MY DREAM.

A slender form, a girlish face,
Blue eyes, and golden hair;
Sweet lips, dear lips! and sunny smiles,
A vision angel fair!
Oh, gentle eyes! oh, cruel eyes!
Why will you haunt me so?
Filled with the old sweet tenderness,
The love of long ago.

A merry laugh, a pleasant voice,
Sweet chimes, likes silver bells;
Old music unforgotten still,
Around me rings and swells.
Oh, wooing voice! oh, cruel voice!
Why will you haunt me so?
Speaking the old sweet tenderness,
The love of long ago.

An angel form, a blessed face,
A picture fading never!
The anguish of a vanished hope,
That clings to me forever.
Oh, blessed dream! oh, cruel dream!
Why will you haunt me so?
Sad with the old sweet tenderness,
The love of long ago.

FEMALE POLITICIANS.

Some of the Ladies Who Figure in Washington Society and National Politics.

Washington Post.

There are several reasons why Washington society is especially interested in the election even to a greater degree than in society elsewhere. One of these is the fact that what is known as "society" here is made up very largely of wives and daughters and other relatives of professional politicians. They are accustomed to hearing the subject discussed in a business way, and come to look upon the success of party as interwoven with the success of their respective relations who are associated with party. More than that, many of these wives and daughters are very acute politicians themselves. The exigencies of some political contest in which their male relative was vitally interested has sometimes led them to take an active part in political life, and, like the lion, which never forgot the smell of blood, or the war-horse who is always excited by the smell of powder and the sound of battle, they are thoroughly interested when any political contest comes on. And there are some excellent politicians among the ladies. Every one knows the traditional effectiveness of women in political intrigue, and, whether this be well founded or not, it is at least a fact that some of the shrewdest politicians of Washington are of the gentler sex. That Gen. Logan owes much of his success to his wife is a fact so well recognized as to need scarcely be mentioned. "She is the better politician of the two," said a gentleman who knows them well and has known them for a quarter of a century. "She is a hard worker, a careful reader, a methodical and close student of the subject, and is blessed with a good memory both for facts and faces, and with her large acquaintance in social and political circles, and her very effective ways, she is a power. I tell you, Logan never would have been where he is now but for his wife. The help that she has been to him in his senatorial fights has been something wonderful, and can only be appreciated by those who have witnessed them."

Mrs. Logan is by no means the only woman here who may be counted an expert politician. Mrs. Gen. Williams, the wife of Senator Williams, is another who stands fairly abreast of her husband as a political expert. In fact, the bluff war ways of old "Cerro Gordo," the hero of two wars, are not of the sort calculated to find favor with all sorts of people, and the aid that his wife has been to him in his numerous political contests has been something remarkable. That was a memorable contest at Frankfort, when old Cerro Gordo and his wife and daughter entered battle against Governor McCreary and one of the ablest and most prominent judges of the western portion of the state, with a number of smaller fry also against him. The odds were against the general, and the press everywhere was predicting his defeat, but they did not know the host they had in his wife and her daughter. The general's rooms at the Capitol hotel were constantly open and Mrs. Williams never flagged in her work in his behalf. Day and evening she was busy, her keen woman's wit and calm self-possesion never deserting her in the hottest of the fight and when old Cerro stood victorious at the end of a long struggle, she was honored by friend and adversary as a prominent factor in the fight which made him successful.

Another woman who is an acute observer of politics and a great aid to her husband in his work here and elsewhere is Mrs. Hawley, the wife of the senator from Connecticut. She has, for almost a quarter of a century, been active in the affairs of the nation. From the day she came from her New England home to go upon the battle-field as nurse and do whatever her hand found to do in behalf of the soldiers in the late war she has felt a personal interest in politics. To her husband she is an invaluable aid in the political work and in his labors here in congress. Although she has been an invalid for more than half the time of his congressional service, she has assisted him greatly in his work here, attending to pension and other cases of this sort for his constituents, and keeping all the time her finger on the political pulse, not alone in his state, but in the whole country as well.

Mrs. Vance, the wife of Senator Vance, is well posted on political affairs, and is taking a deep interest in her husband's fight for re-election.

