hour of their bereavement.

Mr. Wm. M. Semple, editor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, whose death in New Orleans last Friday was reported by telegraph in the last issue of the Whig, was extensively known and very warmly esteemed in this State. He was a native of Essex county, and had numerous relatives in the Rappahannock valley, as well as in other portions of the State. Before going South, some ten years ago, he was connected successively with the press of Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Lynchburg. The position he held at the time of his death so so important a journal as the New Orleans *Crescent* is sufficient evidence of his ability and knowledge. He possessed, in addition, the most admirable qualities as a man, so that he never failed to secure the warm attachment of those into association with whom he was thrown. The pride that awaits us all has befallen him before he had reached the meridian of life. We tender to his relatives and friends our sincere condolence.—*Richmond Whig.*

Lord Brougham, in his old age, has gone to law with a literary gentleman, who has been assisting him in the preparation of his memoirs. This gentleman has arranged thirty thousand letters in the course of the work, and claims a thousand guineas for the job, which the ex-Chancellor considers enormous.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EVENING DISPATCHES.

EUROPE.

[DISPATCHES BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.]

Severe Fighting in Candia—The Cretans Victorious over the Turks—Suppression of the Italian Riots—Prince of Wales a Knight of St. Patrick.

BOLOGNA, April 18.

The serious labor and trade riots by which the peace of this city has been fearfully disturbed for the past few days are apparently at an end, and quiet prevails. A government order has been published which forbids further meetings of the Printers' Association and the Democratic Union Workingmen's Association. Their headquarters have been seized by the police.

LONDON, April 18.

Reports from Crete state that several fights have taken place lately between the insurgents and the Turks. The Cretans were victorious in most of them.

Two steamers from Greek and other Christian ports still land gunpowder, arms, and other supplies and munitions of war at the island, and take away refugees.

DUBLIN, April 18.

The installation of the Prince of Wales as a Knight of St. Patrick occurred to-day. The procession over the route was two miles long, lined with troops. The weather is fine, and vast crowds fill the streets. The cathedral was crammed with people, and the scene was grand. At the dinner to-night only the nobility will be present.

LONDON, April 18.

Admiral Farragut has left Malta for Lisbon.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.

The suit against Gwin & Co., of Liverpool, for damage by the explosion of nitro-glycerine aboard the steamer Europe at Aspinwall, April, 1866, has been withdrawn.

ST. LOUIS.

Steamboat Disasters—Palmer Burned and Gallatin Sank—Indian Depredations in Dacotah.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.

The steamer George D. Palmer was nearly destroyed by fire last night. She was valued at $15,000; insured for $10,000 in the Firemen's, Boatmen's and National offices, Cincinnati.

The steamer Gallatin was sunk on Thursday, fifty miles above Omaha. Loss total, but amount not reported.

A post return, received yesterday at General Sherman's headquarters, from Fort Petterman, Dacotah Territory, contained the following:

The mail from Fort Reno was attacked by Indians March 10th, at the Dry Forks of Powder river. No loss.

The Indians captured a six-mule team March 12th, three miles from the post.

The Indians attacked Brown's camp, on Box Elder creek, March 17th, and captured sixty head of cattle. A detachment from the saw-mill, while loading logs, was attacked by Indians on March 28. Private Thomas Beardsley, of co. K, 18th Infantry, was killed, and seventy-nine mules captured.

Horse Shoe and Twin Spring ranches were burned by Indians on the 20th of March. Three citizens were killed, and the settlers of Lebonte ranche were chased off by Indians March 25th.

Major Dr. Clark, Paymaster U. S. A., arrived at his post March 31st.

A dispatch from Hays City, Kansas, says: Medicine Wolf, a noted chief of the Cheyennes, came in here to-day, with forty of his men. He expresses great friendship for the whites, and says the Cheyennes will not go to war this summer. They were fed by the citizens and at the fort, and are strolling around town. They are in full war paint, and are after the Pawnees.

Immense herds of buffalo are all around town, passing to the north.

CANADA.

Seizure of the Correspondence Between New York and Canadian Fenians—Large Numbers of Irishmen Leaving for the United States—Metice's Murder Avenged in New York—A Demand to be Made Upon Our Government.

MONTREAL, April 18.

All the correspondence which passed between the Fenian Lodges in New York and those of Montreal has been seized by the Canadian government, and several prominent Irishmen from Canada to the United States commenced yesterday evening in consequence. Over four hundred persons are implicated in the correspondence with O'Neil and O'Mahony, and the entire affair will be brought before the court in Ottawa. It is believed that an international case will be made of it, as documents have been discovered which tend to show that the murder of McGee was plotted in New York, and approved of before a committee in Montreal.

The St. Lawrence river is open to Quebec.

NEW YORK.

The Erie Railroad Disaster—Two More Bodies Identified—More Inquiries for the Lost—Assassination of a Policeman.

