

"Let Well Enough Alone."
A Topeka special to the St. Louis Democrat says that our Legislature will consider the question of paying an act prohibiting the establishment of separate schools for white and colored children, and compelling the admission of all into the same schools. It also states that the Educational Committee are in favor of the measure.

As we have not paid much attention to the proceedings of the Legislature, we do not know how much truth there is in this report. It is well enough to be radical and progressive, but there is such a thing as overdoing a matter. The law already provides that all children, irrespective of color, shall have equal educational advantages. If the people, in carrying out this law, see proper to tax themselves in order to afford separate schools for colored children, we cannot see that it is such a hardship as requires legislation.

We suspect that there are aspiring men in the Legislature, who are ambitious for distinction, and are over-zealous in forcing matters out of their season, that they may hereafter be able to say that they were in advance of public opinion. As it is now a fixed fact that negroes will soon vote, probably these men think they are making a long stride into the favor of the colored people. There they are badly mistaken. Wherever the negroes can obtain separate schools, they are more strongly opposed to mixing with the whites than the latter are themselves. We think the negroes in this vicinity are a fair sample of their race in Kansas. Before a school was established here for their benefit, they rejected all advice to attempt to send their children to white schools, preferring to employ teachers at their own expense. Since a colored school has been provided for, negroes from other districts act to have their children admitted at their own expense, rather than act to have them admitted to schools in their own District. Farther than this, several white families, having no prejudice of color, and living in the vicinity of the colored school, sent their children to that school; but the colored people laid complaints before the Board of Directors, requesting them to compel the white families to send their children to the white schools, as they believed it to be the best for all that there should be no mixing of this kind.

We believe this would be the sentiment of a large majority of the colored people of Kansas, if not tempered with and influenced by sensation seeking demagogues of the white race. And wherever the law of equal educational advantages is enforced, and the whites are willing to pay taxes for separate schools, we do not believe that any good can be accomplished by attempting to force measures. The result would be, in nine-tenths of the Districts, that no school tax would be voted at all, but every family would have to pay for its schooling, and consequently those who needed it most, both black and white, but were unable to pay for it, would suffer their children to grow up in idleness and ignorance.

"INVESTIGATING."—The Legislature is at its usual work of investigating the transactions of State officials. They have ascertained that the law has been fully violated, and the State funds have been deposited in one of the Topeka banks. Some of the evidence went to show that the Treasurer received interest on the deposit, while other testimony indicated that it was put there for safe keeping, and that no interest was paid. It was hinted, last Winter, that the Treasurer was given an interest in one of the Banks, in consideration of his allowing it to handle the State funds, but the charge was not proven, or at least was not disclosed in the report of the committee appointed at that time. Be this as it may, the people will probably want to know why it is that State scrip is hawked about or sold at auction at a discount, while a bank has in its possession and is speculating on over a hundred thousand dollars of the State funds.

DEVER ROAD.—We see, by the Legislative proceedings, that Mr. Jenkins has introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Denver Railroad. At the time of the last election for Directors of the Road, it was stated by one of the Company, that Mr. Jenkins was chosen a Director because he was a member of the Legislature, and the Company wished to secure some important legislation this Winter. In view of this, had not members of the Legislature who are not interested in the road, better be on the alert, to see what additional privileges and powers the Denver Company may undertake to possess itself of?

Efforts are being made to induce Edwin Booth to make a Southern tour.—Ed.

How will the Southern rebels receive a man who was so overwhelmed with grief and shame because his brother assassinated President Lincoln, that he retired from the stage forever, and kept his resolution for two whole weeks?

