The following tender and touching stanzas were written by Dr. David Macbeth Moir, on the death of a son aged four years. The little boy had given himself the name of "Casa Wappy," and hence the title of the verses. Dr. Moir, over the pseudonym of "DELTA," contributed many exquisite poems to Blackwood's Magazine.

CASA WAPPY. And hast thou sought thy heavenly home, Our fond, dear boy—
The realms where sorrow dare not come, Where life is joy? Pure at thy death as at thy birth,

Thy spirit caught no taint from earth; Even by its bliss we mete our dearth. Casa Wappy Despair was in our last farewell, As closed thine eye; Tears, of our anguish could not tell, When thou didst die; Words may not paint our grief for thee,

Sighs are but bubbles in the sea Of our unfathomed agony, Thou wert a vision of delight To bless us given; Beauty embodied to our sight,—

A type of heaven;
So dear to us thou wert, thou art Even less thine own self, than a part Of mine and of thy mother's heart, Casa Wappy!

Thy bright brief day knew no decline Twas cloudless joy; Sunrise and night alone were thine, Beloved boy; This morn beheld thee blithe and gay; That found thee prostrate in decay; And ere a third shone, clay was clay,

Gem of our hearth, our he Earth's undefiled; Could love have saved, thou hads't not died Our dear siceet child! Humbly we how to Fate's decree; Yet had we hoped that time should see Yet had we hoped that the Thee mourn for us, not us for thee,

Casa Wappy!

Do what I may, go where I will, Thou meet'st my sight; There dost thou glide before me still-A form of light! I feel thy breath upon my cheek-I see thee smile, I hear thee speak-Till O! my heart is like to break.

Casa Wappy! Methinks thou smil'st before me now. With glance of stealth; The hair thrown back from thy full brow In buoyant health : I see thine eyes' deep violet light, Thy dimpled cheek carnationed bright

Thy clasping arms so round and white Casa Wappy! The nursery shows thy pictured wall, Thy bat, thy bow, Thy cloak and bonnet, club and ball; But where art thou? A corner holds thine empty chair : The playthings idly scattered there,

The playtnings tray so.

But speak to us of our despair,

Casa Wappy! Even to the last thy very word-To glad, to grieve-Was sweet as sweetest song of bird, On summer's eve; In outward beauty undecay'd, Death o'er thy spirit cast no shade,

But like a rainbow thou didst fade Casa Wappy! The chamber fills; We pine for thee when morn's first light

Reddens the hills: The sun, the moon, the stars, the sea, All, to the wall-flower and wild pea,
Are changed—we saw the world through the Casa Wappy! And though perchance, a smile may gleam

Of casual mirth. It doth not own, whate'er may seem, An inward birth: We miss thy small step on the stair, We miss thee at thine evening prayer, All day we miss thee everywhere, Casa Wappy!

Snows muffled earth when thou did'st go, In life's spring bloom, Down to the appointed house below, The silent tomb : But now the green leaves of the tree,

The cuckoo, and 'the busy bee,'
Return—and with them bring not thee, Casa Wappy! 'Tis so; but can it be while flowers

Revive again, Man's doom, in death, that we and our's For ave remain? O! can it be that o'er the grave The grass renewed should yearly wave Yet God forget our child to save?

Casa Wappy! It cannot be; for were it so Thus man could die. Life were a mockery, thought were woe, Heaven were a coinage of the brain Religion frenzy-virtue vain, With all our hopes to meet again

Then be to us, O dear, lost child! (With beams of love.) A stair, death's uncongenial wild Smiling above; Soon, soon thy little feet have trod

The skyward path-the scraph's road, That led thee back from man to God. Casa Wappy 1 Yet 'tis sweet balm to our despair, Fond, fairest boy.

That heaven is God's and thou art there With him in joy; There past are death and all its woes, beauty's stream forever flows, And pleasure's day no sunset knows, Farewell, then-for a while, farewell

Pride of my heart ! It cannot be that long we dwell, Thus torn apart : Time's shadows like the shuttle flee: And, dark howe'er lite's night may be, Beyond the grave I'll meet with thee, Casa Wappy!

PEGGYDOGGYREL.

When Peggy's arms her dog imprison, I always wish my neck were hisen How often would I stop and turn To get a pat from hand like hern. And when she kisses Towser's nose Oh, don't I wish that I were those !

I see his last appendage drag, And wish I had a tail to wag. Why must I pine and long for that A dog can ne'er appreciate? But I will never own to her I'm jealous of an ugly cur.

Ah, Peggy, is it really true, That you do just as others do? You hug and pat that dog of yourn, Yet wish the while that he would turn According to a better plan-Into a real good-looking man.