NEW YORK, April 18.

The Times's Port Jervis special says two more burned bodies have been fully identified as those of P. Fitzgerald and son, of Urbana, Ohio. This leaves the remains of but one unknown man. Inquiries come for the missing, which, now that but one body remains, go to confirm the impression that a much larger number than that stated were burned, leaving no trace. Very few boys and three men are inquired for, of whom there are no accounts.

TROY, N. Y., April 18.

Policeman David Crandall was shot dead this morning while on duty at Albia, a suburb. It is supposed he was about going after assistance to arrest some burglars, who had attempted to break open the safe of the Troy Woolen Company, and was shot by an outdoor accomplice. Several arrests have been made of suspected characters.

ALBANY, April 18.

The Senate finally passed the Erie bill to-day by a vote of 17 to 12.

WEST INDIES.

The Captain-General gives a Dinner—Supreme Court Re-established—Cholera Disappeared—Fires.

HAVANA, April 17.

The Captain General gave a banquet to the Prince of Coburg and the Duc de Pentheion, last night. It is rumored their visit has some connection with Mexican affairs.

A decree has been promulgated ordering the re-establishment of the Supreme Court at Puerto Principe, which was suppressed in 1858. The same decree reorganizes the Supreme Court at Havana and adjacent ports.

The Health Board of Matanzas is issuing clean bills to vessels, as all traces of cholera have disappeared at Cardenas.

The fires on the plantations are creating considerable consternation.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazilian Account of the Battle on the Parana—Cannon Captured.

NEW YORK, April 18.

A Rio Janeiro letter of March 9th says the following is the Brazilian account of the late war operations on the 9th of February: Six Brazilian armor plated ships forced the passage of Humaita, which was defended by one hundred and eighty pieces of artillery. Three ships remained before Fort Lopez, which was occupied by the Brazilians. Others ascended as far as Asuncion, which they found evacuated. On the same day Marshal De Caxias, with six thousand men, carried at the point of the bayonet a redoubt north of Humaita, capturing fifteen cannon. The losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners amounted to one thousand six hundred men.

[From the Western Ruralist, Louisville, Ky.]

HINTS FOR APRIL.

April is one of the busiest months of the year. A large portion of the summer crops will now be put in, and in this operation some regard should be had to the natural habits of each crop. Spring crops, of any of the grains not yet sowed in fall, should be first attended to and the sowing completed, adding clover or timothy where either is to follow a grain crop in the system of rotation pursued. But it must be added that spring is a precarious season for attempting to start the young plants in a timothy meadow, the plant is fibro-bulbous, and, when young, throws out its fibrous roots so very near to the surface that, in early summer, the earth parts with all its moisture by evaporation to a depth greater than that occupied by the horizontal strata of fibrous roots issuing from the little bulb of the timothy plant, and thus the whole crop perishes in midsummer.

The most auspicious period for sowing timothy is in September with winter grain, or in August for a crop the following year, as when sown with a fall crop of wheat or rye it is overshadowed and dwarfed so as to come into crop the following year.

Among the early jobs to be begun or completed in April is that of planting the Irish potato crop, which is one of the most singular plants in its habits we have in cultivation. When growing, its leaves cannot bear the slightest frost, and yet it delights in the cool weather of spring and autumn, and generally, when planted so late as not to have forced growing potatoes on the coming of the hot weather in midsummer, will fail to form any at all. Early planting, therefore, secures the best returns, and is allowable insamuch as the potato is a good while coming up. Those who would cultivate the potato profitably should select good ground, in clean tilth, and planting in drills thirty inches apart, keep the crop perfectly clear of weeds by using the harrow just before the plants come up and the cultivator afterwards until the plants are some ten inches high and just ready to fall over, when, by a single furrow from a double mold-board plow, or two furrows from a single mold-board plow, the cultivation should be finished, closely filtering the loose dirt in among the plants from either side.

In districts of country where hemp is one of the farmers' crops, it is better to sow this crop before than after planting the corn crop. Hemp seed will vegetate at a low temperature, and the plant is not injured by a slight frost, and, besides, it is insuring the success of the hemp crop to get it to attain such a height and vigor of leaf as will cover the ground before the hot dry days of June.

The great crop, however, of this region is the corn crop, and whilst we think the pitching of this crop should be delayed until the departure of frosts, yet we think experience warrants the belief that early planting is desirable. In July, when summer is at its greatest heat, if the corn plant, during its earliest stages of the growing season, has been well cared for and has attained a vigorous young growth, it will, at this period, develop rapidly, requiring only a few weeks of hot weather and seasonable rains to reach its highest perfection. But, as the corn plant needs both moisture and hot weather, prudence dictates to us the selection of that period in summer for its growth which will be most likely to furnish those two elements of thrift, moisture and heat, at that stage of the life of the corn plant when they are most needed.