RUO REGISTER OF RAILROADS.—The Rulo Register makes its appearance here for the first time in three weeks, and still breathes death and destruction to every railroad project that does not contemplate Rulo as the grand, particular point. It makes the modest assertion, that certain parties are attempting to build up White Cloud and Falls City at the expense of Richardson County. This is simply an outburst of the most petty and contemptible jealousy. The proposed Nemaha Valley Road, to reach Falls City, must traverse about half the length of Richardson County, principally over the same route as the road now being graded, called the Burlington and South-Western Railroad. As the latter takes Rulo in its route, and the former does not, the interpretation of the Register's complaint is, that Rulo is Richardson County, and that no road shall be built in the County, no matter if it takes in all the other towns in the County, if it does not embrace Rulo. We do not blame Rulo for wanting all the railroads she can get, but this monopolizing thing is a little game that will not win. If a railroad is ever built up the Missouri River, on this side, it must pass through White Cloud or some other town in Kansas, and the Rulo Register may as well reconcile itself to this fact.

Will the Register inform us how many miles of road the Burlington and South-Western Company now have completed on the east side of the Missouri River?—will it inform us, in fact, whether there is really a lawful organization of such a Company, and whether it has made any surveys outside of Richardson County? If not, those ten miles of road, having no starting or ending place, will not do a powerful stir toward building up Rulo or any other town.

THE BONAPARTE MURDER.—The papers, for a few weeks past, have had a good deal to say about the murder of Victor Noir, a Paris journalist, by Prince Bonaparte, and all have denounced Bonaparte. The simple facts are, that Noir and an associate called upon Bonaparte, as bearers of a hostile message, inviting him out to be killed; and they were armed, in readiness to kill him then and there, if occasion offered. Bonaparte took time by the forelock, killing Noir, and almost performing the same office for his accomplice. The promptness of Bonaparte is to be commended. Any man who carries a challenge to fight a duel, is deliberately taking the preliminary steps to commit a murder, and deserves to be shot in the act; and a right-minded jury would bring in a verdict of justifiable homicide, committed in self-defense. A few such examples would make it unpleasant for those accommodating busy-bodies who are ever ready to incite and arrange duels, and would have a powerful tendency to suppress the barbarous code.

TASTE AND DISCRETION'S WORTHY CHOICE.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—Get the February number, which contains biographical and critical sketches of George Washington, Confucius the Chinese sage, "Father" Hyacinth, Edwin M. Stanton, Clark M. Loomis, Victor M. Rice, Charles Babbage the inventor-mathematician, Hon. J. Coogan; with portraits. Besides, What Can I Do Best; or, Man and his Tools; My Brother's Keeper, an address by Vice President Colfax; The Balanocos, a Singular African Tribe, five illustrations; Brain Waves; or, An Incident in the Life of Dr. Wayland; Public Cheats, The "Blues," The Rich and the Poor, A Petrified Forest, The Turning point, illustrated, Spectrum Analysis, Legal Education, Cataract-Cause and Cure, Appetite—Its Sensualism, Theory of the Aurora Borealis, Terms, \$3.00 a year. 30 cents a number. E. R. Wells, Editor, New York.

PLAYED OUT.—The Democratic papers are now kicking against the admission of negroes as members of the United States Senate, on the ground that they have not been citizens of the United States for nine years, as the Constitution requires; and they refer to Judge Taney as evidence. The old dotard Taney, and Slavery and Rebellion, in whose interest he made his decisions, are all dead alike. As his memory and his decisions are held in the most utter contempt, nobody can be frightened by parading his ghost or hitting his dry bones over the land. His Dred Scott decision has been scattered to the four winds long ago, and just and honorable decisions stand in its place. Jeffrey and Taney are only referred to now, to illustrate what brutes occasionally disgraced the seats of Justice in the past.

The authorities at Washington have been slobbering over Prince Arthur, of England, and he has been making silly and common-places remarks. But nobberly toward Prince Albert's and Victoria's dilapidated progeny, is no smaller business than much else that the nation's servants do.

Is it ever necessary to caution a negro to "keep dark"?—Ed.

During the days of Slavery and Southern Chivalry, it was essentially necessary, as the race was in danger of bleaching out.

