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Cincinnati Daily Press.

VOLUME VI. CINCINNATI, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1862. NUMBER 118

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Porter's Beautiful

PANORAMA OF FAIRY LAND

Will be on exhibition

On Saturday, January 18, 1862.

AFTERNOON ..... AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EVENING ..... AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ADMISSION ..... 25 CENTS.
CHILDREN ..... 15 CENTS.

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PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 39 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 17, 1862,

Benefit of Miss Maggie Mitchell,

And positively last time of

FANCHON.

The performance will conclude with

THE WANDERING BOYS,

In which Miss EMMA MITCHELL will make her first appearance in this city.

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The Great American Horse-tamer,

MR. JOHN S. RAREY!

Takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity that he will give

TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS

Of his humane and beautiful system of

TAMING VICIOUS HORSES,

At Smith & Nixon's Hall,

Friday Evening, Jan. 17, and Saturday Evening, Jan. 18.

☞ EXTREMELY VICIOUS AND DANGEROUS HORSES HAVE BEEN SECURED.

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N. B.—The sale of reserved seats, for either the first or second entertainment, will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, January 16, at 9 o'clock, at Messrs Smith & Nixon's Piano Rooms, adjoining the Hall. ja10-tt

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de31-tf WM. M. ALLEN, Lessee.

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Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. ja11

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THE DAILY PRESS.

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THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY.

FRIDAY ..... JANUARY 17

THE ARTIST'S BULLETIN.

AT HOME.

We have no great events to chronicle in the commencement of our bulletin, of the doings of *artistes* in our own city, nor yet do we glean from exchanges any remarkable incident of the drama, opera or what-not in other parts of the country. At Wood's Theater, the charming and fascinating Maggie Mitchell has had a continued run of crowded houses and pleased audiences. The new play entitled *Love's Telegraph*, in which Maggie appears as the "Princess Blanche," drew very well. Her engagement terminates to-morrow night, when she will be succeeded by Julia Daly. Old Drury, or the new National Theater, as some choose to designate it, is still occupied by a large portion of the troupe lately at the Opera-house, but we do not know with what success.

Winchell, the quizzical, the comic, the droll, the embodiment of laughter and fun, was well received at Smith & Nixon's Hall for four consecutive nights. His audiences at each succeeding performance were new, as it was impossible for any one to sustain a second night's charge of his side-splitting mirth and jollity.

The complimentary concert tendered Herr D. Reichel came off on Wednesday evening last, at Union Hall, and was fairly attended.

Porter's work of art, known as "Fairy Land," has been withdrawn from the Opera-house. The panorama is possessed of many fine qualities, and as an artistic design and execution, has no equal in this country. Its mechanical properties are well arranged, and gave universal satisfaction.

On Thursday evening next Manager Guest desires the attendance of his friends at the Opera-house. The occasion has been designated for Mr. G.'s benefit. The public knows well the recent efforts of Mr. Guest at the Opera-house were deserving of success, and it is also well known that his troupe—the best ever in our city—did not prove a paying institution.

J. S. Rarey, the famous horse tamer, announces two exhibitions of his art at Smith & Nixon's Hall—one to-night and one to-morrow night.

ABROAD.

Collins, the Irish comedian, has recently been performing to fair houses at Pittsburg.

A movement is on foot in New York city to suppress concert saloons. Commendable.

Adah Isaacs Menkens is at Albany, N. Y. She expects soon to sail for Great Britain and Ireland.

George Christy's Minstrels are at the Opera-house, Washington, doing a capital business.

Dan Rice, with his trained mules and auxiliary troupe, is performing at Ring's Amphitheater, Washington. He is said to be doing a fair business.

Fanny Kemble is in Boston, and will probably soon appear before the public in her dramatic readings.

J. Wilkes Booth has been doing the "heavy" to the delight and satisfaction of the citizens of St. Louis.

Miss Sallie St. Clair and Mr. Charles Barras were performing at the Metropolitan, Rochester, last week.

John Drew was among the arrivals at New York, by the last Liverpool steamer. His first engagement in this country is at the Arch-street Theater, Philadelphia.

Yankee Robinson and troupe appear at New York on the 20th instant, in acrobatic and equestrian performances in the Canterbury.