Experience and registration of the weather leave no doubt that, as a general rule, the winter accumulation of surface-water, which is gradually exhausted by evaporation, furnishes a better supply of moistnre for early summer than that which appertains to September, which is the closing month of the growing season, for which reason a corn crop planted to mature in September instead of August is much the more uncertain of the two.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Parsnips, salsify, and carrots for family use should be sown early in April, upon ground in good heart, and, if possible, free of the seeds of grasses or weeds. These crops grow slowly when young, and farmers, of all persons, are disposed to abandon them to the mercy of weeds if their culture conflicts with that of the staple crops. Early sowing is necessary in order to insure the vegetation of these light seeds by giving them the benefit of the gentle showers of early spring.

Cabbages should be transplated to the open ground early in April; the Early York in rows three feet apart; plants in the row two feet apart. Drumheads require greater space, probably three feet equare, or a good distance, or, for facility of cultivation, three and a half feet by two and a half.

Towards the latter end of April or beginning of May, large Drumhead cabbage seed should be sown either in drills to be cultivated or broad cast on well burnt beds in order to raise plants for a winter crop, which should be transplanted on good ground about the first of July and well cultivated in order to grow and head during the fall rains.

AERODOMES.

A TOWN WITHIN A HOUSE.

This is the name given by an architect, M. Jules Borie, to a gigantic project which, he asserts, has obtained the approval of the Emperor; and it cannot be denied that it looks plausible enough. The leading idea is that the disastrous agglomeration of numberless small lodgings within a narrow space in the business quarters of large towns may be obviated, without driving the people from the centre of their daily avocation, by, on the one hand, widening the streets, and, on the other, gaining in height what is thereby lost in breadth. For this purpose the houses to be built in the new and spacious thoroughfares which are to replace the existing narrow lanes will be no less than ten stories high, access to the upper ones being afforded by lifts, as is already the case in many hotels, both in England and France. Iron is to constitute the framework of these vast edifices, which are to rise to altitudes of from 100 to 120 feet. Let us suppose the building to occupy a large rectangle; the lofty roof will be partially surmounted by a terrace, say ten feet broad. Above this rises what may be called a second set of houses, narrower than the basement part just described, and constituting the "aerodome" proper, also five stories high, making ten in all. The basement flats would serve for shops, banking, and other offices, &c.; these above the terrace would be inhabited by the clerks and other people generally connected with the establishments below. Let us now imagine a series of these rectangular constructions, separated from each other by wide avenues; the inhabitants of the aerodomes may communicate with each other by means of bridges thrown across from terrace to terrace, and in this way we get in fact two towns, one above the other; a large amount of traffic will be carried on without descending into the streets at all, provisions, fuel, &c., being conveyed to the upper flats. Each aerodome may be inhabited by 1,000 people or more, all enjoying commodious apartments, a pure atmosphere, and abundance of light, while the streets below will be wide and airy.—[French paper.

A correspondent of the New York Times says there is a remarkable native African in South Carolina, named Sad, engaged in teaching the freedmen. Besides a knowledge of the Arabic, Greek, Italian, French, German, Russian, and English languages, he possesses an extended knowledge of the literature of those languages, and can quote by the page from the Koran, from Dante's "Inferno," from Goethe, from Moliere, &c. He was born in the interior of Africa, and is now about thirty-two years of age. He came to this country during the war, to see to the condition of "his people," and served in the 54th Massachusetts Regiment.

The destruction of the famous dragon tree of Teneriffe—almost one of the wonders of the world—during a severe gale last autumn, is exciting the lament of botanists and tree lovers. The circumference of its trunk was about seventy-eight feet; its height only seventy-five feet. It has been made memorable by the account given it by Baron Humboldt, who estimated its age at about six thousand years.

A London fishmonger was lately arrested for having on hand for sale a quantity of shrimps unfit for food. The extreme penalty is twenty pounds sterling for each shrimp. The prosecutor said he had counted the shrimps and found there were 2040, and claimed that the defendant ought to be fined £40,800. The magistrates, however, remitted £40,799 of the penalty, and fined the offender twenty shillings.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, 1868.

Present—Pat. Bannon, President, and all the members except Mr. Larne

The reading of the jonrnal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The Mayor's annual message was read, ordered to be published, and, on motion of Mr. German, was referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Miller presented an ordinance in relation to ashes, cinders, rubbish, slops, offal, &c., and the removal of the same from the scavenger districts, which was read, when Mr. McAteer presented, as a substitute therefor, a resolution raising a committee of three from the Board of Common Council and two from the Board of Aldermen to report an ordinance providing for the removal of offal, slops, &c., and also for the cleaning of the streets, which substitute was adopted, and Messrs. McAteer, Robinson, and Long were appointed on said committee.