UNDENIABLE ALLIES.—There had been strong reasons to hope, for some months past, that the people of Kansas would be rid of Pomeroy and Clarke, after the close of their present terms; but from the turn things have lately taken, the prospect seems to be gradually fading out. In the Legislature, a cry has been raised, and resolutions offered, to induce our Congressional delegation to resign, and investigations have been set on foot. The thing was started by a regular Nasty Democrat, who was accidentally elected to the Legislature, and is warmly supported by nearly all the Democratic members. This alone will have a tendency to make Republicans stop and think; and they will naturally come to the conclusion that what the Nasty party so bitterly oppose must have some good in it. Copperhead opposition will but concentrate Republican support upon the parties denounced. To help the matter along, one L. O. Wilmerth, said to be a brother-in-law of Senator Ross, is at Washington, under the wing of Ross, fighting the latter's battles and throwing mud in his behalf, over his (Wilmerth's) own signatures. His charges are principally against Clarke and his leading supporters in Kansas. We are no lover of Sidney Clarke, by a long way; but we are like we know a majority of the Republicans of Kansas are—we regard Ross as being dead and rotten, and want nothing more to do with him. Ross' opposition to a man, individually or through his spies, tends to strengthen that man, whose ever he may be. If Sidney Clarke wants a sure thing on a re-election, he will manage to have Ross and his gang keep up their fight against him.

The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes a "black list" of those members of the Legislature who "betrayed their constituents" by voting for the Fifteenth Amendment. None of them have committed suicide in consequence.—Leavenworth Enquirer.

The Conservative once published a "black list" of members of the Kansas Legislature, for perpetrating a "frank" and at the same time compared Jim Lane to Jesus Christ. None of the members committed suicide in consequence—but what became of Lane?

IGNORIOUS END OF THE FIRST STRIKE OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS IN THIS COUNTRY.—A War Reminiscence.—The recent strike of the telegraph operators all over the country, which has just ended by the telegraphers agreeing to return to their work, has recalled to mind the first and only previous strike of operators in this country. It occurred in the Southern Confederacy, and ended most ignominiously for the operators. In the fall of 1863 the operators in the employ of the Southern Telegraph Company, which extended from Richmond to Mobile, were paid \$500 per month in Confederate money. Board cost \$400 per month, a pair of boots \$200, a suit of clothes \$700, and other articles in proportion, and the operators, even with the strictest economy, were unable to live comfortably. A protective league was organized, and they resolved to strike for an increase of salaries. At that time operators were exempted from the action of the conscript law by a special act of Congress, and, as their services as operators were imperatively necessary to the Government, they were confident of obtaining an easy victory. By some means the intentions of the strikers were made known to the managers of the Company. The clause exempting operators from military duty was repealed, and, on the day that the strike was announced, in fact, almost at the very moment, a squad of soldiers entered each office on the line, captured the telegraphers under authority of the conscript law, and swore them in to the service. They were immediately detailed for special duty as operators of private soldiers' pay—\$17 per month and one ration per day of sour cornmeal and musty bacon. They of course yielded at once, but the managers were inexorable, and they were compelled to serve as high privates for several months.—Louisville Courier, Jan. 20.

PREAPOSTUMES.—It is generally known, I believe, that the late George Peabody was a government pensioner. George served in the war of 1812 as a private soldier, and received a pension from the government yearly down to his death, also a land bounty warrant. He was as particular in procuring the pension when it was due as he was in meeting obligations involving hundreds of thousands of dollars. As an instance of the closeness of the man in his business transactions, it is told that in the course of his dealings he suffered a certain important account to remain unpaid a long time simply because the figures fell short thirty dollars in a transaction of one hundred thousand dollars. His relatives in Peabody, Mass., think he should have made a provision in his will covering his expenses. According to the plans laid out, the expenses will nearly absorb the sum willed by him to those who are required to bury him. His sister, Mrs. Daniels, formerly a Rosell, unsuccessfully attempted to make the funeral arrangements a strictly secular affair. The sister the committee have found a tough subject to deal with, on account of her penitentialism.—Boston Correspondence Chicago Journal.

