

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

The New York Herald takes the ground that the assent of the rebel States is not at all necessary to make the famous amendment a part of the Constitution.

We learn from the Wheeling Register that the North street M. E. Church, Wheeling, Virginia, was broken into last Saturday night and robbed of the matting from the aisles, and the Bible and prayer book. The melodeon was wantonly broken by the thieves.

MARRIED.—Col. C. C. Shackelford, of Canton, was married at Huntsville, Ala., on the 27th ult., to Miss Sue Steele, of the former place. We didn't think the Colonel would be guilty of going to Alabama to seek a bride. Some of the ladies of Madison should see him for damages.

JOHN H. SURATT.—From the dispatches this morning it would appear that Suratt has certainly been arrested. The Government has dispatched a special vessel for him to Egypt. Suratt, if disposed, can unfold much of the assassination mystery. It is barely possible, however, that the Government has gobbled another John G. Ryan.

A statement has been published that the President has given to Mrs. Thompson permission for her husband, Jacob Thompson, to return home. So far from this being correct, it now appears that he positively refused to give any such permission, stating that Mr. Thompson like other prominent Confederates abroad, must take the consequences of returning.

Thanks to the efficient and accommodating operators at the telegraph office in this city, and to our indefatigable corps of compositors, we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers this morning the President's Message in full. This is a feat never before attempted in the history of journalism in this State, and we feel sure that the public will appreciate our enterprise in the premises. Of course we have had time only to give the message a proof-reading perusal, and must forgo comment at present.

JUDGE HILL.—Our esteemed Oxford friend "X" must excuse us for declining to transfer to our columns the article which he has deemed it necessary to publish in defence of this gentleman. Its further circulation can do no possible good. So far as we know, Judge Hill has given very general satisfaction to the bar and the people; and while we believe that he will discharge fearlessly and conscientiously all the duties of his high position, there is nothing in his antecedents that warrant a presumption that he will be untrue to the interests and honor of his own people.

PARDONING POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.—We have noticed the following paragraph in several of our exchanges: "A Washington correspondent states that a bill has been prepared, and will be introduced during the first week of Congress, repealing the act of July 17, 1862, which empowers the President to grant full or conditional pardons to persons engaged in rebellion. If this law is repealed the Executive will be limited to the Constitutional prerogative of pardoning after trial and conviction."

This is a great mistake. Congress may repeal the act of July 17, 1862, but such repeal will not have the effect suggested upon the pardoning power of the President. His constitutional prerogative to pardon is not limited to "pardoning only after trial and conviction." It is unrestricted and unlimited, and may be exercised as well before as after trial. Under it, the pardon may be absolute and unconditional, or it may be qualified and conditional. The President's constitutional power to pardon is as full and complete as the prerogative to pardon belonging to the King of England; and in every land the power to pardon before as well as after trial and conviction has been exercised from time immemorial, and in cases of treason, more frequently before than after trial. The Constitution is conferring the pardoning power on the President uses the following language: "He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." It will be thus seen that the constitutional prerogative to pardon is not restricted to "pardoning only after trial and conviction," but is general and unlimited, and may be exercised as well before as after conviction. Under a power to pardon conferred by the Constitution of this State upon the Governor, he frequently pardons before as well as after conviction.

"The Land We Love" is the title of a bar and restaurant in Berryville, Clarke county Virginia. "To what base uses do we come?"

MARYLAND AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.—A Washington letter says:

For many reasons a plan is being considered in Maryland bearing upon the constitutional amendment question, in which that State is to figure as a mediator between the North and South. The Baltimore delegation to the Legislature have had private meetings and passed resolutions requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to take action on this subject.

GOV. EYRE, OF JAMAICA.—The Jamaica Committee in England, having taken advice of counsel on the subject, have been informed that the report of the Royal Commissioners furnishes sufficient grounds for an indictment for murder against Governor Eyre and the other persons concerned in the trial and execution of Mr. Gordon. The Committee have, therefore, instructed their lawyers to proceed forthwith with an indictment for murder against Governor Eyre. This trial will be one of the most important in British legal history.

THE CEREBRAL FORCE OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—A Washington correspondent, who has taken the trouble to ascertain the facts, reports that the number of clerks and messengers employed in the Interior Department is 597. Of these 183 are employed in the Land Office, 28 in the Indian Office, 174 in the Patent Office. The others, 38 in number, are attached to the office of the Secretary of the Interior. The total annual salaries of these 597 employees is \$769,918.