The Swiss Bell Ringers are tramping it through Pennsylvania.

Little Dollie Dutton and party are wandering through Rhode Island. They were at Providence on the 11th inst.

The Fakir of Ava is at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, doing a tip-top business.

Professor Rarey, the horse subjugator, recently pocketed $800 by two exhibitions at Detroit.

In an entertainment, recently given at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., Lieutenant Sheridan, of the Sixth Ohio, recited "Shamus O'Brien" and Hood's poem of "Eugene Aram," while Alf. Burnet gave the well-known debate between "Slab-sides and Garotte."

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are this week at the Walnut-street Theater, Philadelphia.

Edwin Forrest's performances at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, closed on the 13th inst.

Miss Kimberly commences an engagement at St. Louis, on Monday, the 20th inst.

General Tom Thumb is at Madison, Wis.

Artemus Ward delivered a lecture on the 14th inst., at Utica, New York, called "The Babes of the Woods."

A New Denomination.

A new religious denomination seems to have been safely, and we doubt not providentially launched upon the sea of religious life. It is composed of various Independent Methodist Churches, which, for different reasons, have become disunited from the old organizations, and which have now affiliated under this new form, and under the name of the Independent Methodist Conference.

This new denomination we understand to be Methodist in its modes of worship; Congregational in its Church Independency; and Baptist in its general preference for immersion as the form of administering the ordinance of baptism—while reflecting none who prefer sprinkling. As thus Congregational-Baptist-Methodist it forms a link between the various denominations, and may reach the preference of many, especially in mission work, who would be repelled from either, whose peculiarities in part it follows.

More particularly we understand the peculiarities of this sect to be—that while they adhere to Methodist doctrine and modes of worship, they have no "bishops" or "presiding elders;" the churches are independent of the Conference; own their own church property; choose their own pastors, and retain them as long as they please; and the Conference, composed of ministers and lay delegates, has no legislative, executive or judicial authority over the local churches beyond that of mere advice and recommendation. The Articles of Faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church were adopted by the Conference, and recommended to the local churches as a doctrinal platform, and a carefully prepared plan of union or constitution was adopted, and subscribed by all the delegates present.

The session of the conference forming this new organization was held in the city of New York. A large amount of business was transacted with much harmony, and the Conference adjourned to meet at the same place on the first Wednesday of December, 1862. We have no doubt the hand of God is in this movement, and we fervently pray that He may add His blessings.—*Congregationalist.*

A Richmond paper, the *Dispatch*, says that a large part of the Confederate troops were enlisted for six months, which term is about to expire, and that it is "a trick to which McClellan looks for their destruction" to let their time run out and their places be filled by raw recruits before he moves. Thereupon a frantic appeal is made to the "heroes of Bethel, Bull Run," and the like, to re-enlist.

(Written For the Cincinnati Press.)

Look Heavenward

"How did you like the sermon this morning, George?" asked Mrs. Weston of her husband, one Sabbath evening.

"Not much," replied her husband, a frown settling upon his brow as he spoke.

"Not *like it*, George! Why, I thought it the best one our new Pastor has given us yet." Still the frown on George Weston's brow grew darker.

"It might have been a very good *sermon* Mary, but, to tell you the truth, I am *getting tired* of these long pieces of *rigmarole*. Religion, I doubt not, is a very good thing in *theory*, but there is such a little of it put into *practical use*, that I am almost disgusted with it."

Mrs. Weston was troubled; her face first grew red, then very pale. Often of late had she noticed the same spirit manifested by her husband, when she broached the subject of religion, and for some moments she was undecided whether to let the subject drop or not. Presently she asked, with a slight trembling in her voice: "Is any thing the matter, George? Has any thing gone wrong with you?" It was some moments before he answered, and then he said:

"Mary, you know Old Deacon Marshall, don't you? That fine old gentleman with such an extra amount of *piety*, who was always giving us such good advice; had a longer face than any one else I ever knew, and who was always noted for his *long prayers?*"

"Yes," she replied, "I knew him very well. What of him?"

"Well, it turns up that he has collected all the money he could, cheated his creditors out of a large amount and departed for parts unknown. A pretty specimen of Christian piety, truly!"