The Democratic Union in New York nominated Judge Fowler for civil justice, and accepting the nomination he made a short speech, in the course of which he remarked: "I have voted the Democratic ticket ever since I was of age to exercise the right of suffrage; for twenty-eight years I have been allied with one party, and have voted during my life twenty-eight times with the Democracy." A big, burly, slightly inebriated fellow in the crowd of listeners, evidently a strong adherent of Tammany Hall, thereupon observed in a loud and audible voice, "What's the use of talking about twenty-eight times in a life? I voted thirty times in one day. What ought I to get, say?"

THE PILGRIMS' JUBILEE YEAR.—We have more than once, within a few months, alluded to the fact that 1870 was the centennial of the first celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the occurrence of that great event. We have also mentioned the proposal to make this year a jubilee year, in commemoration of the man who first demonstrated the possibility that a colony of Christian freemen could live and thrive on the coast of New-England, and who not only gave an impetus to colonization here, but formed and characterized to the whole civil, religious and educational institutions of this new world; and set in motion influences which are still felt over our whole broad land, and in all the habitable world.

The Congregationalist of this week comes out with a distinct and definite plan for celebrating and improving the jubilee year. It is, in brief, to mark some of the special memorable days of the year with appropriate services in the churches of those who hold the faith and ecclesiastical order of the Pilgrims, and to have two general assemblies, one at Chicago, Ill., and the other at Plymouth. The days specially designated—though others, perhaps, of equal significance might be named—are the 1st of May, which will be the two hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the beginning of the residence of John Robinson and his church in Leyden; the 21st of July, the two hundredth anniversary of the departure of the Pilgrims from Leyden; the 16th of September, very nearly the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the final departure of the Pilgrims from England to America; and the 21st of December, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. It is proposed that the first and third of these anniversary days be observed by the churches in hearing appropriate discourses from their respective pastors, and by free-will offerings for the promotion of the great objects for which the Pilgrims suffered and labored. On the second (the 21st of July) it is proposed to hold a National Convention at Chicago; and on the 21st of December a general meeting at Plymouth.

This plan for substance, it is altogether likely will be adopted, after due consideration and consultation, and the details perfected, and the jubilee year made memorable among the descendants of the Pilgrims, in a way that will be the collection of funds for the benefit of the cause for which they sacrificed themselves.—Boston Traveller, Jan. 15.

HENRY PLACE.—Another old actor has joined the vast and silent company of the dead. Mr. Henry Place died at Babylon, Long Island, on Sunday morning, aged 79 years. He had long been failing, and the news of his death has not surprised his friends and old associates, however much it may have saddened them. Mr. Place's theatrical career extended over a period of half a century. He made his first appearance at Charleston, S. C., when nine years old, and his last appearance took place at the Winter Garden in this city, in 1865, when he played the part of Corporal Cartouche. Playgoers of this generation know him chiefly as a respected relic of the past. They had an opportunity of seeing his quality as an actor, in 1862, when—at the Winter Garden, supporting Miss Esteman, in her second engagement in this city—he appeared at Sir Harcourt Courley, a part in which he enjoyed peculiar distinction. But of his triumphs in the days of Old Drury they could only know by tradition. He was at one time the manager of that theatre, and he conducted it with that sincere respect for the profession of acting which was ever characteristic of the man. As an actor Mr. Place excelled in painting character. He was not a humorist, but a delineator. The fibre of his mind seemed to be dry and hard. His method was precise and exact. He was always efficient, within his proper province, in the old comedies. No man could labor in the profession of acting more earnestly than he did—and his example, in this respect, is a valuable legacy to the new generation of actors. Mr. Place acted as English agent in this country, and everywhere met with intellectual appreciation. In the Southern cities of the Union he was a favorite. For several years Mr. Place had lived in retirement, and lately he had to endure the grievous calamity of blindness. Death has relieved him of much suffering. He is dead in honor, he is remembered with respect, and he will be mourned sincerely.—New York Tribune, 24th.