The Bohemians of the Chicago press have a first class sensation on their hands in the shape of a haunted house, located at 114 West Randolph street, in the third story of a brick block. The ghosts do their ghastly work in many ways; by slamming doors, sliding spittoons across the floor, balancing tables, making various articles appear and disappear, exhibiting a bloody hand, pushing the children out of the bed and a hundred other inflicting exhibitions, much to the annoyance of the family occupying the apartment. These exhibitions attract large crowds of visitors to the location, but they all keep a handsome distance from the immediate scenes of these ghostlike exhibitions.

Two NICE YOUNG MEN CAUGHT IN A NICE TRICK.—Miss Lucille Western, the actress, after disrobing herself in her room in the Veil House, Columbus, on Friday night, and kneeling before her child at her bedstead in the act of prayer, discovered faces peering over the transom of an adjoining door. She immediately sprang behind a wardrobe, but could not leave her position to pull the bell rope without exposing herself. In this situation she remained for nearly an hour, until her husband came and relieved her. A policeman was summoned, who arrested the inmates of the adjoining room. Two of them are travelling agents for a New York House, and their names are Benj. Bruce, Jr., and James L. Stewart; also Benj. Peck, of Springfield, Mass. They all appeared before the Mayor, but were discharged with a reprimand, no ordinance existing to punish their offense. The husband of Miss Western afterward met Peck and spat in his face.—Louisville Courier.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—CASUALTIES.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Beard, operator at this place, for the following important news: The late rains were very general. Damage to railroads considerable.—Two bridges broken on Mississippi Central, near Coliseum, causing some detention of trains. One bridge was repaired yesterday, and the other will be finished to-day. No interruption on New Orleans Road. Memphis and Charleston Road considerably damaged by washing out of bridges, causing interruption and detention of the trains, and finally resulting in a serious disaster. The freight train bound West, two and a half miles East of Corinth, at 2:55 yesterday p. m. Both engines badly smashed up. Engineer and fireman not hurt. Baggage express and second class car burned up, with contents. Baggage master, named Jones, and two persons unknown, killed, and bodies consumed in the burning cars. Five section men and one negro killed. W. H. Stalen, Conductor of Express train, badly crippled, legs broken in four places, since died. His remains sent to Memphis. Express train had been thrown out of time by the breaks in the road and was running wild. It is said without proper caution.—Canton Citizen, 1st.

A RICH SCENE.—Yesterday evening a couple of Mississippians, hailing from near Corinth, stopped in front of one of our first class hotels and after examining every corner of it, satisfied themselves that it was a place where they could put up for the night.—They determined to make sure of the point, so they stopped on the corner and asked a couple of young roysters if that was a hotel. On being answered in the affirmative, they asked which was the way in. The roysters took the countrymen to the ladies' entrance and told them to walk up stairs and knock at the first door to the right.—The countrymen did so. The room happened to be occupied by a family, and the lady being the only person in the room at the time opened the door and asked the countrymen what they wanted. Both replied, "We have come to stay all night." The lady at once screamed and vociferated police so loudly that the metropolitan were on hand in a twinkling. On inquiring what was the matter, the lady told the officers that the two villains there had grossly insulted her. The poor trembling Mississippians, without knowing why or wherefore, were hustled down to the upper station house, where they were required to put forfeits. The whole affair had an investigation, when the mal roysters, who were at the bottom, told the clerk of the house the entire story. The clerk went to the station house, gave an explanation, and the Mississippians were allowed to sleep at the hotel in peace during the night.—Memphis Appeal, Nov. 24.

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The Electric Hair Restorer is the greatest wonder of modern times. It is infallible. For sale at all the drug stores in this city.

THE TUNNEL UNDER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.—It is announced that surveys are now being made on the English Channel, between Dover and Calais, in connection with the projected tunnel between England and France. A Dover paper states that the engineers engaged in the work have a steam tug, specially fitted with scientific apparatus, and it can be seen any fine day anchored in Dover Straits.

The Richmond Times thus comments on the reported plan for annexing certain Mexican provinces to the United States: "If several of the provinces of Mexico shall be alienated from that empire and tacked on to this, Uncle Sam's coat will be visibly one of as many colors as Joseph's. We have already a awful sight of variety, both in territory and population. We have the Blue-nose Plymouth Rock-English consumers in New England; putrescent looking Dutch and Germans in the Middle and Western States; white men and Christian people in the South; Indians and polygamous Mormons in the Territories; and negroes and mulattoes everywhere."