And, while I getting on so wimmin', I'd like to know if you young women Hug your dogs, and bug again, Just 'cause you ain't got nary man? If so, you girls are soft o' mellow To hug a dog, when any fellow Would gladly get down on his knees Just for the tintiest little squeeze.

I'll bet a coon I'll not be missin' When you are in the mind for kissin'. So, Pegyy, it is wrong to waste
Your huggin' on an ugly beast.
A man can hug you back, he's strongerBo practice on your dog no longer. Georgia on the Howard Amendment.

Extract from the Message of Gov. Jenkins the Legislature of Georgia, now in session. As germare to the subject already discussed, I call your attention to another proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, transmitted to me by the Secretary of State, and accompanying this communica-tion. The fact that your acction upon it is thus invoked, imposes on you an obligation to consider it respectfully.

This amendment, designed, like all of re-

cent origin, to operate especially on the Southern States, contains several sections, to some of which I invite special attention. The prominent feature of the first is, that it settles definitely the right of citizenship in the several States, as political communities, thereby depriving them in the future of all discretionary power over the sub-ject within their respective limits, and with reference to their State Governments proper. It makes all persons of color, born in the

United States, citizens. 2 The second changes the basis of representation in the popular branch of the Congress and in presidential electoral colleg-es. It provides that, in apportioning representation among the States, all persons (excep Indians not taxed) shall be taken into enueration, unless the elective franchise be deni ed in any State to any male inhabitants, be ing citizens of the United States, and twenty-one years of age, or be in any manne abridged (otherwise than as a punishmen for crime,) in which event the representation

shall be proportionately reduced. Whether the object in proposing this change be the extension of the elective franchise to persons of African descent, (nearly all of whom are notoriously unqualified fo it,) or a further diminution of the already relatively small weight of the Southern Stat in the administration of the Government, the adoption of this amendment will certainly force upon them a choice between those evils. If the former be the real object, the latter alternative must be regarded simply as a penalty for refusing it. In this view, it is not difficult to expose the flagrant injus tice of the proposition. Let us consider briefly how the amendment will affect States wherein slavery did not exist prior to the war, and how those wherein it existed. In the former class, the selection of the one or the other alternative will be only a matter of taste, no great public interest being involved. If the franchise be extended, the number thus newly admitted to the ballot will be so small that no appreciable effect upon popu-lar elections can result. If refused, the num ber excluded from the enumeration in fixing the ratio of representation will still be so small, that the consequent reduction would not be seriously felt, and in some instances would probably be merely fractional, producing no curtailment at all. Now, look to the other class of States. There the number of voters proposed to be enfranchised, and wholly unprepared for the trust would be immense, and the disturbance in the motive power of Republican machinery incalculable. There, too, on the other hand, if the franchise be withheld, the reduction of representation would be vast. Is there fairness, is there justice in a proposed change so differently affecting different portions of a country, united under a common Government for the common weal? Would the enforcement of such a change by a majority, it could not harm, upon a minority it must ruin, bespeak

magnanimity?

It may be said in reply that the Constitution does not respect sectional differences—that it was designed for the protection and advancement of personal rights. To a large extent this is an egregious error. The Un ion was originally designed mainly for the conduct of foreign affairs and common de-fense, leaving to the States the regulation of their domestic concerns. The constitution resulted from a compromise of sectional interests, without which it could not have een formed. Indeed, in that comprom the rights and interests of the Caucasian as affected by the presence of a very large African population in some of the States, were considered and adjusted. The African ele ment, whether bond or free, was computer alike with reference to this identical subject of representation, and alike ignored regard-

ing the elective franchise.
The objection now urged against the amend ment is that it will fall upon citizens inhabiting one latitude like an avalanche from its mountain perch crushing where it settles whilst upon those of another latitude it wil alight unfelt like a feather floating in still

3. The third section engrafts upon the fundamental law a new disqualification for office, State and Eederal-a disqualification not the result of any act to be done after the adoption of the amendment, but consummer ted before its conception. The act entailing disqualification for office consists in having heretofore taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and having thereafter engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the same, or "having given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." sidering the number of our citizens who have taken the oath under the circumstances set forth, the number personally engaged in the war, and the breadth of ground covered by the word "giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof," we can readily perceive the sweeping character of the disqualification.-It is as distinctly proscriptive as if the per-sons to be affected had been ascertained and their names inserted.

Let it be noted, also, that the proscribed are all dwellers on one side of a certain ge ographical line, whilst the authors of proscription ha the other side. cription have their local habitation or

It is quite remarkable, moreover, that ther is in the entire section no saving clause in favor of those who, in the interval between th cessation of hostilities and the adoption of tue Amendment, may have received the am nesty of the Government. Pardoned they may have been, but disfranchised they wil

You are asked to give your consent that such a fate be visited upon many of your best citizens who have long enjoyed the public confidence, and some of whom now fill im portant public trusts. Can Georgia spare all of these from her service?

