The South-Western SUPPLEMENT.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY .....JANUARY 29, 1868

Another Interview with the President.

"Mack," the special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in a letter dated the 1st inst., gives a full account of a recent conversation with the President. We copy as follows:

THE REMOVAL OF GENS. POPE AND SWAYNE.

Mr. Johnson spoke with a good deal of warmth about Gen. Pope's conduct in Georgia and Alabama. He had been constantly transgressing the limits of his authority and avowedly espousing the cause of the Radical party, instead of confining himself to the discharge of his duties under the military law. He (Pope) had recently written a private letter, which had been published, in which he virtually acknowledged that he considered it his business to help the Radical party into power, and keep it there, if he could. There had been no contradiction of this letter, and, therefore, he supposed it was genuine. This was part of the cause of his removal. Another flagrant violation of law, and of the Constitution of the United States, was contained in an order issued by Gen. Pope, on the 29th of December, which contained, among other things, the following:

"It is further ordered that, in compliance with the request contained in the foregoing ordinance, the boards of registration will instruct the proper officers conducting the election on the question of ratifying the constitution; *to conduct, also, at the same time and place, the election for such State and county officers and members of Congress*, as the above ordinance indicates, and to make returns of such election as therein requested."

The words I have put in italics form, according to the President, a violation not only of the Constitution of the United States, but of the reconstruction law itself. The Constitution declares (art. 1, section 4) that the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof. "And the reconstruction law requires the approval by Congress of the constitutions of the Southern States, before they can be entitled to representation, and before they can have Legislatures whose acts will be considered valid. But," said the President, "Gen. Pope set aside both law and the Constitution, and ordered an election for State and county officers and members of Congress, before any constitution had been adopted. He did this so as to interpret as many persons as he could in getting the constitution adopted. But suppose a majority voted against the constitution at the same time that they elected members of Congress under it; or suppose, after it had been adopted, Congress should refuse to ratify it. In any event he was getting things mixed up, and going far beyond his limit of authority. He has always been ready to help which ever side run into the worst excesses. The law is bad enough, as you look at it, but he was making it worse than it really is."

Regarding Gen. Swayne, the President said he had been cooperating with Gen. Pope in the advocacy of extreme measures, and, in addition, was endeavoring to secure his own election to the Senate from Alabama.

I told Mr. Johnson that I understood Gen. Grant to have been the first to suggest the removal of Ord, and he replied that such was the fact. He (Johnson) had not intended to interfere against Ord, but let Grant have his own way.

OBSTRUCTING RECONSTRUCTION.

The President alluded to the frequency with which the term was applied to him and his action, and said it was so ridiculous and absurd. "They can't point to a single proclamation for it. I have not attempted to prevent a single day, any convention or any proceeding under the law. I have executed the law as far as my duty was concerned, to the very letter." He then alluded to Gen. Sheridan's conduct in Louisiana, and his frequent use, by that officer, of the words "impediment to reconstruction," as applied to civil officers whom he (Sheridan) called upon to remove. "Sheridan said Wells was an impediment, and he removed him, but he didn't say anything about other."

There never was a more flagrant case of defiance of authority than Sheridan's. He issued an order, one day, declaring that the bonds issued by the Legislature for the repair of the levees should be turned over to a new set of Commissioners, appointed by him, instead of the old Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. Wells telegraphed to me, one day, to suspend the order until he could have the case examined here. I complied with his request. As soon as Sheridan heard what Wells had done, he issued an order, at 3 o'clock in the morning, knocking Wells out of office. It was a gross piece of insubordination. The thing Wells had done in order to obstruct reconstruction, was to ask me to suspend Sheridan's order about the levee bonds until he could present the case fairly to me on its merits. The Governor of Texas was ousted as an impediment, but it didn't do a bit of good. It didn't help reconstruction any, because it can't be helped by any such acts. It will go on just as well under one set of officers as under another, but instead of overturning things as little as possible, Sheridan went to work to do it as much as possible."