Early in the morning of the 23d ult., a man of "fire" and "murder" was heard from the store of Wm. R. King, in Omaha, Nebraska. A number of people gathered around, and the porter of the store rushed out, and asked the people to keep watch for the thief and murderers within, who, he said had shot him, in proof of which, he exhibited a slight wound on his arm. The building was entered, and the dead body of Mr. Higgins, the book keeper, found lying in bed, where he had been killed with an ax. The safe had been opened and robbed, and as no other robber was seen about it, it is supposed the porter committed the murder and set fire to the building, hoping to conceal the crime.

Reinforcements arriving, consisting of Pender's Division of Hills corps and Rhodes of Ewell's corps, (all the troops within supporting distance) the line was re-established, the enemy attacked and driven beyond Gettysburg, with heavy loss. Thus ended the first day's fight. The enemy were heavily reinforced during the night, and the Confederates retired unmolested and in good order, to await the most terrible battle that the sun of modern history has dawned upon.

It is impossible at this late date to say which of the two Brigades led the charge first struck the enemy, or which fired the first Confederate bullet in the great third days fight. To the second inquiry: "What Confederate Brigade succeeded in getting into the Federal works on the third day?" we would reply—Corse's Brigade of Pickett's Division, consisting of Virginians and Marylanders; and Pettigrew's North Carolina Brigade in Command of Col. Leventhorp of the 11th North Carolina, which formed the right of Heath's Division, and made the charge under Gen. Pettigrew, Gen. Heath having been wounded the day before, if we remember rightly.

Speaking of this charge reminds us that great injustice has been done to Heath's Division, by those who have spoken lightly of its action in this charge; the reason of this lies in the fact of their not understanding the position of the enemy's line, and the relative difficulties to be overcome by Pickett and Heath.

IN MEMORIAM.—W. B. Dickens, of Miss., died in this city on the 29th ult., of cholera. He was on a visit to the city, and the last summons reached him when he was separated from his family and friends, having left them in the flesh of health. Mr. Dickens was a merchant, and resided at Batesville, Panola county. His standing in the community in which he lived was high, and he was beloved by a large circle of friends. In business he was upright, and as a husband and father, he was kind, faithful and true. He formerly represented the county of Panola in the Legislature of Mississippi with credit to himself and advantage to his constituents. He was never a politician, but was always ready to serve his fellow citizens, if there was a chance of making himself useful. This imperfect tribute was penned by one who knew the deceased many years ago, and fails to do justice to his character from a want of intimate acquaintance with his later career.—Commercial & Argus, 1st inst.

HOME, SWEET HOME.—Home! it is the paradise of infancy, the tower of defence to youth, the retreat for manhood, the city of refuge for old age. Reflections and associations cluster around it—O, how thickly! Enjoyments are tasted there whose relish never dies from the memory. Affections spring and grow there, through all the turns and overtures of life, and which last on, stronger than death. The thought of its early innocence has killed anew the flame of virtue, almost smothered beneath a heavy mass of follies and crimes. The vision of Home has come upon the soul of him who was dying in a foreign land, and made him feel that he would willingly die could he breathe his last breath in the midst of the familiar looks and tender voices of Home. The thought of this one spot has put a courage into the heart, a power into the arm, that has driven back the invader from the land; or else led men freely to moisten with their blood they could not save.

The capital of Kentucky, it is reported, will be removed from Frankfort to Louisville. A Legislative Commission is at present examining into the matter, and it is believed their report will be in favor of the latter city.

The First to Open the Battle at Gettysburg.

The Metropolitan Record, by request makes the following inquiry: "What Confederate Brigade opened the battle of Gettysburg; and on the third day's fight, what Brigade succeeded in getting into the Federal works?" We take pleasure in giving the required information or as near it as possible.

The Battle was opened by Heth's Division of A. P. Hill's corps. This command arrived at Cash Town on Sunday night preceding the engagement, and on Monday, Brig. Genl. Pettigrew was ordered to move forward with his Brigade, and occupy Gettysburg if the occupation could be made without a fight, it being understood at the time, that the garrison was entirely composed of militia.