5. The fifth and last section empowers the Congress "to enforce, by appropriate legislation,' the provisions of the Amendment. It will be contended that they are the proper judges of what constitutes appropriate legis-lation. If, therefore, the Amendment be adopted, and a fractional Congress, from which the Southern States, chiefly interested in it, are excluded, be empowered "to enforce it by appropriate legislation," what ves-tige of hope remains to the people of those States? Nay, more, what semblance of Republican Government can the true patriot of the North discern in such a state of affairs? Yet, that is the point to which we seem to be drifting; for there is no assurance whatever that even this concession will insure our restoration. Amendments have already been proposed to and accepted by us, which it was believed would effect that result; but

hope is still deferred, right still denied. I will not further analyze this Amendment. equally novel and unjust.

I ask you to consider, however, why it is

that you are called upon to vote upon its adoption, whilst your State had no voice in its preparation? The Constitution secures to the States the one right as distinctly and as postively as the other. Had your Representatives, and those of the other States similarly situated, being present, aiding in giving substance and form to it, possibly it might have come before you a less odious

youd the stage of amendment, and then say to them, accept our hantling or take the con-sequences. The omission of any material part of the process of amendment makes the Amendment itself unconstitutional, null and

Should the States especially to be affected by this Amendment refuse their assent to it, it cannot be adopted without excluding them from the count and placing its ratification upon the votes of three-fourths of the now

It is said, however, that unless this concession be made, the now excluded States will be kept out of the halls of Congress indefinitely. Were the Amendment presented with such a menace distinctly expressed, a higher motive (if possible) than any hitherto suggested would prompt its rejection.

(From the New York Times.)

A Clear View of the Maryland Trouble "The Commissioners are confident that their action will be sanctioned by the Court, Gen. Canby has had an interview with them and with Mayor Chapman, and said that if the police should be unable to preserve order he should not hesitate to declare the city un-

der martial law."

The above paragraph suggests one of the crude ideas floating round the country, which furnish evidence (of what I have affirmed that we are in a state of revolution. Wha right has Gen. Canby to declare martial law because order is not preserved in Baltimore? It is no matter whether he made the above remark or not. This idea is affoat in the country, and in the minds of men who are supposed to have sense and intelligence When the Missouri delegation of Blairites waited on the President and asked for military interference in Missouri, we are informed the President made no direct answer, but took the matter under advisement. Now, should be glad to know, and will be thankful for the information, how the Presiden gets any power, under the Constitution and laws, to interfere in State elections when there is no insurrection or violence? And if there be, how he is to interfere except in the manner prescribed by law? Whether the Governor of Maryland has or has not the power to try the Police Commissioners of Baltimore is no business of the United States Government. Suppose the Governor of Maryland tries and turns out the Police Commissioners, how is he going to get then out except by process of the Courts? It is a civil case, not a military one. Is the Gov-ernor going to call out the militia before the Courts have exhausted their power? There is no way of creating violence in Baltimore except the Governor does it himself; and til there is violence, the President and the mili tary have no right to interfere. That is a plain case, but before I examine it, let us refer to the Louisiana case. The President is held responsible for the Louisiana massacre, because he held Louisiana under military control. The excuse for that is that Louis ana was one of the States in rebellion, and Congress had not restored it to its original normal condition. To my mind, the Presi dent's military action in Louisiana is conclu sive against his whole theory of reconstruction. If Louisiana is a State, he has no right of military interference. But that question is not now important; for the pub-lic will settle it. The case of Maryland and Missouri is important, for we may be hurried into bloodshed before we know it. Now observe two facts: 1 Maryland and Missouri never did secede, and were never Confeder ate States. 2. The President has proclaimed the war ended and peace restored. There fore, Maryland and Missonri are no more sub jects of martial law than are Ohio and Indi ana. I should like to know what would be said to a President of the United States who should declare Cincinnati and Indianapolis under martial law, because a Board of Police Commissionsrs acted illegally? I don't think he will do it in a hurry unless he courts the fate of Chas. Stuart; and I don't think he will try it in Missouri, unless he is prepared to see his officers run faster than our men did at Bull Run. I assume that we are now at peace. If we are, then we must be governed by the Constitution and laws .-

1. The President is made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. In war this is an almost illimitable power, because the objects of war may make t necessary to declare martial law in any place whatever. But I assume that we are

What power does the Constitution and laws

give the President to interfere by military

force with State laws? The Constitution

has three paragraphs only relating to this

at peace, and in peace no such power exists. 2. Congress has power to declare war, and to call out the militia to "execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel incosions," Under this power they have a right to declare when, and in what manner the army and the militia may be employed for this purpose. Accordingly, laws have been enacted directing the mode in which the military force shall be employed to surpress insurrection or repel invasion,

3. Section 4, Article 4. The United State guarantees each State a republican form of government; and "on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive," (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against donestic violence."