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The President had on his desk a copy of the National Intelligencer, containing Governor Morton's speech before the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, on the evening of the 20th. He called my attention to what he said was a misrepresentation of facts in regard to the effect of his policy in the Southern States. Governor Morton had said that under the President's amnesty proclamation, from 250,000 to 280,000 people were disfranchised, whereas, under the Congressional policy, the number was only 45,000 to 55,000. Mr. Johnson said this was a great mistake, and he was the more surprised at it because he considered Gov. Morton a personal friend, though a political foe, and he did not believe he would intentionally misrepresent him. "The truth is," said he, "there never was a single man disfranchised by any act or proclamation of mine. On the contrary, I said, in my North Carolina proclamation, that all should vote who were entitled to vote before the rebellion, on taking a certain oath of present loyalty. I did not propose to inquire what a man had done during the rebellion, but if he was willing to swear that he would obey the Constitution and laws, he might vote. Fourteen classes were excepted from this general amnesty, but special pardons were liberally promised. Even those who were excepted, however, were not prohibited from voting. The pardon and amnesty had reference only to whatever penalties of law might attach to treason. If the act of treason disfranchised them, then the pardon and amnesty enfranchised them. Even in Tennessee during the midst of the rebellion, while I was military Governor, I never disfranchised any man for past acts of rebellion. I issued a proclamation to encourage men to desert the rebel cause and come over to our side. I offered full pardon to all who would come forward and take an oath, not that they had never been rebels, but that they *now* desired the success of the Union cause and had no present sympathy with the rebellion. Under this proclamation a great many came to us, and we always treated them well."

The President seemed to feel very keenly what he considered the misrepresentation made by Governor Morton, and was evidently desirous of having it corrected. He alluded to Morton's Richmond, Indiana, speech of September 20, 1865, as one of the greatest speeches he had ever read, and thought Morton made a great mistake in not standing by it. "It contained the true doctrine," said he, "and time is vindicating it every day."

SOMETHING ABOUT STANTON.

One of Stanton's last suggestions in the Cabinet, he said, was to increase the regular army to its maximum, which would put it at nearly 100,000 men; also, to have an order issued making desertion punishable by death. Stanton came in one day with a proposition embracing these two points, reduced to writing. The President expressed his astonishment, and inquired if Gen. Grant approved such a thing. Stanton replied in the affirmative. "Well," said the President, "I am opposed to each of the propositions, and especially to both of them." Stanton went on to say the army was deserting in platoons, and nothing but a rigorous enforcement of the death penalty would stop it. The President said he never heard of such a thing as shooting for desertion in time of peace. Stanton replied that there was a law on the statute books now, authorising it, but he couldn't find it.

The President said the country would be unable to bear the expense of the army fixed to the maximum. It would be a hundred millions a year; but Stanton insisted that it ought to be done. When Gen. Grant came into the Cabinet the President asked him if he had approved of Stanton's propositions, and he replied that he had not—that he hadn't seen them, and knew nothing of them. "I could never approve of a thing like that," said Mr. Johnson, "to bankrupt the North in order to raise a big army to overrun the South. There's too much of an army now, and it's too expensive already."

It will be observed, from the above, that the American Carnot had a back action idea in view, which was to recruit the army up to the maximum first, and then shoot it down to the minimum. The original Carnot never equaled that in brilliancy of conception.

A GOOD JOKE ON GRANT.

This is as good a place as any to tell what I conceive to be a good joke at Grant's expense, perpetrated by so grave a person as Attorney General Stanbery. My authority is unquestionable, as, in fact, it always is. Soon after Grant's accession to the Cabinet he brought up a proposition, in Cabinet meeting, in regard to the abolition of whipping, as a punishment for crime, in the South. The whipping post, he said, was a relic of barbarism, and it ought to be abolished. All the Cabinet officers agreed on that point, but they differed as to the propriety of interfering against the penal laws of a State. Such punishment was being abolished gradually anyhow, and would soon disappear entirely. But Grant believed that something ought to be done by the army to prevent its continuance. It was so barbarous that it ought not to be tolerated a day longer. Stanbery glanced at the General, and said in a quiet way: "I believe you still back and gag men and tie them up by the thumbs in the army, within a mile of this house, don't you?"

"Yes," the General said, "that had to be done sometimes."

"Well, it seems to me," replied Stanbery, "that it's a little worse to buck and gag a man for getting tipsy than to whip him for larceny. If you had to choose, would you rather be whipped or gagged?"

The General had to acknowledge that, as between the two, he'd take the whipping—and he postponed further remarks on the barbarism of the whipping post to some future meeting.