One of the hardest of political workers is Mrs. Budd, the wife of the member of this name from California. Her husband's district is a very large one; yet she traveled all over it with him on a "buckboard," talking to the woman at their homes or at the political gatherings where her husband made speeches, passing judgments on the babies and the preserves, while Mr. Budd literally painted the district red with a marking brush and paint-pot which he carried, placarding every rock and big tree along the roadside, "Vote for Budd." Nobody expected him to be successful, except his wife, for he had a large majority to overcome; but together they were successful. "My wife helped me nobly," he said in talking over his wonderful success. "She traveled all over the district with me, and it was so large a one that it took many weeks to cover it, and her quiet talk among the women and the men, too, did very much in helping me in the tremendous fight I had, and when we came to a big rock or tree—and there are plenty of both there—I would paint on it in large letters, 'Vote for Budd.' When we would find a little knot of miners we would stop and chat with them, my wife among the women and babies and I talking among the men. The result was that we were successful, and the worst surprised man on the day after election was the republican candidate on the other side, who had no sort of doubt of his election."

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Description of the Residence of the President of the United States at Washington.

Detroit Free Press.

The hard work done in the white house is performed in the second story, in which, as before stated, are situated the executive offices, the president's reception-room for people who call on business and the cabinet room. Of the private rooms nothing need be said beyond the rumor that before his term shall be completed President Arthur will take a young wife to the white house. The tidbit of gossip in Washington is the engagement of its distinguished chief citizen to Miss Tillie Frelinghuysen.

Custom has established the holding of two cabinet meetings a week, on Tuesday and Friday noon. At these gatherings the president presides. At his right hand sits the secretary of state, at his left the secretary of the treasury. Affairs of state are discussed with the gravity due to their importanee. The meetings, which usually last two hours, are held in a room of considerable size, at a long table supplied with the necessary books and papers. Young blood has recently been infused into the cabinet by the appointment of Frank Hatton as postmaster-general. Being still on the sunny side of 40, he is expected to flavor alleged normally dry proceedings with appetizing wit and pleasantry.

The president of the United States must be a hard-working man. His business day begins at 10 in the morning, when he takes his seat at the desk of what is known as the president's reception room. His desk—that one now in use—was made of timber from the British ship Resolute, which in 1852 was sent by the government of the United Kingdom to search for Sir John Franklin in Arctic waters. The vessel was abandoned on the ice by her commander, but restored by an American whaler. Out of her sturdy British oak material was found for the desk now used by President Arthur and which has been in the white house only since 1881. The executive is assisted by a private secretary and assistant private secretary, two clerks and a stenographer. Besides there is a long list of government employes at the white house and six other clerks. The president first dictates replies to such letters as need personal answers and which can be dispatched without further deliberation. He is then open to the advances of visitors. As his patronage is said to control the incumbency of approaching 100,000 officers, callers are numerous and persistent from this cause alone. not to speak of other reasons why an interview with the president is sought. Questions of state demand his attention daily, and his duty comprises the superintendence of the departments. Of course he is relieved from as much detail as possible. Letters are carefully distributed by his private secretary according to their nature and the degree of their importance, and only a small proportion of the white house mail is seen by the august head of the nation. Of the hundreds of newspapers daily received, moreover, selections of value to him officially, are made and placed in a scrap-book, ready for his perusal. The scene of the president's labors, as those comprise direct personal relations with the people and their representatives in congress, is a large oval room, handsomely furnished. Its windows are hung with silk curtains. The furniture is massive, of mahogony upholstered in leather. Thousands of books are ranged around the walls in seemly rows. Ornaments in bronze and many beautiful objects of art have resting places in spaces between the book shelves and elsewhere, and from the walls of the room look down the pictured semblences of the immortal Washington and the first four presidents after him.

The social obligations of the president are largely a heritage from the earliest days of the republic. On New Year's Day falls a reception which ushers in a season lasting until spring, and in which fetes and grand dinners are, at fewest, of weekly occurrence. The members of the cabinet, justices of the supreme court, senators and representatives, and leading officers of the United States are the first to pay their respects to the head of the administration. They are succeeded by the diplomatic corps, who appear in court costumes, and the officers of the United States army and navy, dressed in full uniform. The public succeed these splendid persons. Necessarily something is left to the convenience of the president as to the number of receptions he shall hold. The usual plan, besides those imposed on him by long usage, is to give public receptions at intervals during the season. These are characterized by great splendor, and, perhaps, increasing formality. The ladies of the first house in the land naturally have something to say about when and how often receptions shall take place, and arrange for one of their own at periodical intervals, as a matter of course.