Now, observe that this case does not occur till there is domestic volence, and that the Governor cannot constitutionally call for that assistance if the Leoislature can be called to gether. Mark, -for it is all important,-the power of the Governor to call for this assisance does no occur in a mere recess of the Legislature ; but only when the Legislature cannot be convened. Now, it is perfectly notorious that the Legislature of Marylan can be convened in twenty-four hours, and therefore the Governor has no right to call for assistance, nor the President to give it, till the Legislature of Maryland is convened If there he found insurrection, or invasion then the President can interfere, under the Inited States laws, as Mr. Lincoln did. Bu the only case which can occur in Baltimore is that of domestic resistance, and the Presi lent has no right to interfere till the Legisature of Maryland calls for it. This is the whole case. But, will there be violence ?-Not unless the Governor makes it. He i the only man who wants to make violence. take it the Mayor, Council, and Police Commissioners of Baltimore have too much sense o commit any violence for the benefit of their enemies. They have the power in their own hands, and they should keep it and use it discreetly. The object in view is to keep rebels from voting, which, by the laws of Maryland, they have no right to do. This is the gist of the whole matter. Practically so far as the Governor or President act or the question they act on the rebel side. Ev ery intelligent man understands this, and it seems to me it is little less than madness or mere executive officers to defy the pub-

lic opinion of the country.

The verdict of the people is that rebel shall not exercise power, and is there any commenced in the streets of Baltimore, and it may end there. It will be wise in the President to adhere to the very letter of the Con stitution and the laws. It will be still wise in the Governor of Maryland not to provoke the wrath of the loyal people. I affirm again there is no constitutional power in the President to interfere with Maryland officers and elections, till the Legislature of Maryland calls for such interference.

You observe that I have not touched at all upon the legality or illegality of the proceed-ings in the case of the Police Commissioners That is a civil question, to be determined by civil law. If the Governor decides to turn thing. The policy seems to have been, first, them out, and they won't go, he has the writ to push it, without their participation, be of quo corrento and the modes of legal pro-

A PERSON NOT THE PROPERTY.

cedure. Why should be go to the President for help? And what has the President got to do with a civil question about officers in Maryland? And what has Gen. Chally got to do with martial law in Beltimore till President is legally called upon for as tance? The men now in executive power hold it by a frail tenure, and they should remember the fate of Phaeton, when he at tempted to drive the Chariot of the Sun. A VETERAN OBSERVER

A Singular Case of Pocket-Picking Virginia Clergyman Arrested on a Charge of Picking a Lady's Pocket—He Surrenders his Plunder and is Locked up.

One of the most remarkable cases of pock et-picking that has ever come to the knowledge of the Police authorities occurred yes terday afternoon, in a Broadway stage. It appers that about 3'oclock Mrs. Bloomfield H. Moore, of No. 1,718 Walnut street, Philadelphia, entered a Fifth avenue stage at Fourteenth street, on her way down town.— Soon after a clerical-looking gentleman en-tered the stage and seated himself close beside Mrs. Moore, although there was a abun dant room on the other side of the vehicle .-This was not noticed at the time, however as the stranger was of so respectable an ap As the stage proceeded down Broadway,
Mrs. Moore noticed a lady sitting opposite
her making sundry gestures, as though she
wished to attract her attention. Although

Mrs. Moore thought this conduct very singu

it was not until the clerical passenger had hastily left the stage that she became aware of the motive of the other lady, for the lat ter exclaimed : "Madam, that man has pick-ed your pocket." One of the male passen gers immediately sprang from the stage and overtook the fugitive. The latter broke away and attempted to escape, but was a second time secured. Mrs. Moore then accused him of having stole her pocket-book, containing \$28, when the man produced the property and gave it back to the owner, imploring her not to give him in custody of an officer Quite a crowd had by this time collected in the vicinity, which attracted the attention of Roundsman Delemater, who, on reaching the scene, arrested the pickpocket and escorted him to Police Headquarters. On reaching the Inspector's office, Mr. Carpenter was informed of the circumstances attending the case by both Mrs. Moore and the officer. The prisoner stated that he was Rev. G. T Williams, and the Rector of the Episcopa Church at Suffolk, Sussex Co., Va., about 20 miles from Petersburg, near the Nottawa River. He claimed that be had found th pocket-book claimed by Mrs. Moore on the seat between the lady and himself, and that he only took possession of the wallet for the purpose of advertising for an owner. This ngenious statement caused a broad

Williams was found about \$60 in greenbacks and a letter, of which the tollowing is a copy **RICHMOND, Oct. 30, 1866.** The Rev. Geo. T. Williams is Rector of th Church at Suffolk, with this he has combined

upon the face of the veteran Inspector, who

quietly informed the prisoner that he did

not believe a word of it. On the person of

a scuool for support.