Genl. Pettigrew returned in the evening, reporting the enemy in the city and commanding the approaches, in superior force. On Tuesday morning the entire Division moved upon Gettysburg, and the line of battle was formed within four miles of the place with its center resting on the Pike, Pettigrew on the right, in command of North Carolinians, and Davis on the left in command of Mississippians; the other two Brigades, Archer's composed of Tennessee and Alabama troops, were in reserve, or rather support. Moving forward they encountered the enemies line within a mile, and the fight at once opened, the Federal line commanded by Major General Howard was charged broken and driven within two miles of the city, where they rallied upon their reserves. The fight then became general, Pettigrew was out-flanked, and Archer deployed to extend the line on the right, but the enemy still overlapping, the Division retired, to await reinforcements the necessity for which had been so evidently demonstrated by this reconnaissance.

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Learning to Walk.

Only beginning the journey, Keep them in pathways straight, Let the foot know they patter, Wandering to and fro.

Trying again, so bravely, Laughing in baby glee; Holding its face in mother's lap, Proud as a baby can be.

Talking the oldest language Ever known was heard, But mother's words hardly think she Understands every word.

Tottering now and falling, Eyes that are going to cry; Kisses and plenty of love words, Making again to try.

Father of all, O! guide them, While they are treading the up-hill road, Bracing the dust and heat!

All those when they grew weary, Keep them in pathways straight, And when the journey's ended, Let their feet give them rest.

PARIS FASHIONS.—The Queen, an English fashion magazine, says that in Paris very tasteful white bodices are now made to be worn under low dresses, which have no sleeves to them. The material used is either plain Organdy or Swiss muslin, and they are cut open somewhat at the throat, the opening and top of the bodice being ornamented with a simple ruche. The sleeves are very wide a la Jace, and are trimmed round with a deep bow pleating of muslin. The low bodice worn over these high muslin ones are not cut higher than the middle of the chest, and they describe a slight curve at the top, the greatest elevation being in the center. They are trimmed with broad bands of wide ribbon of a contrasting color from the dress; thus white ribbon braces would be worn with a pale blue dress, and pink or blue ribbon braces with a pearl gray skirt. The band, which is much wider than the one styled empire, is made of similar ribbon to the braces, and the two ends hang at the back of the skirt. Walking dresses made of woolen materials are very fashionable this winter. Cashmere and ribbed poplin, of peculiar manufacture, called drop de Vaine, are the favored fabrics. Both materials are trimmed with narrow bands of Astracan fur, or else with broad worsted gimp. Napoleon violet and sailor blue are the fashionable colors. Such dresses are made up very simply. For example, a blue drop de Vaine dress would have a close fitting bodice, and sleeves so narrow that the white cuffs must be tucked inside them; the skirt cut up in yandyles and edged with white worsted gimp, headed with a round braid which forms arabesques above every yandyle. The petticoat has wide gimp in a straight row around it, and a row of tubular braid encircle the gimp. The pelium is lined with silk, and ornamented to correspond with the skirt. This forms altogether a very ladylike costume for the winter season, but by no means a cheap one, for the price is the price demanded by the Parisian dressmakers for what, after all, is but a simple walking dress.

Genus of Thought.

Perseverance is the best school for every manly virtue. Advice is like snow, the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon, and deeper it sinks into the mind. The great difference between the young and the old is this—the young have the world before them, whilst the old are behind the world.

Good men have the fewest fears.—He has but one who fears to do wrong. He has a thousand who have overcome the one. The lot of man is to labor. There cannot be any good gained, or any advantage kept without a perpetual struggle and toil.

We are eloquent as angels, yet we should please some men, some women and some children more by listening than by talking. Noble minds conceal their sorrow, for their magnanimity is too great to permit others to become the sharers of them. Good humor is the clear blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounters no vapors in his passage.

EXTRAORDINARY ANSWERS.—A pupil of Abbe Sicord gave the following extraordinary answers: "What is gratitude?" "Gratitude is the memory of the heart." "What is hope?" "Hope is the blossom of happiness." "What is the difference between hope and desire?" "Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in fruit." "What is eternity?" "A day without yesterday or tomorrow—a line that has no end." "What is God?" "The necessary being, the sun of eternity, the merchant of nature, the eye of justice, the watchmaker of the universe, the soul of the world." "Does God reason?" "Man reasons, because he doubts; he deliberates—he decides. God is omniscient. He never doubts—he therefore never reasons."