The resignation of Geo. C. Shaubenne, Councilman elect from the Eighth Ward, was read, and, on motion, the same was received, when Mr. McAteer presented a resolution raising a joint session this evening, at half-past 9 o'clock, to elect a Councilman to fill the vacancy, which was adopted. The same was subsequently returned from the Board of Aldermen, amended to the next meeting, and adopted.

The report of the Treasurer of the sinking fund, for March, was referred to the finance committee.

The Engineer submitted approximate estimates of the cost of constructing sewers in Eleventh and Twelfth streets, which were referred to Committee on Sewers, Western District.

A message from the Mayor in regard to the removal of offal, &c., was read, and referred to the special joint committee of Messrs. McAteer, Robinson, and Long.

The bonds of J. M. Vaughan, and Oliver Lucas, Clerks of the General Council, were referred to the Committee on Bonds.

A communication from the Board of Health, asking that the removal of ashes, slops, &c., and the cleaning of streets, be placed under their supervision, was read and referred to a special joint committee of Messrs. McAteer, Robinson, and Long.

A claim of $5 50 in favor of Preston Rogers, for lee hill as Assistant Commissioner, was allowed.

Mr. Hamilton presented a resolution directing the Mayor to execute the notes of the city, at 120 days, to Lad. McKay and others, for the amount awarded by the jury for the condemnation of the ground to open Breckinridge street from Fifth to Sixth street.

Mr. Vissman moved to amend by authorizing the Mayor to purchase that portion of the Bardstown turnpike road within the city limits, when, on motion, the same was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Byrne, from Committee on Bonds, submitted the bonds of the following persons, which were severally approved, viz: Michael Deitz, Street Inspector, Eastern District.

John Shelly, Street Inspector, Western District.

M. J. Paul, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Arthur Hider, Thos. P. Shanks, and Thos. C. Booth, Assistant Engineers.

Ray & Co., Tobacco Warehousemen.

N. Crull, Private Policeman.

Oliver Lucas, Clerk Board of Aldermen.

J. M. Vaughan, Clerk Board of Common Council.

Mr. Miller presented a petition from M. D. Levy, with a resolution permitting his awning at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, which was referred to the Committee on Revision.

The Engineer submitted a grade map of the sewer in Twelfth street, from High to Main street, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

Mr. Vissman presented a resolution authorizing the construction of a sewer in Preston street, between Main street and Beargrass creek, which was referred to the Committee on Sewers, Eastern District.

A claim of $52 80 in favor of W. N. Haldeman, for printing, was referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

Mr. Downs presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Mayor to borrow $50,000, to meet the demands of the city, which was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.

Pursuant to resolution, the two Boards met in joint session, when the following officers were elected:

Resident Guardians of the Louisville Marine Hospital—Drs. Walling and Stone.

Physician Eastern District—Dr. John Crawford.

Physician Western District—Dr. J. J. O'Reilly.

Keeper Alms-house—Orlando Lane.

Wharfmaster—H. R. Parmele.

Sexton Western Cemetery—Wm. White.

Sexton Portland Cemetery—Andrew Wright.

Gangers of Liquors—Frank Westbay and Wesley Adams.

Inspectors of Flour—R. J. Webb and Peter Smith.

Inspectors of Beef, Pork, and Lard—M. McGuire and John Jones.

Inspectors of Wood, Coal, and Lime—William McDonald and O. J. Owen.

Measurers of Carpenters' Work—W. W. Laws and Gideon Shryock.

Measurers of Brick and Stone Work—A. W. Randolph and W. R. Hydes.

Measurers of Painting—J. H. Howe and E. P. Johnson.

Inspectors of Salt—C. C. Rufer and Thomas F. Evans.

City Attorney—Joshua F. Bullitt.

When, on motion, the joint session adjoc.

SEPARATE SESSION.

The ordinance of this board authorizing the Mayor to subscribe for and in behalf of the city of Louisville, for ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company, was returned from the Board of Aldermen with sundry amendments thereto, which were concurred in, and the ordinance as amended was passed by the following vote, viz:

Yeas—President Bannon, and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Downs, Duerson, German, Hamilton, Heinig, Jenkins, Loeser, Long, McAteer, Miller, Murrell, O'Connor, Robinson, Sayre, Vissman and Walling—21.

Nays—None.

A report from the Street Commissioners on the opening of Brent street, was read and referred to the Street Committees of both districts.

A report from the Street Commissioners, with a resolution authorizing repairs at the intersection of Fulton and Cabell streets, was adopted.

A report from the Street Commissioners, with a resolution to allow the Gas Company for filling the gulleys in High street, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

A report from the Street Commissioners, with a resolution directing the Mayor to contract for repairs to the sewer in Beargrass, between First and Second streets, was adopted.

Mr. Heinig presented a resolution for a footwsy at Thirteenth and Portland avenue, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western district.