THE DEAD OF 1867.—The Boston Journal gives the following list of distinguished and well known persons who died during the year 1867:

Ex-Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts; ex-Gov. Hunt, of New York; Hon. Geo. Evans, of Maine; ex-Gov. Joseph A. Gilmore, Rev. David Dudley Field, Rear Admiral Ringgold, Commodore Paulding, Mr. Wright, United States Minister to Berlin; Hon. Albert Smith, of Maine; Chief Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court; Gen. Thos. F. Meagher, ex Gov. John A. King, of New York; ex-President Day, of Yale College; Senator McDougall, Prof. Chas. King, Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine; ex-Chancellor Walorth, of New York; Rear Admiral Sloat, Gen. Griffin, Rear Admiral Palmer and Prof. Chester Dewey.

The literary world has been called to mourn the departure of those whose names in this country were esteemed by thousands. N. P. Willis, who died at Idlewild; Byron Forceythe Wilson died ere he had reached the maturity of his poetic powers, though he left many sweet songs; Thomas Bulfinch, the author of "The Age of Chivalry," etc; Fitz Greene Halleck, the poet, and Catherine Marie Sedgwick.

Among the artists, and those known by their talents, we may recall Jacques Burkhardt, the life-long friend of Prof. Agassiz; W. H. Furness, the artist; Sallie St. Clair, the actress; Paul Jullien, W. F. Brough, Ira Aldridge, Nantier-Didiee and Avonia Jones.

Among the writers and journalists who have gone are James F. Otis, of New York and New Orleans press; Charles F. Browne, ("Artemus Ward,") the writer and lecturer, and Geo. Wilkins Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune.

The scientific world has been called upon to part with several of its most brilliant men, whose attainments made them the benefactors of the whole human race in their various departments: Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; Prof. Faraday, of England, the eminent chemist, and Earl Ross, the astronomer.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES—CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—Within the last few days, on the farm of a man named Thomas M'Garry, residing at Aughamore, near Granara, there was discovered a curious relic in the shape of a wooden house, which is constructed of black bog oak. It was found under water, in an exhausted bog, at a considerable depth beneath the surface. It measures twenty-three by ten, and consists of eight very strong beams ranging in length from ten to thirteen feet, which are supported by cross beams of great strength and finely jointed. The side beams are firmly morticed, as it intended for uprights. In the interior of this house there was a large trough, which appears to have been scooped out of one solid block, and has a hole at one end as it would seem for the purpose of letting off some liquid matter; there was also a cover for it, and there was a flooring consisting of some hardened matter, which I presume was not asphalte. The house was necessarily taken asunder in the process of raising, but M'Garry has very properly preserved the parts, which are in good sound condition, and can be put together.

Of course it will be for antiquaries to speculate on the probable age and purpose of this wooden structure, which some of the innocent people in the locality where it was found conjecture may have been intended and used for the purpose of illicit distillation perhaps centuries ago, a hypothesis I think not at all likely to be borne out on an investigation, as I am quite certain it was constructed centuries before our ancestors knew anything of excise laws. In fact, it presents the same appearance as any bog-oak I have ever seen, and must have been submerged for ages. No doubt, however, it will attract the attention of some learned local antiquaries, who perhaps will give the public a profound disquisition about its probable use.

PRINCESS SALM SALM.—Princess Salm-Salm leaves New York to-day, we understand by the steamer Ville de Paris, to rejoin her husband in Europe. The life of this lady has been so full of incidents, and in late years so eventful, that if she were to write and publish her "Memoirs" they would rival those of the most celebrated personages. They would illustrate the old saying that reality is often stranger than romance. Aside from the interest that would attach to the recital of her experience in Havana, New York and Washington, there would be a historical value to her stories of camp life in the army of the Potomac during our late civil war, and especially to her stories of court life, camp life and prison life in Mexico.

So tragic were the events with which she was intimately associated during the closing scenes of the Mexican Empire, and such noble, although unavailing efforts did she make to save the life of the Emperor Maximilian, and so effectually did she labor to secure the release of her husband and of other imperial officers, that her name has become prominently familiar to the public on both sides of the Atlantic.

Gen. Escobedo must have highly appreciated her heroic persistency when he said that he would rather meet three battalions on the field than encounter the persuasive eloquence of Princess Salm-Salm. It is presumed that Princess Salm Salm is in possession of documents that will throw light on the veritable history of the late Mexican empire. If she were to publish a book it could hardly fail to be as interesting as the volume of lively sketches of Mexican life by another American lady, Mad. Calderon de la Barca. Historically it would be more valuable. [N. Y. Herald.