A STRANGE STORY.—In 1847 the bloody story of the Duke and Duchess of Praslin startled the world. Through the wiles of one Mlle Henrietta de Lacy, a governess in the family, the duke was estranged from his wife. The Duchess insisted upon the departure of the woman from her home. She left the house, but did not quit Paris. Not long after this the Duchess was murdered in her chamber at night; the Duke was arrested as the assassin, and Mlle de Lacy taken as an accomplice. The suicide of the Duke stopped all proceedings, and Mlle de Lacy escaped to America. We now learn that she subsequently became the wife of one of the persons who performed the mock marriage at Richardson's death bed. The name of the reverend gentleman is not given, but the public eye is fastened upon O. B. Frothingham, and he has been called upon to say if this account be true, and if so, how far is his relation with the woman de Lacy influenced his free love doctrines in and out of the pulpit.—Augusta, Ga., Constitutionalist.

AN OLD PUBLIC SERVANT.—Any one having frequent business with Secretary of the Navy, at Washington, during the past forty-two years, cannot fail to have noticed the same messenger always at the door. Lindsey Muss was appointed usher to the Secretary of the Navy on the 15th of July, 1828, and since that time has carried the cards of visitors to nineteen different secretaries. Two years before Hon. George M. Robeson was born, Lindsey Muss was engaged in his present occupation, ushering visitors into the presence of the Secretary of the Navy.—Washington Letter.

Richardson, Colfax and Bowles.—A Nest of Free-Lovers.—It appears by a recent article in the Springfield Republican—complimentary, in some respects, to us personally, but objecting to our remarks on Vice-President Colfax—that Colfax is not alone in justifying detestable free love practices; but that his course is fully endorsed by his intimate friend and traveling companion, Mr. Samuel Bowles, the editor of the Republican. We, for our part, never heard anything against Mr. Bowles (except that he is addicted to libelling people on account of the infirmities of their parents, and attacking all who have benefited him), until Mr. Colfax came out, some time ago, and gave him a good dose of grammar—published in the New York Times—as if he stood in need of one. We think the purpose or substance of it was that Bowles had travelled with him as a companion or equal, or something like that, as if the idea had got abroad that Bowles was a negro or a vixen.

But now, from Mr. Bowles' article, he seems to be a full sympathizer with Mr. Colfax's recently developed free-love sentiments, and that is probably what Colfax meant—namely, that Bowles was a respectable free lover. In fact, before Richardson died, he himself stated, under the solemnity of an oath:

I had a conversation with Mr. Bowles at Hartford about the first of April last, and another at Springfield a few days later, touching my relations with Mrs. McFarland. Let Mr. Bowles take this matter home to himself. When he was arrested and dragged off to Eldridge street jail in this city, a few months ago, great sympathy was manifested toward him because he was violently torn away in the night from his wife, who was then staying with him at one of our hotels; yet, according to his own philosophy, it would be all right for some younger man, and physically stronger and handsomer than Mr. Bowles, to take her and carry her away from him, and divorce her, and marry her, and do all that Richardson did.

P. S. Mr. Bowles' meaning in his editorial articles is sometimes not apparent, but his meanness always is.—N. Y. Ledger.

LIGHTNING COMES.—CINCINNATI'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED BY NEW YORK.—The New York Sun, 15th inst., says: The artists of the "art preservative of all arts" are in a flutter over the prospect of a match between New York and Cincinnati composers. For some years Mr. George A. Barber, of Cincinnati, has had a standing challenge to set up with any fellow craftsman for \$1,000. To work five or eight hours a day on solid, straight matter, the type not to be larger than brevier nor smaller than agate. Yesterday Mr. George Arenberg, employed at the Times office, called at the Clipper office with a few friends, and left a counter challenge, at the same time depositing \$1,000 as an earnest of his intentions. Mr. Arenberg, who is known among his friends as "The Velociped," accepted Barber's challenge, the only change in the terms being that he wants to work ten hours only. He offers Barber \$100 to come to New York, or will take the same sum and go to Cincinnati. Barber is said to have set 17,800 solid minion in ten hours. This is rapid work. The friends of Arenberg do not say what he has accomplished heretofore, but are willing to back him with their money. The trial of skill is to be made within a month, providing the Western man puts up. He backs down, Arenberg will make a match with any other man on the same terms.