Hazel eyes at first inspire a platonic sentiment, which gradually but surely expands and emerges into love as securely founded as the rock of Gibraltar. A woman of hazel eyes never elopes from her husband, never chats scandal, never sacrifices her husband's comfort to her own, never talks too much or too little, always is an entertaining, intellectual and agreeable creature.

Vesuvius, which has for the last month been throwing up sheets of flame and smoke, has now subsided into a state which the Italian papers describe as "a dormant tranquility."

President Davis and his Family An Appeal!!

It is a fact which cannot be concealed, and for the reason that it mantles the Southern cheek, that there has been a listless, thoughtless concern exhibited for the welfare in behalf of the family of Jefferson Davis. We have it from the lips of Mrs. Davis to Dr. Craven; we have it in the inattention shown to the public calls for public aid, and we have it strikingly in the repeated reply—"They have an abundance." Now where is this abundance to come from? Who knows of any amount of any considerable importance remitted to them? Have the family a solitary dollar of available resources? The relatives of President Davis are crippled in their finances, and so limited have been his own means, that according to Dr. Craven, he covers his frail and feeble limbs with an overcoat given to him by the generous impulses of a Federal heart. It seems to us that while he has claims upon every heart in the late Confederacy, that duty, and sympathy, and the dictates of humanity, demand, that that dependent and persecuted family of Mississippians, should be taken under the special care and guardianship of Mississippians.

Deprived of his liberty, whilst others prominent in the war are free to follow the daily pursuits of life, and are the constant objects of generous heart-ferings, and purse bestowments, he seems to be especially selected as the victim of a common cause, and a common calamity, and for that reason should be made the chosen object of our generosity and kindness. The touching and beautiful address of Mrs. Gov. Humphreys has already gone out in its pleading mission, and we trust it will reach every heart and every home, and return laden, like the bee from the flower, with the sweet ferings of human kindness. It is due to the man and to the memory of his sacrifices; it is due as a vindication of the Southern character, that the lonely and suffering patriot, who is doing vicarious atonement for our wrongs, if we were guilty, should be held in the warmest embraces of our affections, and that we should send him, with the greetings of the morning and the evening sun, assurances that he is the cherished object of the heart's memory, and that his little family are the theme of every fireside conversation.

It is not expected that all will contribute large sums. The rich, if generous, will be so in this case, but if each will send even a little of the widow's mite, it will swell to a large amount, for as we have said before, as rain drops make the river, so a dollar, and a dollar, will swell to an ample sum, and each dollar will be a sunbeam of joy and happiness to irradiate the lonely dungeon, and to gladden the sorrowing hearts. We address this, especially, to the ladies appointed as committees in the different precincts: touch every man's elbow, and tell him that the patriot is dying—that his family, voluntary yet broken-hearted inmates of the same prison cell, are looking longingly, enquiringly and wistfully to the men and the women of Mississippi, and asking "are we so soon forgotten?"—Port Gibson Standard.

THE EDITOR AND THE FORTUNE TELLER.—A Kentucky editor visited a fortune teller recently. He makes the following report of the revelations concerning his past and future: "Thou hast served three years in the penitentiary for a horse thou didst not steal. Thou wilt be governor of the State, and afterward decline a seat in Senate of the United States. A wealthy young lady, with blue hair, auburn eyes, and very beautiful, is now about to graduate from the House of Correction, whom thou wilt marry as soon as thy present wife dies, which will be at the fourth full of the next moon. Thou wilt become possessed of this lady's wealth, and clope with the wife of a coal-beat engineer.—Thou wilt go to New Orleans and start a keno bank, which will bring thee in great riches. After an absence of nineteen years thou wilt return to thy repining wife, lay thy primed fortune at her feet, be forgiven, and after raising a family of nineteen children, die happy at the age of ninety-nine."

NEW FUEL FOR STEAMSHIPS.—A series of important experiments upon Mr. Richardson's method of burning mineral oil as a fuel for steamships and steam engines was terminated recently at Woolwich (Eng.) Dockyard, with complete success. Ten pounds of water is the highest quantity that has ever been evaporated per pound of the best steam coals; upwards of eighteen pounds of water has now been evaporated continuously for many hours by oil from the celebrated Torbanehill or Boghead mineral. The trials with other rock oils, though not reaching quite so high a figure, have been such as to prove the superiority of mineral oil over coal, and the perfect capability of maintaining the strongest fire without the slightest cessation or diminution of its intensity until the complete exhaustion of the store of fuel.