A Paris letter writer tells this story of the manner in which Albert Edward consumes his cakes and ale:

Letort is the name of the Parisian money broker who recently extricated the Prince of Wales from a very unpleasant scrape. The prince was incognito in Paris, and had bought of a jeweler there diamonds and bracelets worth 50,000f., which he presented to a good-looking member of the demimonde. He then went to the Cercle des Etrangers, played at baccarat, and lost every franc he had with him. Next morning the jeweler came to him and wanted his money. As the prince told him he had not a franc, and that he would send him his money from London, the jeweler waxed wroth, and threatened to sue the prince and seize the jewelry in the hands of the lorette. The prince was at a loss how to secure the money, as he was in Paris contrary to his mother's wishes, and he was overjoyed at the offer which the above named broker made to advance the 50,000f.

FROSTY WEATHER.—Few have failed to observe what a vigor and elasticity are imparted to both mind and body by a frosty atmosphere, and what a loss of all these there is in a hot summer day; this is probably owing to the fact that at noon of any clear frosty day in winter there is ten times as much elasticity in the air as there is at any noon of summer; hence to all invalids the days most valuable for exercise are those of frosty weather, and those least beneficial are where it is warm or thundery; hence every hour of daylight spent in the open air in frosty weather, in some kind of outdoor activities, is that much gain to the vitality of the system, imparting vigor to the mind, elasticity to the body, and elevation to the moral feelings and powers of the man.

The Wreck of the Monongahela.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The Yonkers Statesman prints the following extract from a letter of an officer of the Monongahela to a friend in Yonkers, written from Santa Cruz shortly after the earthquake:

You will be somewhat startled to learn from this that the Monongahela lies at this time high and dry on the island of Santa Cruz. We have just passed through the shaking of a terrible earthquake, which, while fearfully agitating this and the adjoining islands, stirred up the sea to its very depths, and left us, after the roughest kind of handling, where we are now, and where, I may safely say, no ship has ever been before.

We had just finished dinner on the afternoon of the 18th of November, and I, with several others, had gone as usual to have our accustomed smoke on the forcastle, when we were suddenly startled by a loud rumbling noise and a violent shaking of the ship from stem to stern. Our first thought was some accident in the engine room or some damage to the boilers. The men below decks rushed up in dreadful consternation, some running to the sides of the ship to throw themselves into the sea, and all apparently confounded with the noise and agitation so strange and unaccountable. At that moment one of our officers, who was looking toward the land, exclaimed: "It is an earthquake! There goes the tower of the English church!" But just then all was quiet again. We thought our danger past; when now, seemingly in a second—for so rapidly did all these things happen that we could not note the time—I saw a large flatboat, which was anchored a short distance ahead of us, going at a tremendous speed directly on to the land, and our own vessel simultaneously settled upon the bottom of the bay, from which every inch of water had disappeared.

The chain to which our anchor was attached brought up with a violent jerk. We immediately let out more, which ran with fearful velocity until the whole length of 130 fathoms was run out in less time than it takes to tell it. As our chain was going out, we swung nearly all the way round, and were thus being fast driven on to the shore. Our position now was frightful; certain death seemed imminent. We were anchored about a quarter of a mile from the land in five fathoms of water, but with the rapidity of thought all this water receded from under us, the ship had careened over, and was fast aground on a bottom which seemed also fast sinking beneath us. At this moment one of the men aloft in the rigging sang out: "My God! look, look out to sea." There, about three miles from land, we saw a perfectly solid wall of water, coming directly toward the ship, and threatening to carry everything before it into irretrievable destruction. It was about thirty feet in height, and extended the whole length of the island. You will not wonder that for a moment a fearful panic should have paralyzed some of the men, but it is no more than simple justice to say that at that awful moment the majority of the crew were cool and collected, obeying every order quietly and with alacrity, though expecting in a very few moments to be overwhelmed in the impending destruction. Most providentially, however, before the sea struck us, the water had deepened under us sufficiently to float the ship again. Had it not been for this nothing could have saved us. It came first upon our quarter, and turned us broadside to it, then lifted us bodily and rushed us in shore at a speed past all reckoning. When the sea reached us we were still lying on our port side, but the sudden shock sent us nearly as much upon our starboard side; indeed, we came within an ace of going on our beam's end on our port side. If we had done so, the ship and all hands would most certainly have been lost.

Following immediately behind this wave were two others not quite so large, yet very nearly so. Each one of these as in turn struck the ship, made her tremble in all her joints. Already we were on the island side of the street which runs parallel with the water, and the action of these consecutive waves was first to draw us back a little in the recession, and then to impel us forward again, and land us upon a bed of coral just opposite to the hotel from which I am now writing. We passed over a long row of sheds which we helped the sea to knock down, and then directly in front of the second story windows of houses on the streets, within which we could distinctly hear as we went along the heart-rending screams of the unfortunate women and children who had not time to make their escape.