Mr. Duerson presented a petition for sundry footway crossings in the Eastern district, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern district.

Mr. Downs presented a petition for the improvement of Chestnut street, from Twentieth to Twenty-first streets, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western district.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, April 23d, 1868, at 8 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

The changes in the Turkish cabinet are thought to presage extensive reforms. Agaibon Effendi, the new Minister of Public Works, is an Armenian, and enjoys the distinction of being the first Christian ever admitted into the Supreme Council of the Turkish empire. Savfet Pasha, the New Minister of Education, was at one time Embassador in Paris, and is a man of wide culture and liberal opinions. Midhat Pasha, the new President of the Council of State, has shown marked executive ability in his government of the administrative districts on the Danube.

A gentleman residing in Spencer county, Indiana, dropped his pocket-book, containing eleven hundred dollars, into the Ohio river. It sunk, and has not been heard from since.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Cincinnati.....UNITED STATES.
For Nashville.....HAVANA.
For St. Louis.....FANNY BRANDEIS.
For Pittsburg.....NIGHTINGALE.
For Memphis.....LEONIDAS.
For New Orleans.....CLIFTON.
For New Orleans.....ALASKA.
For New Orleans.....LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

America, Cincinnati. C. T. Dumont, Madison.
Mollie Gratz, Madison. Fortuna, New Orleans.
Morning Star, Hend. Lawrence, Cincinnati.
Mineola, Memphis.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

America, Cincinnati. C. T. Dumont, Madison.
Mollie Gratz, Madison. Morning Star, Hend.
Lawrence, St. Louis. Pink Varble, Tenn. riv.
Mineola, Cincinnati.

BOATS IN PORT.

Cora S., and Norman.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.

The river was stationary at dark last evening, and a decline will probably commence to-day. The rise reached about 17 feet by the canal mark. The weather is clear and pleasant.

PORT ITEMS, ETC.

Business was quite lively on the wharf yesterday. The Pink Varble left with a fine trip for Tennessee river.

The Empire for Arkansas river, will be here to-day from Cincinnati. A huge pile of freight is on the wharf for her.

The Nightingale, of the St. Louis Express Line, will be here to-day for St. Louis.

The fine steamer Louisville is also due, and will, no doubt, be here for New Orleans.

The superb double-decker United States is the regular packet to-day for Cincinnati. That famous, clever fellow, Mr. Andy Harragan, is one of her clerks, and that genial and hospitable friend of ours, Mr. James Fennell, is quartered about midships on her starboard guard, in one of the nicest and cosiest of rooms, with a good supply of the very best of those things that warm up "the inner man."

The R. E. Lee and Pargoud will hereafter make weekly trips from Memphis to New Orleans in connection with the Memphis Railroad.

The storm of Tuesday and Wednesday nights along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is said to have been very severe.

The Richmond left New Orleans for Louisville Friday.

The Isabella, bound from St. Louis up the Missouri, with a valuable cargo for Omaha and Sioux City, encountered a log which broke through her hull, and she sunk to her guards, at Dozier's, on Wednesday morning, 15th. It is supposed she will be easily raised. Her cargo is badly damaged. She is owned by Messrs. Ben. Johnson and Fred. Dozier, and is insured.

The deck-sweeper, Martin Davis, of the Rob Roy was killed at Keokuk last Monday while playing between the cars of the Des Moines Valley Railroad. The cars came together and crushed him, and he died in half an hour after.

The following is a correct report of the time of the Robert E. Lee, made on her last trip between New Orleans and Natchez:

Carrollton 33 minutes, Twelve-mile Point 1 hour, Ft. Hill Gate 1 hour 10 minutes, Red Church 1 hour 52 minutes, Bonnet Carre Point 2 hours 44 minutes, Bonnet Carre Church 3 hours, Belle Point 3 hours 20 minutes, head of Grand View Reach 3 hours 35 minutes, College Point 4 hours 19 minutes, Donaldsonville 5 hours 33 minutes, Baton Rouge 9 hours 11 minutes, Lobdell's woodyard 9 hours 46 minutes, Bayou Sara 12 hours 5 minutes, J. C. Van Winkle's 12 hours 40 minutes, New Texas Landing 13 hours 14 minutes, Tunica 14 hours 18 minutes, Red river wharfboat 14 hours 48 minutes, Acklin Landing 15 hours, Fort Adams 15 hours 40 minutes, Stamp's Landing 16 hours, Fair View 17 hours 30 minutes, Dr. Harper's 18 hours 1 minute, Natchez 19 hours 19 minutes. Made seven landings, took on 77 cords wood. Time lost, 1 hour and 4 minutes.

A sensation in the shape of a free fight was indulged in about dark last evening on the wharf. We didn't investigate it for particulars, but suppose it was "fit fair."