This place during the war was the seen of revolution. Since the war Mr. Williams has been striving to re-establish his church and school. But his people are poor and need help. This cannot be helped in Vir-

Mr. Williams is a faithful and useful min ister. He is also faithful, and I believe re markably successful, as a teacher. His school is a thorough Church school, I believe, from the testimony of all that have seen it.

I do earnestly recommend him and his cause.

GEO. WOOLBRIDGE,
Rector of the Monumental Church.
This letter of recommendation was endorsed by Rev. Chas. Miningerode, rector of St. Pani's Church; Rev. II. Dyer and Rev. H. E. ation. Williams is a tall, spare built man smooth face and sandy bair, and appeared to be terribly distressed at his situation. He was locked up for examination before Justice Hogan, at the toombs Police Court .case will be brought up to-day.

It is very olarious that Mr. Williams was simply "spoiling the Egyptians."

Mexico. Resignation of Maximilian-His departure from the City of Mexico- Gen. Bazaine is

charge of the government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Minister Romes to-day received the following letter by way of New Orleans, dated Vera Cruz, October

Maximilian left the City of Mexico on the 23d inst., resigning verbally in favor of Gen. Bazaine. Gen. Bazaine endeavored to per suade him to delay his departure until Ge Castelnau's arrival, two days later; but he declined, and, escorted by 800 Austrians, proceeded to Orizaba by cross-roads to avoid meeting with Gen. Castelnau. He reached Orizaba yesterday, and is expected here to-

The Captain of the Austrian frigate Dan dota states that as soon as Maximilian ar rives he will at once leave for Europe.

It is said that Maximilian will publish to day a manifesto at Orizaba.

Gen. Castelnau reached the City of Mexico soon after Maximilian left, and took possession of the Palace, and assumed the "reins" of government.
The French soldiers who had entered under

Maximilian's colors will be returned to France under Gen. Castlenau's influence. Gen. Porfirio Diaz has captured the City o Oaxaca, taking all the artillery, ammunition men and supplies.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 5 .- Brownsville dates to the 2d, City of Mexico to the 10th and Vera Cruz to the 19th, have been received. On the 31st there was skirmishing be

tween Canales and Tapia.

Tapia has his lines of attack well estabished. A large number of Ortega's men are awaiting the arrival at Brownsville of Carvajul and Canales, the only chiefs in his favor Canales and Tapia were negotiating, but could not agree. Canales was intoxicated and unable to do business.

Eight hundred men whose term had expi

red had enlisted in Maximilian's new army

COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN ALABAMA We are pleased to see that the attention of our people is being earnestly directed toward ction of cotton factories. At Prattsville, 14 miles from Montgomery, upon Swift Creek, the factory of Mr. Daniel Pratt is already in operation, giving occupation to 350 laborers-men, women and children. On mile above Prattsville, upon the same creek is the site of the new factory being establish ed by our fellow-citizens, Messrs. Hunter & Faber, the machinery for which has just been received from Liverpool. At Autaugaville, 25 miles from Montgomery, preparatio are being made to resume operations at the factory upon Antauga Creek, and in a few weeks we may expect to hear the hum of the spindles. These three factories of Autauga. upon creeks which supply an unfailing water-power, will give employment to not less than 1,200 men, women and children. A company of capitalists is examining the Falls of the Coosa above Wetumpka, with a view to erect an extensive factory at that future Low-ell of the South. This will be but the pioneer of others, for the situation at Wetumpke being once developed, nothing can prevent that village from becoming the manufactur-ing seat of Alabama. The fine water power at Tallahassee has already invited the enter prise of a flourishing manufacturing compa ny, which is at present increasing its ma-chinery, and extending its sphere of useful-ness and profit.—Montgomery Mail.

A lady correspondent, a resident of Pittsburg, but now on a tour of the Eu-ropean Continent, writing from Munich, under date of Sept. 6, 1866, relates an adventure which happened to the party of which she and other Pittsburgers were members, while ascending the Rigi. The adventure took place at a resting place half-way up the monntain, and is thus narrated:

Here occured a scene, which in its ex hibition of some of the worst features o human nature, rather marred the effects to the beauty around us. While on the boat I had observed some man talking and laughing very boisterously with several others who seemed to be ladies and gentlemen. He was a large loosely, but powerfully-made man, but common looking in the extreme. Walter told me it was Toombs, of Georgia; but I think none of the rest knew him. While we rested the same man came out of the shed, where there were several other gentlemen sitting, and made some remarks to one of the girls about the senery, Rigi, &c. I thought he was intoxicated; but at last, in some way, the subject turned to America, and he proclaimed himself a "rebel to the back-bone," &c. We spoke politely of our different opinions, but he only be-came more blatant. Mr. McC. had recognized him by this time, and did not seem anxious to continue the conversation. At last Toombs said something about "the South not being conquered, "would give us trouble yet." Without intending any offence, Mr. McC. said. "What will you do it with ?" O, how the wiid beast in the old man's eves glared. He swore at Mr. McC., and said, "With blood and bones, and manhood, Sir, like I've got," and then his rage became uncontrolled. Mr. McC. answered him very quietly, that as they had used up everything they had in this ineffectual struggle he did not see where they were going to get any more. But Toombs only swore at the Yankees, calling them all manner of names, saying we had hired men to fight the South, &c., the same old stuff about a Southerner being able to whip tive yankees, and as much more as you can imagine.

Of course, we were all aghast. could not even muster enough German to tell our men to lead the horses on. Walter said to him: "Mr. Toombs this is hardly the place for such conversation—before ladies." The mention of his name seemed to serprise him. He looked up in amazement: "You know my name!" " Yes, Sir, I do." Without a word more he turned away. By this time we had succeeded in start ing our horses. Mr. McC. stepped up to him and told him he was no gentleman to use such language before ladies Whereupon Toombs called him a liar and rushed up to strike him, but Walter diverted him; and Mr. McC, walked on after us. He wanted to have Mr. McC.'s card, would meet him anywhere to settle the matter, and a parcel more of such drunken nonsense. I do not know how Walter ended it, but he lefthim still thirsting for a fight with Mr. McC. He had an open knife in his hand, and bedrunk was so large and strongly built that he would probably have been more than a match for them both. Of course we girls were in a state of great excitement till the two gentlemen joined us. A LONG AND USEFUL LIFE,-A WORK-

ing printer, named Thomas O'Flanagan, has just died, in Dublin, at the age of ninety, whose career was somewhat curious and interesting. He was actively employed as a compositor up to literally within a few hours of his death, on the Nation newspaper, whose Irish "patriotic" opinions he shared. Seventy years ago he was a journeyman printer on the Press, the then organ of the 'United Irishman," and used to boast that he had, with his own hands, "set up" the manuscript of Lord Edward Fitzgerland. O'Flanagan at that time. as a sworn brother, was one of the armed bodyguard of the Geraldine, and took part in an encounter with Major Sirr and his force, in the neighborhood of Thomas-streets, in Dublip. On a subsequent occasion he saved Major Sirr's life, when one disaffected was about to fire upon him from a window. by striking the pistol out of the man's hand. O'Flanagan spent a subsequent portion of his life in London, and filled the responsible position as a chief prin-ter on the staff of the Morning Chronicle, in its best days. As he had been acquainted with Lord Edward Fitzgerland, Nappa Tandy, Arthur O'Conner, and Emmet during one Irish crisis, so was he, at a later period, in 1848, familiarly known to Gaven Duffy Thomas Davis, and John Mitchel, as one of the Nation staff. In 1848 he was arrested, along with the others employed on the paper when it was seized, on the eve of the Ballingarry emeute after the suspension of the habeas corpus act, but was detained in prison only a few days, there being no charge against him or his fellow printers, of complicity in the insurrection. When shortly afterwards, an entertainmen was given by his colleagues to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as a journeyman printer, it was not supposed that he would retain his physical and mental powers, and be able to earn his daily bread, as he did, for close upon twenty years more. He was regarded wit marked affection by his employers and daily associates, on account of his venerable age, intelligence, and amiability, and they buried him with every token

of respect. Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, not

long since wrote a letter, which was reproduced all over the country, in which he took strong ground in favor of the policy of restoration advocated by the President, and denounced Congress as an unconstitutional bedy, and pronounced its acts to be of at least questionable validity. At the recent elec-tion in Ohio, Mr. Ewing is said to have voted the radical ticket.

A constable in Ohio lately testified ip court as follows: "I know nothing of her but what I hear the neighbors say; and, in my opinion, what a woman says of another is not worthy of belief."

AND FOR SHIP SHOW PROMISE THE WORLD

GENERAL ITEMS.

An enraged parent had jerked his provoking son across his knee, and was operating on the exposed portion of the urchin's person, with great vehemence, when the young one dug into the parental legs with his venemous little teath

teeth. "Blazes! what are you biting me "Well, dad, you beginned this here

The Chicargo Lake Tunnell only lacks, it is said, about five hundred feet of completion. The workmen on either end report that they can distinctly hear every blow struck by each other.

Why is a lover eloping with his lady-love like a vessel sailing to a certain port in France?—Because he is bound to have her (Havre).

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS OLD-One of the oldest women in America is a Mrs. Porch, who lives in the mountains of East Tennessee and is aged one hunered and twenty-one years. She is blind, but being quite hearty, walks without assistance. Her memory is unimpaired, and she can recount many of the events of the Revolution with great accuracy.