Abigail Adams, who entered the white house in the year 1800, is the first in the long procession of women whose beauty and accomplishments have been its greatest attraction. The list begins with the cultured lady who found the east room of appropriate size to expedite the operations of the laundry. She was a dignified person, and occasionally reminded her husband that his position did not properly admit of too great familiarity with the people. Her receptions were splendid and stately. The demoorrtic Jefferson was a widower during the incumbency of the highest office in the nation. His daughters and Mrs. Madison, wife of the secretary of state, administered the social affairs of the white house during his administration. The queenly Mrs. Madison led Washington society while her husband was president, eclipsing all rivalry by her noble appearanee in toilets of superlative splendor. She was the ready-witted lady who saved the nation's portrait of immortal founder from the possibility of injury by the British troops. With the reopening of the executive mansion in 1818 Mrs. Monroe began a series of entertainments which were characterized by a stately and formal elegance perhaps equal to that of foreign courts. The accomplished wife of John Quincy Adams encouraged the visits of men of culture, and during her reign as the mistress of the white house showed wonderful tact in securing the appropriation of her husband's administration by the wise and learned. Sturdy Andrew Jackson had buried his wife shortly before his inauguration. She was interred in the dress made for that occasion. His niece, Mrs. Emily Donalson, took charge of the household, but did not succeed in checking effectually the uproarious jollifications with which the president was wont to recreate himself. The story of Jackson's cheese is one well worthy of re-relation. At his farewell reception he gave every guest a "chunk" from a monster cheese given him by admirers from New York State. Each piece weighed about three pounds and was served by two laborious men armed with hugh knives extemporized for the occasion from hand-saws. The daughter-in-law of Martin Van Buren, Angelica Singleton Van Buren, administered hospitalities with a sweetness and grace never surpassed. John Tyler both lost and gained a wife while president. His wives were fitting companions of this accomplished and scholarly president: The period between the death of his first wife and the advent of another, not as a matter of course, eminent for its gayety, was distinguished at intervals by receptions of unusual elegance. Of Mrs. Polk no better indication of her popularity as a hostess can be given than the compliment paid her by one of her guests: "Madam," said he, "there is a woe pronounced against you in the Bible, for it is written there, 'Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you.'" Margaret Taylor, wife of the redoubtable Zachary, disliked social ostentation, and left entertainments to the direction of her daughter, Betty Taylor Bliss, whose graces made her exceptionally popular. Etiquette and the respect due to a worthy, intellectual lady, preclude the use of a stronger expression in characterizing Mrs. Fillmore, than that she approximated to a blue-stocking in her tastes, and loved retirement and the absence of domestic cares on a grand scale. During the Fillmore administration, notwithstanding this, splendid entertainments, and many of them, were given at the white house. Mrs. Pierce was an invalid, but she did her best to make the presidential receptions pleasant. Her cares were too heavy for the strength of this cultured, gracious lady. The bachelor president, James Buchanan, was more fortunate than a bachelor deserves, in the assistance given him at the white house, by Miss Harriet Lane, his neice. Never were receptions more splendid and enjoyable than when people danced on the edge of the volcano, as the writer expresses it. The wife of Abraham Lincoln entertained under the utmost disadvantages, but acquitted herself with courage and success. A homelike quality characterized the receptions given during the war, contrasting with the splendor of the Buchanan period. Andrew Johnson's wife was an invalid, and her daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, discharged the duties usually undertaken by the president's "companion" during his term of office, and introduced the novelty of children's parties. Mrs. Grant's reign of eight years was a social success of the greatest magnitude, compared with which that of Mrs. Hayes was perhaps somewhat tame. Grandma Garfield always appeared at the receptions given by her distinguished son, and his cultivated wife was seen to advantage on these occasions. Neither history nor tradition affords material for the belief that the social successes of Mrs. McElroy, sister of President Arthur, have ever been surpassed.

ELECTION ODDITIES.

How Many Curious Wagers Were Made and Settled.

A Bridgeport, Conn., man agreed to eat two crows if Blaine was not elected.

A good republican in Dover, N. H., had to walk in a democratic parade to pay his bet.

A Middlesex county, Conn., farmer mortgaged his farm to bet on Blaine.

Donald Dingwall wheeled Alfred A. Murphy around a square in New Haven because Cleveland was elected.

Two Danbury idiots agreed that the loser should shave off one-half of his mustache and wear it in that fashion for three months.