OUR EXCHANGES.

The Victor No. 4 Portsmouth and Pomeroy packet, broke a crank, and knocked out a cylinder head at Ashland last evening. The Victor is moored on the roof of the wharf-boat all night, and, we understand, will be ready for repairs by morning jumped into the river. He was a good swimmer, but was unfortunately drawn under a raft by the rapid current, and drowned. It is surmised he was a newsboy from Cincinnati.

Our local inspectors have been busy since the Magnolia disaster, taking the evidence of passengers and other witnesses of this sad explosion. The hollow will be examined as soon as the river recedes sufficiently. Their condition will lead to more solid information than can be derived from witnesses. The inspectors have also under consideration the collision between the New State and Mollie Anderson.—Cin. Com.

The Evansville Courier has the following in regard to the narrow escape of the Belle Lee:

The boat arrived some Wednesday night in leftfield somewhat with steamboating. Many times were compelled to lie upon account of the darkness and the dense fog. The magnificent steamer Belle Lee met with an accident which, we are glad to say, resulted in no serious damage to her. While the Lee lay to at McCallister's, opposite Newburg, some sparks from a fire on shore caught the hay which she had landed, and although covered by tarpaulins, the hay was soon in a blaze. It was only by the prompt and vigorous work that the boat was saved. The only loss sustained was nine tons of hay, thrown overboard. During the excitement great confusion prevailed in the cabin. Many passengers were up with life-preservers around them, ready for a "watery grave."

RIVER NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS, April 18.

Weather cloudy and cool. River rising fast. Business on the levee very dull.

Departed—Alice Dean, Darling with 450 bales cotton rags, Julia for Vicksburg, and Belle St. Louis for St. Louis.

In port—R. E. Lee, and Sam Hale.

The steamer St. Patrick is lying on the Arkansas shore opposite here burned to the water's edge. Her machinery was saved in a damaged condition. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. The boat was owned by Mike Pyne, of this city, and valued at $35,000; insured in Howe's Agency at St. Louis for $22,000.

NASHVILLE, April 18.

River falling slowly, with twenty-feet water on Harpeth shoals. Weather cool and cloudy.

Departed—Talisman for Cairo, and A. Baker for upper Cumberland.

In port—Ella Hughes.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin]

THE COMING ROYAL MARRIAGE IN ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 20.

The marriage which is to be celebrated at Turin on the 22d of next month, of Prince Humbert and Princess Margerite, the daughter of the much-loved and long-lamented Ferdinand of Savoy, will, it seems, give great and general satisfaction to all Italy. Toward the Prince there is a general feeling of good will, and much good is predicted of Margerite, the "beautiful pine daisy," the future Queen of Italy; for those who know her well praise her fine qualities, her goodness of heart, and firmness of character, and appreciate the excellence of the education she has received. It is doubtful if any Austrian bride would have been so acceptable to the nation. What increases the sympathetic interest taken by the people in the coming marriage is its being a "love match." This interest has been warmly manifested by innumerable addresses to the King and in various other ways. Cities and towns are preparing splendid presents for the bride. This city will offer a seyigne in brilliants, with a lily in the centre, surrounded by daisies, thus uniting the city's emblem with the flower of which she bears the name. The Venetian ladies will present beautiful Venetian lace in a Mosaic coffer. Seven hundred Milanese ladies have subscribed for an ivory writing-desk, with paintings on a golden ground, and ornaments in silver and enamel. This last will be a masterpiece of skill. Other cities seek to rival these. The festive demonstration will be on a splendid scale. The *fetes* in Turin will begin on the 19th of April with a grand ball. The following Monday there is to be an illumination; the next day, horse races, a serenade, and a popular ball. The marriage will be solemnized on Thursday, and on the following days there will be a tournament, fireworks, horse races, a banquet at court, a court ball, corso, review, etc. The royal family will return to Florence on the 27th. The Florence *fetes* will even rival those of Turin in magnificence. The great feature of the amusements here, according to the published details, will be a tournament in which four bands of troops, each consisting of thirty-two knights and a leader, and a standard-bearer, will take part. These bands will be formed in Florence, Turin, Milan, and Naples, but will include gentlemen from all parts of Italy. The knights will wear the costumes of various Italian provinces in the fifteenth century.

COMMERCIAL.

TRADE AND THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, Saturday Evening, April 18.

Money matters in the local market are almost entirely unchanged this week. For good paper there has been no lack of accommodation. None, however, but good paper can be placed. The demand during the latter part of the week was stronger than in the early part. The rate for lending is 9 per cent to customers and 12 to 18 per cent to ontsiders. Exchange is firm at 1-10 between banks and ¼ over the counter. Owing to the heavy demand in Memphis and New Orleans Southern exchange is very scarce. Governments are in good demand and but few are offered. Local stocks and bonds are well inquired for and firm at the following quotations, which are corrected by Morton, Galt, & Co., bankers, on Main street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth, and may be relied upon as fairly representing the market:

MONEY MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	133¾	134¾
Silver dollars	.....	.....
Silver halves	.....	.....
Silver dimes and half dimes	1.3	.....