Mrs. Weston was much startled by this piece of "news," but still she appeared to her husband to be not in the least surprised. She had a dim perception that she knew where her husband's troubles lay, so she answered him quite calmly:

"To tell you the truth, George, I never had much confidence in Deacon Marshall. I have heard many things said against him in former times, which I suppose you have not, and again I always had my secret doubts as to his sincerity in religion."

"I had not," replied her husband. "If there was any man in the church I trusted and put confidence in, it was him. I always tried to profit by his exhortations, believe in the sincerity of his prayers, and, in fact, tried to follow him as a pattern of Christian piety. And now, to find that he should turn out so rascally, I declare I have very serious doubts in regard to the reality of this species of religion."

Mrs Weston now saw full well where her husband's difficulties lay. He had placed his confidence and trust too much in man, and had not looked enough to God for his guidance and spirit. She saw it was a mighty error he had fallen into; and was it not her duty to direct him to the remedy? "George," she said, "do you not remember the text this morning, 'Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith;' and I fear very much that for some time past you have not been doing this; while you are content to look at what this brother or that brother is doing, how they are acting, finding out their little faults and short comings, I fear you will find but little peace or comfort in religion; so do, George, in future turn over a new leaf; look away from the world, turn your eyes more heavenward, and mark my words, you will be able to say with all truth and sincerity, of religion, 'Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.'" And he did. George Weston's eyes were opened; he saw the error he had fallen into; a "new leaf" was turned over; many prayers arose from his lips for grace to carry out his resolutions, and by the help of God he conquered. A. L. F.

Cincinnati, January 15.

The Kansas Senatorship.

In the U. S. Senate on yesterday the contested seat of Kansas was taken up, the question being the motion of Mr. Clark, of N. H., to strike out the word "not" in the resolution of the Committee on Judiciary, that Mr. Lane was not entitled to his seat.

Mr. Lane said he had refused to accept the office on the 22d of July. He referred to the contest in Kansas with Mr. Stanton for the Senatorship, and said that four days after he was elected the Governor, whom he had overthrown, and his contestant, whom he had beaten, declared the seat vacant.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, thought the question barely a legal one, the President having appointed him to an office not created. The Senator from Kansas could not accept it, and therefore did not vacate his seat in the Senate.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Lane, Stanton, Clarke and Foster. A vote was taken on Mr. Clarke's motion to strike out the word "not."

Yeas—Bright, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Morrell, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson—24.

Nays—Anthony, Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Dixon, Foote, Foster, French, Kennedy, McDougall, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck and Wade—16.

Mr. Dixon offered a resolution that the usual mileage be allowed the contesting member. Laid over.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

THE DAY OF DEATH.—On the first of November, the *Jour des Morts*, it is said that in accordance with the pious customs of the day, 20,000 people visited the three great cemeteries which receive the dead of Paris, and renewed the wreathes of *immortelles* with which they annually decorate the graves of their friends and relatives. Those whose "loved ones lost" are buried (as two-thirds of those who die in Paris are) in the common graves not marked even by a headstone, deposit their offerings at the foot of a tall stone cross near the entrance to the cemetery.

One of the most peculiar and solemn ceremonies of this day is the mass, which is said in a chapel in the Catacombs, where the bones of 3,000,000 of people, removed from the different burial grounds, await the day of resurrection. Formerly, in France, it was believed that the portion of the night, from midnight to daylight, preceding the *jours des morts*, was at a time when the dead were permitted to leave their graves and revisit the scenes of their earthly life, and the friends and relatives whom they had loved. Parents who had lost their children, and lovers whose loved ones had been crowned with the bridal wreath of death—all who had friends or relatives lying in the tomb, on this night sat by their firesides, leaving open a door or window, through which, it was believed, the shades of the departed entered and sat with them again at their hearths, in the places and the presence which they loved in life.

"JAYHAWKER."—The Leavenworth *Conservative* says this term was first applied to Colonel Jennison for this reason: Jennison is a native of New York, and, being a jovial, festive and lively cuss, his comrades always spoke of him as the "Gay Yorker." This expression was afterward used to designate his men, and in its various travels naturally underwent many changes until at last it crystallized into Jayhawker, a word now known to all men.