THEN AND NOW.—"The mills of the gods grind slowly." Nine years ago the gifted and noted statesman, among the first in intellect, influence and honor, walked proudly out of the councils of the nation, flinging scornfully behind the party that claimed for him a seat in the American Senate, and forgetful of his own good, against the instincts of the age, threw broad open the doors of civil strife in the vain attempt to found an empire, based upon the principle of human degradation; and he went down, down with a Cain-like blackness forever on his name. To-day the parchment which his white fingers dropped, rests on the desk of a representative of the despised race, and the old Senatorial chair of Jeff. Davis is possessed by a former slave; and, as if to add to this singular moral, the Legislature of his State has made him the medium of clemency, and directed him to ask for the restoration to the rebels of their justly-forfeited political privileges. Truly, "the mills of the gods grind slowly," but they grind.—Quincy, Ill., Whig.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—Chief Justice Chase is far from being a favorite with Mr. Washburn Phillips, who does not hesitate to express himself freely. In a recent article in the Anti-Slavery Standard, in opposition to the re-admission of Virginia, he strikes at the Chief Justice: "These newly marshaled armies of Loy, called Virginia and Tennessee, will, of course, wholly defy and disobey the late amendments to the Constitution. To give to the injured parties in those States a right of action in the National Courts would be a doubly futile remedy. The expense would render it so. 'The Courts are always open,' said, haughtily, the British Tory to the trampled Radical. 'Yes,' replied Horne Tooke, 'so is the London Tavern, to those who can pay.'" Then again Chase sits on an impatient judge to counsel against a case of which his Honor refused to take cognizance. "Would you send a dog there that you loved?" was the rejoinder. A loyalist without a rebel before a Banck which exists only to intrigue for a nomination from Tammany!

The Freeman's Journal throws off all disguise on the Bible-in-Schools question, and definitely yells: The Catholic solution of this muddle about Bible or no Bible in schools is "hands off." No State taxation or donation for any schools. You look to your children, and we will to ours. We do not want to be taxed for Protestant, or for godless schools. Let the public school system go to where it came from—the devil.

Hon. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, is in "Father of the House." He entered in 1843, and (having been out from 1851 to 1863) is now serving his eighth term.

Chingampjigs.
Real Estate Agent Pomeroy introduced, yesterday, in the Senate, another bill to dispose of land. From the fact that he stated that he did this by request, and this further fact that this statement is telegraphed over the country, we are led to infer that the Senator is becoming a little ashamed of his occupation. There is no reason, so far as we know, for this disgust. An agent may not be quite so exalted a personage as a United States Senator, but his business is not dishonorable—not necessarily.—Cincinnati Gazette.

The Hartford Post says it is clear that the material property of New England depends on her success in preserving that institution. There is no other, the New England Sabbath.

The New York Times says: "The best seats in Broadway are on the backs of peniless fops, broken down merchants, clerks with pitiful salaries, and men that do not pay up. The heaviest gold chains dangle from the fobs of gamblers and gentlemen of very limited means. Costly ornaments on ladies indicate to the eyes that are well opened, the fact of a silly lover or husband cramped for funds."

Miss Anthony appeals to her friends throughout the country to "Send us brief statements of every successful doing of women. The report of one woman's real success encourages hundreds to put forth new efforts in some direction." The Raleigh Standard comments by sending on an account of a South Carolina matron who had three children at one birth, and advising Susan to go and do like wise. The ungallant fellow evidently ignores the fact that advice, as well as faith, without works, is naught.