It is said Doctors mitigate the pains of sickness; a good many of them mitigate the trouble of dying by making it the simplest thing in the world.

It makes people's mouths water to think of the revenue of some of the English eclesiastical functionaries. The net revenues of the Bishopric of London for the year 1865 were \$100,835; of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, \$54,350 in gold, and of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey,\$148,695 in gold.

A Milwaukie young lady has set her cap for a rather large "feller," but taile l to win him, when a confident tried to comfort her with the words, "Never mind Mollie, there is as good fish in the sea as ever was caught." "Mollie, knows that," replied her little brother "but she wants a whale."

A spruce young gent of Montpelier, Vt., fresh from his Latin studies, recently called upon some young ladies. and being asked by the servant for his name as he sat quietly in the parlor, re-plied "Amidcus" (a friend). Biddy was a little puzzled, but regaining her com-posure, in the blandest manner possible observed, "What kind of a cuss did you say, sir?" That cured him of Latin lingo.

"Which is the strongest day?" "Sunday!" "Why so!"

"Because all the rest are week days!" Very good, but if Sunday is the strongest, how comes it to be the only one that can be broken?

A gentleman was one day arranging music tor a lady to whom he was paying his attention. "Miss M." what time do you pre

"Oh," she replied, carclessly, "any time will do-but the quicker the better."

"The Dunmow Flitch is offered to happy couples this year, Charles, love,"

said Emma to her young husband.
"I don't care," said Charles, gravely.
"I could not in honor compete for it. You have never wished yourselves unmarried. And you could not say that, Charles?

said Emma, her large blue eyes preparing for a swim. "Certainly not. I have often wished

"Yes, Because then I could have married you again." [The rest would not interest a cold-

hearted public. |- [London Punch. The laws of China are severe against the exportation of coolies a such, and there is but a single Asiatic port at which vessels can openly load with human cattle for foreign markets. That port is Macao, which belongs to Portugal. The coolies are obtained at Shanghai and Canton, widely separated points half of each shipment, as nearly as possible, being taken from each port, for reason which will be seen presently. Coolies cannot be induced, as they could in former years, to voluntarily embark for foreign countries under contract for labor for a term of years, but must be obtained by fraud. The object is accomplished through Chinaman's besetting and unconquerable weakness-the love of gambling.

A WHITE MAN CONVICTED IN A FLORIDA COURT ON NEGRO TESTIMONY .- As a noted instance of the changed condition of affair in this section of country, we mention the fact that a full blooded white man was arraigned in the country Criminal Court lately, before his Honor Judge Doggett, on a charge of assault with intent to kill. He was tried by-a jury of white men and convicted by negro testimony, and the Judge sentenced him in accordance with their verdict to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, -Jacks (Fla.) Union

THE PUBLIC DEBT .- The statement of the public debt for the present month compared with that of the 1st ultimo, shows that during the month of October the debt has been reased to the amount of \$22,026,935 69

A POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE .- A monst locomotive has been added to the rolling stock of the Lehigh and Mahonoy Branch of Valley Railroad. It is called the "Consoli dation." It weighs 48 tons 6 cwt., 20-incl cylinder, with 24-inch stroke; has 8 driving wheels, 48 inches in diameter, with but a single truck; length of furnace 9 feet; and has 178 inch flues. A few days since the Consolidation was put to a test, drawing 107 empty coal cars up a grade of 96 feet to the mile.—

Another trial was made afterwards, when 75 empty cars were drawn up a 146 feet grade.
The Reading Railroad has a locomotive ten
tons heavier, but it cannot turn short curves
as the Consolidation can.

BELLADONNA AN ANDIDOTE FOR OPIUM A correspondent, a professional physician, in a letter to the Medical and Surgical Repor ter, details the circumstances of a case where the patient had taken three ounces of opium tincture, or laudanum, which had exerted its effects three and a half hours. Fluid extract of balladonna was then administered in doses of twen'y drops every ten minutes, arrested the progress of the opiate, and in about eight hours the patient was so far recovered as to sit up and converse. The writer says he is sure that belladonna saved this many life. of halladonna was then admini this man's life.

The control of the state of the

LIP WHEN THE VALUE HAS BUILDING HAVE CHIEF

THE POLLOWING short and simple story possesses a point of force which the contemplative mind will readily recognize. It is told of the celebrated St Fillipo Neri:

He was living at one of the Italian

universities, when a young man, whom he had known as a boy, ran up to him with a face full of delight, and told him what he had been long wishing above all things in the world was at length fulfilled, his parents having just given him leave to study the law; and that thereupon he had come to the law school in this university on account of its great fame, and meant to spare no pains or labor in getting through his studies as quickly and as well as possi-ble. In this way he ran on a long time, and when at last he came to a stop, the holy man, who had been listening to him with great patience and kind. ness, said :

"Well, and when you have got through your course of studies, what do you mean to do then?" Then I shall take my doctor's do

gree," answered the young man.
"And then?" asked St. Fillippo Neri, again. "And then," continued the youth "I shall have a number of difficult and knotty cases to manage, and shall catch people's notice by my eloquence,

my zeal, my learning, my acuteness, and gain a great reputation."