General McClellan's Plan of the War—Its Immediate Success Certain.

[From the New York Times.]

The following extract of a letter, written by a person who speaks from the highest possible authority, relates to matters already familiar to our readers, and while it does no more than justice to the distinguished subject of the correspondence, holds out the most gratifying assurances that before another month shall have passed, the war, through his admirable combinations, will be brought to a close:

WASHINGTON, January 12.

My Dear Sir: You do quite right to hold fast to your faith in General McClellan. I can understadd your own impatience, and that of the public—but the greatest faultfinders, and most timid and faint hearted patriots, will be all aglow with animation, and admit, with mingled shame on the part of the cavilers, and pride in the hearts of all true men, that the delay has been imperative, and that the apparent inactivity of General McClellan has been but a compulsory part of his grand plan of the campaign, and a precursor of vaster and more comprehensive results in consequence. There is, I am sorry to say, an active clique here, who are trying to injure General McClellan, because he but carries out the present purpose of the Administration in not *now* making this a war of emancipation. Let the "on to Richmond" set be patient yet a little longer. The war will be over, and their dearest wishes, perhaps, be realized, by the 'logic of events,' sooner than their wildest dreams anticipate. In trying to influence the President against General McClellan they bite a file. The only possible effect of this hunting and hounding, by correspondential and telegraphic missives, a man who made himself seriously sick—more so than the public know—by his sleepless activity and untiring energy, will be that it may, perhaps, somewhat impair his usefulness with the army. He has now the entire confidence and affection of the whole army, generals and privates, such as no other commander can hope to attain. Any attempt to weaken him with the army, in these respects, would be a calamity to be deplored by the whole nation. The full fruition of all our hopes is at hand. I repeat, keep steadfast in your faith in General McClellan, for which you have good cause, and all will soon be well.

Look at his career. As a man of private worth, and a soldier of public service, who shows a fairer record? His superior military skill and knowledge have been written with his own pen and carved by his own sword. He needs neither eulogist nor apologist. See what he has done since the rebellion broke out: Devised and carried into successful execution the admirably-digested military organization of the State of Ohio; cleared the rebels out of Western Virginia in one of the most energetic and brilliant little campaigns of history; brought instant order out of perfect chaos, and made riotous Washington as quiet as a country village; out of a completely demoralized and disorganized mob created a thoroughly disciplined army, as victorious Drainsville, and even disastrous Ball's Bluff attest; and, greater than all, has borne with most exemplary meekness and silence

——"The spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,"

and overcome the little envies, jealousies, bickerings and gigantic difficulties and obstacles that would have appalled and frighted back in dismay from his Herculean task a less bold or resolute heart. I write warmly about General McClellan, because I know and love the man. Your suggestion to attack Manassas, even at the risk of defeat, on the ground that we had better be beaten than rot to pieces, is not like your usual good sense. Any military man would tell you that to hurl our force against those strong intrenchments would be sheer madness. But General McClellan has them caught in their own trap. They are like a fox in a burrow with one hole, where they *must* soon be forced out, and then General McClellan will fall upon them like a thunderbolt. The public will not then complain of his want of energy. I tell you it will be so fearful as to have a wailing and mourning go up from every Southern household. Knowing what I do, and having thus but barely hinted at as the grand plan of the campaign, I repeat that the rebels are doomed, and Secession will never again raise its hydra head in the land. The folds of the giant constrictor are now tightening around the rebellion, and the coming month will see it crushed out completely and forever. Again I say, look out for a short war and a desperate one. Yours ever, —.

Did St. Paul ever actually fight with beasts? In the first Epistle to the Corinthians he says: "If, after the manner of men, I have fought with beast at Ephesus." The expression in this passage is considered merely figurative. Theophylact explains the fighting with wild beasts, as the apostle's contest with Demetrius and the Jews. Doddridge considers the passage as purely figurative, as did Ignatius. Lucian, also, speaking of the philosophers, says: "For I am not to fight with ordinary wild beasts, but with men insolent and hard to be convinced." The foregoing is from the *Ladies' Repository*. The exposition is doubtless correct—and, alas! how much of the same "fighting with beasts" remains to be done in these latter days.