It is most curious that, notwithstanding all the hard knocks and sudden jerks through which we passed, not a single spar was lost. The rifle gun upon the forecastle was forced from its fastenings upon the first lurch and lost overboard, carrying one of the crew with it, who, however, was fortunately rescued. One man jumped overboard and at once disappeared, and three who were in the boat at the time were, also drowned. Their bodies have been recovered and decently buried.

Just as soon as we were firmly landed the crew made a rush for the side of the ship, and began to scramble down to the ground upon ends of rope, or whatever they could lay their hands upon. This was soon stopped, however, I was detailed to go ashore and bring back the runaways; I found that quite a number of them, in their rapid descent, were badly burned and some almost flayed alive. One poor fellow, when he was about half-way down, fell and broke both legs, which have since been amputated.

We are now busily employed in getting everything out of the ship to lighten her. She is not materially injured, and if the weather is clear and pleasant, and no more earthquakes, it is thought she can be got afloat again.

The people on the shore are completely demoralised. This is about the worst real earthquake that they have ever felt. They have had before only slight tremblings. Nearly all the population have deserted their houses, and are living in tents made out of sails and awnings which have been sent to them from our ship. In the largest tent are gathered nearly all the elite of the town, and we take turns in mounting guard over them every night. They are, as you may well imagine, dreadfully frightened, and fancy fresh shocks at every sound. And we are constantly having shocks—nothing like that of Monday last, but still now and then a rather lively one, among the rest. The danger, however, is over, as we have had a change of weather. It rained yesterday, and those who know the habits of earthquakes say that there are no shakings after a rain.

The negroes are most horribly frightened. They crowd together in heaps, and on the slightest quiver of the ground they commence to scream, sing, and pray. As soon as it is dark they begin one long loud wail, which they keep up steadily all night long. It is necessary to have a strong patrol force to keep those from the country out of the town. The chance for pillaging is good, and they come in shoals to ransack the deserted houses for anything that can be carried off. We have been obliged to fire on them at times, so desperate and determined are they in their intent to plunder.

All of our officers are completely tired out. We are hard at work all day long in wrecking the ship, and at night, besides guarding the ladies, every now and then, we are called upon to go after some of our own men, who have left the ship, and under too much excitement, are creating rows. It will be a curious experiment in engineering to float the Monongahela again; and if I am detailed to remain here I shall be able to profit by what will not probably be ever witnessed again. Still, it is believed it can and will be done.

The houses in Santa Cruz are terribly shattered—many will have to be pulled down and rebuilt. The hotel from which I am now writing is so badly cracked that another even very light shock would topple it over. I cannot say too much in praise of the kindness of the inhabitants—their hospitality is bounded only by their ability, which, however, unfortunately for us, is rather restricted at this time. So far as they can, however, they are showing us every attention.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ADOPTION.—A reporter of the Philadelphia Press, who has been visiting the Blocksley Almshouse, in that city, tells the following story:

A gentleman and his wife were returning from their wedding tour, which had occupied a year. Before leaving for their home, they determined to visit our almshouse. When they entered the infants' ward the wife said to her husband, "Do look at that child—did you ever see such a resemblance to our baby?" "Well it does look like our beauty," answered the husband. Thereupon, they called in the nurse with their three month's old baby, and the pauper's child was placed by the side of it, when the likeness struck them all as singular. The young mother whispered something to her husband. "Nonsense," was the repley. "Oh, but I will! she exclaimed. "Why, my dear——." "Now, George," she urged, "remember, you said you would deny me nothing!" "Well—well—have your own way," responded the indulgent husband. Thereupon she turned to the pauper mother, and asked: "Will you part with your child?" The poor woman looked frightened at the question, replying: "No, no, no!" "But consider; I will take it to a good home, and will bring it up as my own." "Oh, no, no, madame! indeed I cannot part with my child!" "You are poor—I am rich. This child will be a burden to you. To me it will be a pleasure. I will give you fifty dollars for it." The poor mother looked incredulous—hesitated for a moment, then burst into tears as she handed her child to the sweet looking lady who was bidding so earnestly for it. The amiable husband paid the money, the baby was wrapped in a large shawl, the mother kissed it convulsively, and the party passed out of the room. When taking leave of the Superintendent, she laughingly said: "I wrote to mother that I had a baby; but won't she be surprised beyond everything when she makes the discovery that I have twins!"