Excavations on Mount Palatine, the private property of Emperor Napoleon, have brought to light nearly the whole palace of the Caesars, the walls of which are covered with fresco paintings of geni, birds, flowers, etc.

An old fellow who dwells near fronton, Ohio, has a portable whisky shop. It consists of a jackass and two jugs. The jugs are swung across the animal, and thus the proprietor transports them wherever there is a chance of meeting a demand.

An attendant on the Illinois State Constitutional Convention reports having heard nearly every member remark that it is "one of the ablest bodies ever assembled."

The New York Citizen says people may ridicule George Francis Train as much as they choose, he is nevertheless a perfect type of the Yankee character, in his tireless energy, his egotism, his verbosity, his handiness in money making, and his lifeline oratory.

Mrs. Stowe's heavy broadside against all her foes at once is now all in the printer's hands and a title for it has been decided upon.—The True Story of Lady Byron Substantiated. It will be seen from this that Mrs. Stowe does not receive a whit from her male position as taken four or five months ago. She brings a prodigious array of documents into the field, and her book will not fall short of four hundred pages.

A billiard room got awfully drunk in a Canada town the other night, and the best man married the bride before he got sober. Moral, wait until after the ceremony.

Odd Fellows' Hall.
Through the kindness of Mr. E. S. Scudder, we had a peep into the new and beautiful Odd Fellows' Hall, located in Pochler's block. The hall is 52 1/2 x 40 feet, and contains twelve large windows, with blinds on the inside. The floor is covered with one of the finest carpets we have ever seen. It is a two-ply carpet, of a rich crimson shade, in which all the emblems of the order of Odd Fellows are woven, the most conspicuous among which are the sun, moon and seven stars, the three pillars, lamb, dove, serpent, altar, globe and three links. The desk or seat occupied by the Noble Grand, is ornamented by an arch, suitably painted, and from which hangs a beautiful aconit curtain, giving great tone to the seat of honor. It is set on a low platform, eight feet wide, and extending the entire width of the room. Opposite this desk, and at the other extremity of the hall, is the seat occupied by the Vice Grand, likewise ornamented with an arch and trimmed with green carpet. The room is otherwise well furnished and ornamented with handsome pictures, charts of different lodges, symbols and emblems of the order. The two ante-rooms communicating with the hall, and used by the members of the order in their ceremonies, have also been neatly fitted up. They are of the same size, and measure 12 x 20.

The following lodges hold their meetings in this hall: Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, on Tuesday of each week; Halcyon Lodge, No. 15, on Wednesday of each week; Mount Grand Encampment, No. 4, on the first and third Fridays of each month; Rebekah Lodge, No. 4, on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, and the Degree Lodge, No. 1, on the first Thursday of every month.

The finishing touch to this magnificent hall will be added in a few days, by the introduction of gas. A costly and handsome chandelier will be hung in the middle of the hall, and several brackets will be placed over the different desks along the wall.

The order of Odd Fellows is in a most prosperous condition in this State, and to judge from the splendor of the hall belonging to the members of the order in this city, it would seem that in this entire State, as in a great number of others of a different kind, Lawrence is bound to keep ahead.—Lawrence Tribune.

The Newark (N. J.) Courier refers to a famous person as follows: "This Prince Murat is the same that flourished in Borden-town, in this State, twenty-five or thirty-five years ago. His wife supported him and their family by teaching school. He was a general, luxurious soldier, who went back to France after 1847, leaving debts all over Burlington and Mercer Counties. He, his wife, and children are now organized as princes of the Imperial family."

SPECIAL NOTICES.
TO CONSUMPTIVES.
THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ETC. The object of the advertiser in sending the "Prescription" is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he believes to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York, Dec. 2, 1869.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar Street, New York, Dec. 2, 1869.

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