W. C. Brace, Cleveland, Ohio, oyster dealer, wagered his place of business, his home and every dollar he possessed, but his wife served an attachment on the stakeholder.

A rash better in New York agreed, if he lost, to read the entire fourth page of the New York Tribune in public every day for six months.

P. T. Barnum agreed, if Cleveland was elected, to sell all his valuable property, including 200 houses in Bridgeport, Conn., for one-fourth less than actual value. N. B.—He won't do it, all the same.

If Blaine had won, a Wheeling, West Virginia, saleswoman was to give a Cleveland drummer forty-eight kisses in four monthly installments. As it is the young lady will wear a sealskin sacque, which the drummer will settle for.

One or the other of two Bridgeport men will shave off his hair, whiskers and eyebrows to settle an idiotic bet.

A New York supporter of Blaine agreed to wear a Plumed Knight uniform conspicuously for thirty days if James was defeated.

One fleshy woman in West Romeny, N. H., wheeled another twenty-five rods because Cleveland was elected. A procession of 100 torchbearers accompanied them.

Two workmen in the Westchester factory, New Haven, would not bet money, but the loser should go on his hands and knees to and from work for two weeks.

Alf Burnet, a Charleston, S. C., detective, bet that Blaine would have a larger electoral majority than Garfield had. If he had won D. B. Goshorn agreed to ride a blind mule through Charleston's streets. Burnet, losing of course, will have to swim the Kanawha river from bank to bank for four hours.

William Ellis, of Wheeling, W. Va., will count every tie on the Baltimore & Ohio track between Wheeling and Washington because Cleveland is elected. Chris Miller agreed if Blaine was elected to wheel a hand cart over the National pike from Wheeling to Washington.

A Pen Portrait of Cleveland.

Edmund Hudson, in Washington Capital.

I stopped in Albany a few hours in order that I might pay my respects to the president, elect and see for myself what manner of man this memorable campaign of 1884 has crowned with the greatest of earthly honors. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon I found the governor sitting in the vast and splendid executive chamber in the new capitol building. How many kings or emperors ever received subjects, I wonder, in such a noble apartment as this in which the chief ruler of the empire states meets his fellow citizens? The white house will seem to him very poor and cheap in comparison when he comes to occupy it. Perhaps the contrast will be great enough to make him an earnest advocate of a new executive mansion, or a rebuilt one at any rate. That would be something to be thankful for if it should happen.

The governor sits in a cain seated swivel chair before one of a number of large red topped desks—the others belonging to his secretaries. Troops of visitors are constantly passing through the chamber; and those who care to do so walk up to him and pay their respects. He asks no one to sit, but when there are ladies in the party he rises and shakes hands and exchanges a few pleasant words with them. The governor's greeting is a pleasant one, but very simple and with no excuse of cordiality of voice or manner. His voice one notices instantly, has none of the suave or fascinating quality of Mr. Blaine's. It is not a voice that has been used to magnetize or attract men or women. It is not the voice of a man who asks favors of others, nor is it the voice of an orator. But there is criticism and emphasis in it, and, while not a soft voice, it is not hard nor rough.

The first impression one gets of Governor Cleveland is that he is a young man. There is a bald place one sees afterward that goes well down on the back of the head, but the face is the face of a man in the freshness of health; a man full of life who has never greatly abused himself nor overdrawn upon his vitality. Tall and stout he is, it must be confessed, but not an obese man, and while one would not expect him to prefer an active life, his power for work must be enormous. He looks like a man who could work for twenty-four hours without rest and then begin a new day's work, if need be, with more vigor than the average man possesses after a good night's sleep.

In conversation the governor speaks with a good deal of animation, and the strongest impression one gets from him is of great firmness and force in adhering to a course once it is adopted. One would say, "Here is a man, surely, who cannot be driven, but who would do the driving himself whenever it be necessary." One might ask a good deal of such a man, but to demand, I should think, would be a losing business.

Daniel Webster's Second Wife.

Philadelphia Times.