ANIMAL GRAFTING.—Mr. Bert, a French naturalist, cut off a rat's tail and joined it on to the freshly cut tail of another rat; the parts grew together and waggled like any other tail; in four months it was found that all the proper vessels, veins, arteries and nerves were supplied. Dr. Allen, of Bond street, narrates that a tooth freshly drawn from a negro boy was inserted into the socket from which his mistress had a "snag" taken, and it grew firm and did her good service for many years. It was considered at that time, that as the boy belonged to the mistress, so did his tooth, and that hence the exchange was no robbery.

But the tables, later on, were turned against the white man. The owner of a plantation had a faithful and most truthful old negro, to whom he committed the fattening of a turkey for a Christmas dinner; but on Christmas morning the turkey was no where to be found; some of the other "hands," on being questioned, gave the information, that the faithful old servant had killed the turkey the night before, and made a good supper of it himself. The master was surprised and greatly grieved; and summoning the old man to his presence, he acknowledged that he had killed and eaten the turkey. But said the master, don't you think it wrong to steal from me that way, making use of my property? Why no, massa, that's no stealing. I'm your property and the turkey is in me, and we bofe belong to you as before, only de turkey has changed places, and instead of being in the coop, he is in a safer place, in my stomach, and we bofe yours, turkey and negro too and you have as much as you had before, so I done no wrong." The logic puzzled the master, and he let Sambo off.

WHO WAS SANTA CLAUS.—Santa Claus was one of the oldest ideas of the Celtic West in Pagan times, as he was of the Pagan East before. In Christian times he was still regarded with religious reverence, sitting, as he had sat for ages in Egypt and elsewere, in the arms of his mother. Santa Claus was, in fact, the child Jesus in the middle ages; and throughout that period the festive creed of Germany and all Celtic Europe was that he visited all family dwellings of good Christians on the eve of his anniversary, and brought with him gifts and blessings for the children. This beautiful tradition is still to be found lingering in Germany, though Santa Claus does not seem to be specially connected with it by name. The truth of this original belief is plainly enough indicated by the word "Claus," which, in the Gothic or Ancient German, means "Child" and "Son." Santa Claus formerly meant the Holy Child.

A foreign paper relates the following anecdote; "M. Bosco, the well known conjurer, spent the winter of 1858–59 in Berlin, and was one day summoned to appear at the palace, in order to exhibit his art before the present King, at that time Prince Regent, and the court. Among other apparatus he had a terrestrial globe, upon which Prussia was made to appear extremely small. Bosco advanced to the Prince, who was sitting on an armchair in the front row, and asked him to take the globe in his hands. The Prince did so, when, to his astonishment, the formerly little Prussia began to assume much larger dimensions. 'Your Royal Highness perceives,' said Bosco, 'how Prussia will become aggrandised under your hands.' The trick was loudly applauded at the time, but little did the spectators imagine that what was intended as a courtly jest was destined to become political earnest within seven years from that time."

A PUFF FROM GRANT.—The Nashville Republican Banner says: A private letter to a gentleman in this city reports the following significant conversation between the President and Gen. Grant. It occurred in the Executive office last Tuesday. We give it verbatim:

"President—Well, General, the Radicals are making some pretty high bids for you."

Grant—"Are they?" (puff! puff!)

President—"Yes, they almost beat the Democrats."

Grant—Smile. (Puff! puff!)

President—"What do you think about it?"

Grant—"I think this is the poorest cigar I ever smoked," (puff, puff!) Exit Grant.

CROUP CURED BY SULPHUR.—The Medical Gazette of Paris states that M. Langanterie, of Paris, after observing the effect of sulphur on the oidum of grape vines, was led to administer it in several cases of croup. He mixed a teaspoonful of sulphur in a glass of water, and gives a teaspoonful of this mixture every hour. The effect is described as wonderful. The disease is cured in two days, the only symptom remaining being a cough arising from the presence of loose pieces of false membrane in the trachea. Mr. L. says he has followed this plan in seven cases, all being severe, especially the last, in which the child was cyanotic, with protruded rolling eyes, and noisy respiration.

WORTH KNOWING.—A poison of any conceivable description and degree of petency, which has been swallowed intentionally or by accident, may be rendered almost instantaneously harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice the quantity. The oil will neutralise every form of vegetable or mineral poison with which physicians are acquainted. So says an exchange.

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