"And then?" repeated the holy "And then" replied the youth, " why then I shall be promoted to some high office or other; besides, I shall make

money and grow rich."
"And then?" repeated St. Fillippo "And then," pursued the young law-yer—"then I shall live comfortably

and honorably in wealth and diguity; and shall be able to look forward qui etly to a happy old age.' "And then?" asked the old man.

"And then," said the youth-"and then-and then-I shall die." "Here St. Fillippo again lifted up his voice and said, "And then?" whereupon the young man made no answer. but cast down his head and went away. This last "And then?" had pierced like a flash of lightning into his soul, and he could not get rid of it. Soon after he forsook the study of law, and gave himself up to the ministry, and spent the remainder of his days in godly words and works.

South Carolina. GOV. PERRY'S LETTER ON THE CONSTITUTION-AL AMENDMENT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5 .- Ex-Provisional-Governor Perry publishes a long letter addressed to Charles W. Woodward of Philadelphia, in reply to a letter from that gentleman, arging South Carolina to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. Governor Perry takes the ground that the Southern States may be ruined, but cannot be dishonored and disgraced by their own acts. He expresses the conviction that the Amendment can never gain the assent of three-fourths of the States. He reviews sections of the Amendment scriatim, and gives his views against each at some length. He closes his letter in these words : "Let me conclude by assuring you that as feeble as South Carolina may be and as powerless as you say she is to protect berselt, she is nevertheless able to maintain amid all her oppressions her honor unsuffied, and will never voluntarily accept her own

GOOD FOR MRS. . McCov.-We find the following rich and racy advertisement in a Cincinnati paper of yesterday, and reproduce it in the Courier without charge to the fair Georgeann. Corneal had better kept quiet :

NOTICE Mr. EDITOR: I observed in your issue of yesterday a card signed Corneal S. McCoy, warning all persons from trusting me on his account, as I had left his bed and board without just cause or provocation. I there-fore take this method of informing the public that he never had a bed; the board has always been furnished by myself, and as to anybody trusting me on his account, I know of none who would trust himself. His credit always has been below par, so much so that he could not get trusted for his own shirting and now wears some of my underclothing on his back, slightly altered. GEORGEANN McCOY.

THE VINTAGE OF 1866 .- According to THE VINTAGE OF 1866.—According to the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, a good authority, the vintage of the present year will probably be about 45,000,000 hectolitres, (the hectolitre is rather more than 22 gallons.) a third less than that of last year, and the quality will be "inferior to that of 1863, which was not a very good year." The reports, however, from the Medoc districts, that a few days from reaches here. state that a few days' fine weather have greatly improved the vineyards, and that the expectation now is that the quantity will be larger than at one time had been thought possible, and the quality "fair and marketa-ble." As to the stock of wines that will remain in hand for next year, it is estimated by authorities in these matters at 17,000,000

A VALUABLE RECIPE .- A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes that six years' experience has convinced him that a years experience has convinced him that a coat of gum copal varnish, applied to the soles of boots and shoes, and repeated as it dries, until the pores are filled and the sur-face shines like polished mahogany, will make the soles waterproof, and also cause them to last three times as long as ordinary

The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in Florida send a report similar to that forwar-ded by General Sheridan from Louisian, that "the homestead law is very obnoxious to many of the planters, and threats are made to intimidate segroes from making settle-ments under its provisions."

THE GINGHAM FACTORY .- Mr. Willard, the President of the Company, has just re-turned from the North, having made his or-ders for the machinery of the Factory. The shops of the North are overworked with heavy orders months in advance. The ma-chinery for the Raleigh Factory will be push-ed forward as rapidly as possible.—Sentiael.

Petersburg Market. PETERBURG, VA., Nov. 7, 1866.
Report of the Petersburg Markets based upon actual transactions, Nov. 5, 1866: Gold and Silver.-Gold-Buying 148; sell

Silver-Buying 136 to 138: selling 140 to

Tobacco.-Market active for good new old steady.

Cotton.—Market active to-day. Ordinary 34 to 35c.; good 351 to 36c.; prime 361 to 37 cents.

Corn.-New \$1; old \$1 25. Wheat .-- In demand ; red \$2 80 to \$3 25 ; white \$3 25 to \$4 25. Bacon.—In demand at 22 to 23c. Lard.—Dull at 20 to 28c.

Groceries-Active.-Index.