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Five-twenties 1861	111½	112¼
Five-twenties 1862	110¾	111
Five-twenties 1864	108½	109
Five-twenties 1865	107¾	108
Five-twenties 1867	108¼	108¾
Ten-forties	101	101½
Seven-thirties	105¾	106¼

BONDS.

City first 7 imp'ment	76	City or sch'l purp's...	82
" " bonds	75	" " waterworks..	90¾
" " int. coupons	70	" " s. f. bonds	62½
" " 1st ward's R. R.	50	Ky. State bonds, old issue	60
Ky. State bonds (new issue)	65	Waterworks bonds...	81
Street Railway (city)	35	Street Railway (city)	51
Canal bonds (short issue)	55	Canal bonds (long issue)	77
*L & N R R m. s.	92	*Jeff. & R. bonds	78
*L & N R R (int. off)	90	*L & N R R (M. br.)	97
*L & N R R (L. E.)	90	*L & F R R (sub'n)	85

STOCKS.

National bank, 1st issue	116¾	National b'k, 2d issue	100
Plant'n	88	" " City	102
Bank of Ky	110	Bank of Louisville	112½
Merchants' bank	124	Northern bank	118
Citizens' bank	115	People's bank	110
Commercial bank	91	Falls City Tob. bank	98
Mechanics' bank	102	West'n Financ'l b'k	67½
Masonic bank	70	Germ'n Ins. Co. b'k	91
West'n Ins. Co. bank	80	Security bank	84
L. & N. R. R.	85	L & F R R	69
Citizens' Pass. R. R.	30	Central Pass. R. R.	20
Gas Co. Stock	190	City Pass. R. R.	15

*These are seven per cent bonds and are generally sold with the accrued interest added.

Business in the general markets has exhibited a moderate degree of activity during the week and closes with a fair promise for the future. Provisions have kept up in steadiness, with some advances since last week, and closes without any apparent tendency to a relaxation in prices. Country produce has been decidedly firm, without noteworthy changes in quotations.

The flour market is and has been very quiet for some time, though dealers anticipate a heavy advance in a few days. Stocks are ample. Wheat has been steady at quotations, with a demand considerably over the supply. Corn is modcrately active with a slight advance.

In dry goods there has been no change during the week. Prices are well up, with a tendency to still farther advance, in sympathy with the raw material.

The cotton market here this week has been irregular, so far as sales are concerned, on account of, the falling off in receipts. Prices at the close of last week assumed a firmer tone, an advance was established with an upward tendency. The offerings at the auction Saturday last were 175 bales, with bids accepted on 128 bales, at prices ranging from 25 to 25½c for ordinary, to 28@28½c for middling, and good middling at 29c. A sale Monday of 150 bales was made at 30c; also sales of 35 bales low ordinary to low middling at 23@25c. The market was excited and higher Thursday evening, with offerings at the auction sale of 62 bales, and bids accepted on 43 bales at the followiug classification: Middling 30@30½c; low middling 29@29½c; good ordinary 28@28½c; ordinary 26½@27c. Holders were firm Wednesday, and were asking higher rates, but the New York dispatch yesterday evening noting a decline in that market of ¼c, caused buyers to hold back. The offerings at the cotton warehouse were light, and only bids on a few bales of middling accepted at 30c.

No sales are reported to-day.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

These quotations represent the wholesale cash prices. For small orders higher rates are demanded.

BACON—Prices are steady and quotably unchanged. Clear ribbed and clear shoulders are selling at 9½c, and common at 9@9¼c.

BAGGING—The market is quiet, with a limited demand. Machine rope 8@8½c in coils and half coils; hand rope at 9@9½c; Eagle-machine power loom at 21c; hand loom at 18c; Jute at 2½c; India at 20@25c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—The market is firm, with a slight advance. Western Reserve and Hamburg cheese at 16@17c; new factory, 15@16c; pine-apple 20@22c; English dairy, 18@20c. Country butter firm at 40@45c; W. H. in tubs in good demand at 50@55c.

BEANS—In fair demand. Dealers are paying $1@$1 25 per bushel; selling at $3.

COTTON YARNS, &c.—Demand varies No. 500 at 57c; 600 at 62c; 700 at 18c; outside brands are irregular and quotably unchanged. Carpet chain at 40@45c; colored at 45@50c; candle-wick at 40@44c. Batting—No. 1 at 27c. Tissue batting 28c.