A VALLANDIGHAM KILLED AT PORT ROYAL FERRY.—The correspondent of the New York *Times* in describing the burial of the dead rebels by our officers and soldiers after the battle of Port Royal Ferry, mentions the following incident:

While performing this work of humanity, Dr. Kemble heard cries of agony in a cornfield near by, and found a rebel soldier named Vallandigham (a relative of the Ohio Member of Congress) in a dying condition from a wound with a piece of shell, which had carried away the whole of the abdomen, exposing the bowels. The sufferer was brought in and taken to our hospital at Beaufort.

A few weeks ago a young lady, expensively dressed, was in the garden within one hundred miles of the town of Bradford, England. She stooped to gather something, when her crinoline coquetted with a beehive that stood close by. On attempting to walk forward, the mischievous article being unwilling to surrender its hold, she pulled over the hive, and an angry troop of bees came buzzing about the alarmed and unhappy fair one. Clearly no time was to be lost; so mustering up all her courage, she rushed to a pond in the inclosure, and plunged overhead to shield herself from her exasperated foes. As it was, however, the poor girl was badly stung, and had to be removed to bed.

From information derived from private sources we feel warranted in saying that the New York *Post* has full authority for making the following statement, found in its issue of the 13th instant:

Our advices from Washington give us reason to believe that the President is much displeased with the delays which have of late attended our military movements, some of which, if we rightly conjecture their nature, are planted on a scale answerable to the vast extent of the insurrection, and if executed with any thing like adequate vigor and skill, must be followed by the most important consequences.

A BIT OF DOG PHILOSOPHY.—Too many West Pointers *point* the wrong game. They are sharp enough in scenting out hostility to slavery, but when that divine institution comes in peril, they become setters and "*tarriers.*"

BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

From the Cairo Expedition.

ALL QUIET ON GREEN RIVER.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The Senate was in Executive session four hours to-day, upon the nomination of Cameron as Minister to Russia. The debate is represented as earnest and spirited. No definite vote was taken.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The specials state that it is thought that General Stone will be detached from duty in this vicinity, and sent to the Western frontier.

It is not true that Assistant Secretary Scott was tendered the post of Secretary of War.

Small pox, and cases like camp typhoid fever, are occurring in this city and Georgetown, and there is considerable alarm among the citizens.

Rumors are rife as to the discovery of fraud committed by those who have been raising and equipping regiments. Double rations have been drawn, and other supplies, for a force on paper, and not regularly recruited.

The Committee of Ways and Means this morning agreed to postpone the one hundred million dollar Treasury-note Bill for the present, and to substitute a bill which provides for the issue of Treasury certificates, bearing interest, which will be issued to creditors. The Bank Committees and Secretary Chase having come to a substantial agreement. The Ways and Means Committee are holding a consultation with the Secretary on the subject.

Enormous Contract Frauds.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The Government Contract investigating Committee is now engaged on the subject of the alleged frauds in this vicinity. They discover that the same horses have been twice sold to the Government. Superintendents and inspectors have been bribed to certify to horses, sometimes selling them to private individuals.

The enormous amount paid by the War Department has induced strong competition among railroad companies, so that many Colonels in the West, in moving the regiments East have received from $1,500 to $2,000 bonus; that some sutlers are making $3,000 profit per month; that nearly all the sutlers south of the Potomac sell liquor with the knowledge of the offense that it is smuggled in boxes marked Government and Hospital stores, or packed in barrels and marked beef.

So far, about 1,900 prisoners on each side have been exchanged, 500 of whom were connected with the army of the Potomac. This movement, inaugurated by our Government, is fully reciprocated by the rebel authorities.

From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, January 16.—Intelligence has been received here that 4,000 Union Indians in the Cherokee country were attacked on the 6th by a superior force of Texan rebels. The Indians were compelled to retreat. They are now in Kansas.

Brigadier-General Denver left to day for Western Virginia.

A continued guerrilla warfare is carried on in Johnson and Bates Counties, Mo., by roving bands of rebels and detachments of Jennison's command. A quantity of Government stock has been recovered and other property confiscated. On the 5th, near Columbus, Johnson County, the Federal troops were fired on from ambush, and five men killed.