She always spoke of her stepchildren with affection, but seldom or never alluded to their after career. They appear to be always children in her recollection. In forgetting the lapse of years she frequently made strange confusion in mixing up the present and past generations in families. Mrs. Webster had a delicate tact and refinement in always avoiding all disagreeable subjects, and never by any chance saying anything derogatory to another person. Her worst condemnation of anyone was: "They are not the kind of people for me, but they are very good in many ways." She always abhorred scandal, and never listened to it under any circumstances. There was an anecdote told of her during her life in Washington, which is very characteristic. There was a great deal of talk about Mr. Webster being attentive to the wife of a well known senator. It could not fail to have reached the ears of Mrs. Webster, but she took not the slightest notice, and treated the lady in question with the most marked politeness and attention, sending her flowers, taking her to drive—in fact, disarming all scandal by utterly ignoring it. She was in every way fitted for the position of wife of the secretary of the state, and was ever the hospitable, dignified and graceful hostess, extending the same courtesy to all whether they occupied prominent positions or were poor and unknown. She often said: "The wife of a public man like Mr. Webster has to meet all sorts of people and to be agreeable to all. I have seen men come to our receptions in all sorts of dress, sometimes with their hats on. This never annoyed me, although it used to vex my husband occasionally."

Where Women Start the Fires.

Popular Science Monthly.

Among the tribes of Africa the care of the fire is entrusted to the oldest unmarried daughter of the chief, or, if he has no such daughter, to the maiden nearest related to him. If by an accident or misfortune, it is extinguished, it must not be relit from another fire, but must be made anew from the beginning. For this purpose, two straight sticks of any readily burning wood are taken. A hollow is made in one of the sticks, in which the sharpened end of the other one may be twirled, and some punk or half rotten wood is put in a groove cut to hold it, to serve as tinder. This stick is held to the ground by the knees, while the other one is turned rapidly back and forth between the open hands. When a spark appears, it is directed upon the tinder, which is then rapidly blown into a flame. Thus, it is not the rubbed stick, but the tinder, that gives the flame. The natives dislike this work very much, and when on a journey, if they had no other fire apparatus they take an ignited stick with them, the fire of which they skillfully keep glowing for a long time.

THE COUNTRY'S CASH.

As Set Forth in the Annual Report of Treasurer Wyman.

The annual report of Treasurer Wyman of the United States shows the net revenues of the government was less than in 1883 by $49,767,712. The decrease in receipts from customs was $19,639,007, in receipts from internal revenue $23,134,296, and in receipts from miscellaneous sources $8,849,248; from the aggregate of these items should be deducted an increase of $1,854,840, in receipts from the sales of public lands, leaving the net reduction as stated above. The net expenditures aggregated $244,126,244, a decrease from the amount in 1883 of $21,281,893. The surplus applicable to the reduction of the public debt amounted to $104,393,625, a decrease of $28,485,818 from that of the previous year. Items of expenditures showing decrease are as follows: On account of war department $9,481,779, interior department $11,469,936, interest on public debt $4,581,752. There was an increase of $2,242,411 in expenditures on account of civil and miscellaneous, and $2,009,164 in expenditures on account of the navy department. Disbursing officers of the United States had to their credits on the books of the treasury at the close of the year $32,463,980. The statement of assets and liabilities for September 30, 1884, shows the general balance was reduced from $163,232,463, in 1883 to $149,525,062, in 1884, a reduction of $13,707,400. The aggregate amount of gold and silver coin and bullion held by the treasury increased from $332,510,809 in 1883, to $395,216,297 in 1884, an increase of $42,705,487. The gross assets increased from $456,119,817 in 1883 to $519,690,240, an increase of $63,570,431, from November 1, 1883, to November 1, 1884. The reserve decreased $12,752,255, or from $162,822,545 to $148,070,290. There was nominally outstanding at the close of the fiscal year silver certificates amounting to $120,891,691, an increase of $32,274,860 during the year. The amount held by the treasury is increased from $15,996,145 to $23,384 680, thus leaving actually outstanding $97,907,011, an actual increase of $24,886,325. The amount of standard silver dollars coined to September 30, 1884, was $182,380,829, of which the treasury held $142,349,409. Of this amount $97,094,861 was for the redemption of silver certificates outstanding. The amount in circulation was $39,801,953, or about 21.8 per cent. of the total coinage. As usual, the amount outstanding reached the highest point in December, when it exceeded $41,000,000, an aggregate never before reached. The decrease to June was not as great as in previous years, probably owing to the scarcity of one and two dollar notes, and on September 30, the amount was $680,717 greater than at the same date in 1883. During the fiscal year $126,152,572 in national bank notes were presented for redemption, being 22-83 per cent. more than in the preceding year. This increase reflects the condition of the mercantile and monetary affairs of the country, as shown by the reports of an increasing number of business failures and a decreasing amount of clearing house transactions.