The celebrated portrait painter, Stuart, once met a lady in the street in Boston, who saluted him with: "Ah, Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your miniature and kissed it because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why, no." "Then," said Stuart, it was not like me."

Memphis is agitating the extension of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad from Grenada to Meridian.

Hon. Hernald V. Johnson has resigned the office of United States Senator, to which the Georgia Legislature elected him.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.—It has been determined by some of the Episcopal churches in New York to devote their Thanksgiving contributions to the relief of suffering prisoners in the South.

It is ascertained at Washington that Maximilian will hold to power in Mexico looking to another civil war in the United States, being so addressed by his agent Degollado. Napoleon having been informed that every profession but that of Medicine were represented in the French Senate, determined that this anomaly should no longer exist, and accordingly promoted his physician, Dr. Conneau, to a seat in the Luxembourg.

A member of the Philadelphia Council declared in a debate on Friday last, that "we are taking care of 80,000 children at the Public Schools, four hundred miles of streets, 120,000 houses, a hundred and odd bridges, and 8,000 street lamps."

A fellow named H. C. Bell, but calling himself Major J. C. Hines, and claiming to have been on Gen. Morgan's staff, was arrested at Nashville the other day, charged with being one of the robbers of the Nashville pay train.

N. S. Morse, the editor of the Bridgeport Farmer, whose conduct caused the destruction of his office by a mob, in 1861, and who afterwards went to Georgia, and edited a Confederate paper, is at New Haven, and has been converted into a Radical Abolitionist.

The Georgia Railroad has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent, payable on and after the 15th instant. This will be an agreeable surprise to many of the stockholders, after the immense desolation that swept over their work, and which has been but recently repaired.

PERSONAL.—Colonel Jones, of our able, enterprising and highly successful contemporary, the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, arrived in town last night from a brief Northern tour, and will leave for Jackson this evening. We are glad to observe that he is in excellent health, notwithstanding a severe illness by which he was prostrated while in Cincinnati.—Memphis Bulletin.

DECIDEDLY PERSONAL.—The Chicago Republican wants to expel Morrissey from Congress. The Times reply: "He is not a drunken bully, like Chandler, nor a drunken fanatic like Yatnor, nor a drunken idiot like Sprague. It is not a drunken fellow like poor old General Grinnell, an intolerable ass like Galena Washburn, nor a beast nor a thief like Congressman Butler."

As an evidence of quick work, the Charles (Mo.) Courier, says that Mrs. Cox of that place recently made a carpet in eight days, having cut and stitched the rags, dyed and woven it, and put it on the floor within that time. The remainder of the quick work connected with it, was its taking fire from a spark, a few days after, which made considerable havoc and left a large opening for repairs.

The St. Louis Evening News of Friday says that Gov. Fletcher, Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Hon. Henry T. Blow, and other prominent Radicals, have inaugurated a movement in St. Louis, having for its object the rejection by the Legislature of the Congressional constitutional amendments, and the amendment of the State Constitution, so as to abrogate the disfranchisement of rebels, and substitute therefor negro suffrage.

Dr. P. B. Randolph, colored, who claimed to be a delegate from Louisiana to the Philadelphia Convention, and had high recommendations from Gen. Howard, the President, and other prominent men, has come to grief.—He recently delivered an atheistical lecture in Chicago, in which he maintained that God was electricity, motion and light. On learning of this, Gen. Howard requested him to return all letters which he (Gen. H.) had given him indorsing his character or course. The Chicago Journal, from which we quote this fact, makes other statements to show that the doctor is a humbug.

We are pleased to know that the article of Rev. Dr. Marshall, published yesterday, so fully meets the approbation of Gen. Wood, that he has sent copies of it to the authorities, and to the North, to show that Mississippians are not enemies of the freedman.

We need not, just at this time, when an intense radical Congress is about to renew its session, some friend who will see that we shall not be misrepresented. If Gen. Wood does this, as it appears he is doing, he will prove himself not only the soldier that he is but a true and impartial friend of the country.—[Wicksburg Herald.

The bill which passed the Georgia Senate on the 21st to regulate convict labor upon the public works, requires the Inferior Courts to provide for the safe keeping and support of the convicts, and to employ the necessary overseers and guards. It authorizes them to hire out or bind out convicts to contractors on the public works, or to individuals. Also, authorizes two or more counties to combine and work their convicts together. It authorizes the Governor to refuse or receive the convicts from the Inferior Courts.