The Supreme Court of Kansas is now hearing arguments on the gubernatorial question. The attorney for the contestant filed a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the State Board of Canvassers to count the vote cast for George A. Crawford at the late election.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, January 16.—The force sent from this point and Paducah consists of nineteen regiments of infantry, four regiments and two companies of cavalry, and seven batteries of artillery.

The steamer *January*, with the Forty-fifth Illinois, Colonel Dave Stuart, is aground twenty miles above Cape Girardeau. She can not be reached by steamers.

A land force, with a provision train, has been dispatched to their assistance. They will probably march to Jonesboro, and come here by railroad.

The river is full of floating ice.

Missouri Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—Robert Wilson, President of the State Convention, has been appointed by Governor Gamble to fill one of the vacancies in the United States Senate occasioned by the expulsion of Johnson and Polk.

Nothing has been heard from the expedition which left Rolla on Tuesday for Springfield.

Cotton Cultivation in the West.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The only variety of cotton capable of successful cultivation in those States of the West now seeking its introduction, is the green-seed cotton, such as is now being raised extensively in Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and portions of Kentucky, and which produces the whole fiber. Seed should be obtained from these localities. The modifications of soil and climate will influence the size of the plant, the length and fineness of the fiber, and the product of the crop. Efforts are now making by this Department to procure these seeds for distribution.

Tuesday the rebel batteries on the Potomac fired twenty-six shots at an oyster pungee, but did not hit it. Yesterday a fleet of similar vessels ran the blockade without being fired on, and arrived safely at Washington.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—We find the following in the Rochester *Union:*

This important thoroughfare, connecting the cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis, is now doing a larger business than ever before, including, of course, much Government transportation of men and munitions of war. Gen. McClellan still retains the Presidency of the Company, but the Superintendency of the road, which he vacated to take the command of the army, has passed into the hands of W. J. McAlpine, well known in New York as once State Engineer and Surveyor. Since he took the control of the line, there has been a thorough inspection made of all the bridges, and he is authorized to put the line in the most perfect order throughout, regardless of cost. Mr. McAlpine is a gentleman highly competent to the station he has assumed, and it is safe to say that any trust confided to him will be faithfully executed.

This is miserable talk; we find it in a letter from Washington to a Massachusetts paper, namely: "Mr. Chase, though evidently a little dispirited, is not in the least discouraged. He will take the Government along handsomely yet, unless he is paralyzed by the President or General McClellan's nonaction."

"Paralyzed by the President or General McClellan." Here is another fool outside of the New York *Tribune*.—*Boston Post.*

Miss Sidett.

The girl stood on the steamer's deck,
While men in arms were thick around;
And from *Jacinto's* threatening sides
A score of cannon on her frowned.
She bade them leave her father there—
She challenged them to do her hurt—
She madly laid her bosom bare,
And fearlessly exposed her—shirt!

MOSTLY FUNNY.

Bullets can sing and whistle, but they are not pleasant musicians.

The eve of a great event.—Mother Eve when she ate the apple.

As long as a miser lives his money chest is very sure to be heir-tight.

The unkindest cut of all—Dealing a fellow no trump cards at whist.

It is to be supposed that a soldier will be raw till he is exposed to fire.

To keep warm on a cold day, women double the *cape* and men double the *horn*.

A fly in a man's butter is decidedly the least pleasant of all kind of butterflies.

Fresh rolls every morning—rolling to the other side of the bed to take a fresh snooze.

Husbands are probably the most ill-used of all classes of persons in the world—*except wives.*

When the Government is afflicted, the political doctors generally apply leeches to its chest.

What character in scripture had neither father nor mother? "Joshua the son of Nun."

If a man is murdered by his hired men, should the coroner render a verdict of killed by his own hands?

A cotemporary has been studying fonotophy. Here is a specimen: "Wat kant be grd must be b ndurd."

Sambo says: "Why am de deluded Dinah like de cloth they make in Lowell?" "Cos she's an unbleached she-ting."

Ladies, keep a proper rein upon your husbands; whenever they demand a great deal of freedom, give them just a little bit.

Nothing, perhaps, strikes the ear more pleasantly than a pretty woman's charming voice—except, perhaps, her charming hand.