THE DEADLY SCOURGE.

No Attempt to Keep a Record of Death.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal sends the following concerning the disease prevalent in eastern Kentucky: In Harlan county the disease appeared to be the worst. It is the most fatal and the most prevalent about the head waters of the Poor fork and Clover creek, about twenty miles from Mt. Pleasant, where the people are dying rapidly. In one neighborhood twelve died in a single day last week and there were scarcely enough well persons to make them coffins. Along the banks of Brown's creek the disease rages with frightful fatality. No effort is being made to keep a record of the deaths. In Harlan county the disease is spreading rapidly. No remedy is found to cure those afflicted. Those that recover are helpless for weeks. In Letcher and Perry counties and the northeast portion of Belle the plague has broken out. The deaths reach hundreds, but the number attacked cannot be ascertained. At Mount Pleasant the disease does not prevail. At the session of the circuit court the commonwealth cases had to be continued on account of the sickness of many witnesses and defendants. No one seems to know the exact nature of the disease. Most call it "flux." It is probably an aggravated form of that disease. It begins with severe pains in the stomach, followed by debilitating diarrhœa and swelling throat, which continues three or four days. If the patient does not die in that time he usually recovers. All agree the cause to be use of improper water. No pure water is obtainable in the afflicted regions. In Virginia few localities in the southwestern part are afflicted, but in West Virginia, Buchanan, Wise, Russell and Scott counties are in an appalling condition.

A TRAGIC SCENE.

Which Temporarily Suspends a High Life Wedding.

A dramatic scene occurred in St. Louis the other day at St. Nicholas' church. Father Schaeffer was about joining in wedlock a well known young man to an equally well-known young woman when the ceremony was interrupted by a handsome young girl, who fell at the feet of the priest and begged him not to marry the pair. Her appearance was more like a maniac than sane person. She said the bridegroom had betrayed her and promised to marry her, and had even promised so late as only a few days ago. The bridegroom turned pale, his knees shook, and when questioned he acknowledged the truth of the girl's statement. Thebride fainted and the priest looked aghast. When the bride recovered she clasped her lover and kissed him repeatedly, saying, "I will have him; I will have him; I'll live with him anyhow!" The ceremony was declared off and the priest consulted his superiors. Subsequently the marriage was effected as first attempted, and the other young woman is under restraint, having threatened murder.

A Journalist Shot.

M. H. DeYoung, proprietor of the Chronicle at San Francisco, was shot on the 19th by Adolph Spreckles, son of Claus Spreckles, the Hawaiian sugar king. The shooting took place in the business office of the Chronicle. Spreckles fired twice. The first shot took effect in the left arm, a little above the elbow, and the second in the left shoulder. The shooting was the outcome of an article published in the Chronicle respecting the affairs of the Hawaiian Commercial Sugar company. Spreckles was arrested and taken to the station house. DeYoung is not fatally hurt.

The *St. Louis Magazine* for December is a capital number. It has well-told and captivating stories by Wm. H. Bushnell, Belle Campbell and Enrique Parmer; an illustrated article on "Henry Ward Beecher's Country Home" by Rev. Lyman Abbot; sketches, with portraits of Mark Twain and Bret Harte; poems far above the average, by Mrs. E. V. Wilson, Lizette W. Reese, H. S. Keller, Minnie C. Ballard and W. H. Hudson; and, a paper on the "Resources of the West" by Mattie E. Sperbeck."

A volume has lately been published on "What to wear." Now what we want is a sequel, entitled "How to procure it."—*Boston Post.*

The Old Independence Bell.

The mayor of Philadelphia has received a communication from Mayor Guillotte, of New Orleans, enclosing an ordinance of the New Orleans city council, requesting that the old independence bell be sent to the New Orleans exposition. Among other things, the letter says: "I am sure that its care and safety will be the anxious thought of all our citizens, who notwithstanding all reports as to their seditious feelings against the unity of our government are, without fear of contradiction, as affectionate to the traditions of our country, the real republic of the world, and are as true believers in its laws and constitution, in fact as patriotic Americans as their more favored brothers of the north. Your consent to the temporary absence of this reminder of our forefathers valor, to be used in heralding the greatest occasion of our city, will tend greatly to heal the unfortunate estrangement that has existed between our people during the past twenty years."