CORN-MEAL—Bolted at $5@$6 per hush; unbolted at $4@$4 50 per bush; kiln-dried, $4@$5 per bbl.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Green apples at $3 50@$4 50 per bbl; Russeaux at $2 50@2 50. Peanuts, strict prime, 6@7c; prime, 5½@6c; inferior peanuts are cull and nominal. Ginseng nominal at 70@80c. Beeswax at 35@40c; resifted is no more saleable than perfect. White the Lee lay to at McCallister's, opposite Newburg, some sparks from a fire on shore caught the hay which she had landed, and although covered by tarpaulins, the hay was soon in a blaze. It was only by the prompt and vigorous work that the boat was saved. The only loss sustained was nine tons of hay, thrown overboard. During the excitement great confusion prevailed in the cabin. Many passengers were up with life-preservers around them, ready for a "watery grave."

FEATHERS—We quote fgs 20@22c; currants 16@17c; raisins, M R $4 50; do layer $5@$5 25; Smyrna figs 22c; lemons per box $4 50@6 00; oranges—fg box; dates 14; citrons 20c p lb.

FISH—Market dull. Prices of mackerel in lots—No. 1 medium at $16@19 per bbl. Half bbls $11; kits $2 50; No. 2, large, $13 50@14; 75 per bbl, half do $7 25; kits $2 25. Codfish 5@6c per lb. Herrings 50@60c. Sardines, per box quarter or half, half boxes $40; small sales at an advance.

FLOUR—Quiet. We quote at $7@$8 50; superfine at $8@8 75; extra at $9@10; extra family $10 25@11; A No. 1 at $11 25@12 25; fancy at $12 50@13 25; rye flour $6@6 25 per bbl. Buckwheat flour nominal at $5@5c per lb in sacks, and 40@50 per bbl.

FURS—Prime in good demand, with prices as follows: raccoon skins 30@40c; mink $2 50@3 50; opossum 50@75c; gray fox 30@40c; red fox $1@1 50; fisher $1@2; muskrat 10@15c; deer per lb 25@35c; wool on, 50@$1 25; inferior skins in proportion.

GRAIN—In moderate demand. Rye $2@2 05. Oats nominal at 50@55c per bush sacks included. Ear corn 75@80c in wagons; shelled in store 90c in bulk; sacks included 92@95c. Barley $2 40@2 50 for Nos. 1 and 2. Rye-flour and white $2 50@2 50 offered. Malt $2 50@3 00 for Nos. 1 and 2.

GROCERIES—Quiet. Molasses N. O. Cogin in hhds at 15@16c; in bbls at 15@16½c for choice; prime in hhds 13@14c; in bbls 15@16c; Cuba nominal at 14@15c; Porto Rico 15@16c; yellow at 14@15c; C. drips, sugars at 16@17c; hard sugars at 19@19½c. Rice coffee, fair to prime, at 9@9½c. Coffee—Rio—The opening prices for fair to choice range from 22@26c; Laguyra 25@29c; Java 37@40c. New York and Baltimore syrup at 60@70c; New Orleans molasses at 85@91.

HIDES—The market is steady and prices are firm. Green at 8c; green salted 9@10c; dry salted at 16@18c; dry flint 19@22c.

HOMINY—Is selling at 3¼@3½c per lb by the quantity.

HEMP—Dealers are paying $110@115 per ton for rough.

HAY—Is steady, with sales from store at $12@13 per ton, and from the levee at $11@12.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in good supply at 7.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is steady, with a fair demand. We quote the bar sizes S. C. iron at 6c per pound; E. C. at 7c; Pittsburg and Juniata sizes out of bar at card rates; boiler plate 8@8½c; sheet iron 10@12c; horse-shoe iron 8@9c; nail rods 10c; English cast steel 22c; Pittsburg 22c; slab steel, best quality, 10c; steel wagon tire per pound; hoop-iron 8@9c; German spring steel 10@12c.

LEATHER—The market is reported quotably unchanged and quiet, though the demand is somewhat improved. We quote oak soleiam at 44@50c; hemlock sole at 40@45c; Philadelphia calf at 77@90c; harness at 38@41c; skirting at 42@45c; kip skin, city, lb, 70c@$1 25; calf, city, $1 30@1 40; bridle, ⅌ dozen, $66@80; upper, ⅌ dozen, $36@48; French calf, per dozen, $90@$95; Philadelphia calf, per dozen, $84@$95; hemlock upper leather, ⅌ dozen skins, each, $36@42; calf seatings, per dozen, $40@$60; French calf leather, per foot, 50@55c.

LUMBER—The market is quiet and steady. We quote clear, 1½ to 2-inch, $60 per M; 2½-rate, 1¼ to 2-inch, $50 per M; 3-rate, 1¼ to 2-inch, $45 per M; 4-rate, 1¼ to 2-inch, $35 per M; clear boards, 1-inch, $50 per M; 2d-rate boards, 1-inch, $40 per M; 3d