TO CATCH MICE.—On going to bed, put crumbs of cheese in your mouth, and lie with it open; when a mouse's whiskers tickle your throat—bite.

The largest tree in the world is said to be in Africa, where several negro families reside in the trunk. We should like to know if they keep any boarders.

An experienced old stager says, if you make love to a widow who has a daughter twenty years younger than herself, begin by declaring that you *thought they were sisters.*

On hearing a clergyman remark, "the world is full of change," Mrs. Partington said, she could hardly bring her mind to believe it, so little found its way into her pocket.

There is a man in Pennsylvania who has the power of divining the existence of an oil spring merely by the smell. He is said to possess this penetrating faculty from having a very strongly developed *oil factory* nerve.

A very tall man was in the streets of Boston, when an old lady, who admired his gigantic stature, thus addressed him:—"Mister, were you large when you were small?" "Yes, marm, I was considered big when I was little."

The Southern papers say that the principal disease by which the Confederate troops are killed off, is Pneumonia. More probably it is the Confederate *new money*, as the Memphis papers report it at 35 per cent. discount for gold.

"First class in philosophy stand up. Thibets, what is life?" "Life consists of money, a horse, and a fashionable wife." "What is poetry?" "The reward of merit which genius receives from a discriminating public." "What is religion?" "Doing unto others as you please, without allowing a return of the comp iment." "What is fame?" "A six-line puff in a newspaper."

An Uncompromising Secessionist.

We copy the following "Conversation" which passed between a South Carolina turpentine trader and a contributor to the *Continental Monthly* from that work for February:

"What effect would secession have on your business?" I asked the colonel, after a while.

"A favorable one. I should ship my crop direct to Liverpool and London, instead of selling it to New York middlemen."

"But is not the larger portion of the turpentine crop consumed at the North?"

"Oh, yes. We should have to deal with the Yankees anyhow, but we should do as little with them as possible."

"Suppose the Yankees object to your setting up by yourselves, and put your ports under lock and key?"

"They won't do that, and if they did England would break the blockade."

"We might wrap John Bull over the knuckles in that event," I replied.

"Well, suppose you did, what then?"

"Merely, England would not have a ship in six months to carry your cotton. A war with her would ruin the shipping trade of the North. Our marine would seek employment at privateering, and soon sweep every British merchant ship from the ocean. We could afford to give up ten years' trade with you, and have to put down secession by force, for the sake of a years' brush with John Bull."

"But, my good friend, where would all the British navy be all the while?"

"Asleep. The English haven't a steamer that can catch a Brookhaven schooner. The last war proved that vessels of war are no match for privateers."

"Well, well! but the Yankees won't fight."

"Suppose they do. Suppose they shut up your ports, and leave you with your cotton and turpentine unsold? You raise scarcely any thing else—what would you eat?"

"We would turn our cotton-fields into corn and wheat. Turpentine-makers, of course, would suffer."

"Then why are not you a Union man?"

"My friend, I have two hundred mouths to feed. I depend on the sale of my crop to give them food. If our ports are closed, I can not do it—they will starve, and I be ruined. But sooner than submit to the domination of the cursed Yankees, I will see my negroes starving and my child a beggar."

FALLS CHURCH, NEAR ALEXANDRIA.—Goldsmith's *Deserted Village* fitly describes this once neat and prosperous little town. The destroying hands of the rebels first stripped it of its tenements without windows or bolts. The venerable church, built in days long gone by, with bricks imported from England, has suffered from the sacrilegious hands of both armies. The interior has been cut up and carried away in small fragments as mementos, until pulpit and seats have nearly all disappeared. Many of the houses have been deserted, and few indications of comfort remain in the village, once the residence of families of affluence and distinction.

Dickens, in one of his last Christmas stories, describing a scene in Rome, says "it was *Good Friday, and the bells were all tolling.*" Of course every Catholic knows that no bell rings in Rome from the *Gloria* at the Mass on Holy Thursday until the same on Holy Saturday. Yet Dickens has traveled in Italy, and is reliable!—*Catholic Telegraph.*

The hare has been introduced from England into Australia, has become acclimated, and now runs wild there.

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