The Cedar Valley Times.

VOLUME 13, NO. 14. — CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1863. — WHOLE NO. 636.

The Cedar Valley Times

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

Office, in Bates' Building, Commercial Street

C. M. HOLLIS, Editor & Proprietor.

Terms: $1.50 per Annum; $1,00 for Six Months, in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, one insertion	$ 1 00
" " three months	4 00
" " six months	6 00
" " one year	8 00
One eighth column, three months	6 00
" " " six months	10 00
" " " one year	15 00
One fourth column, three months	10 00
" " " six months	15 00
" " " one year	25 00
Half column, six months	30 00
" " one year	45 00
One column six months	50 00
" " one year	80 00
Business Cards, five lines or less, one year	5 00

Special editorial notices, per line, 10 cents.

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Contracts for advertising will not be discontinued unless an order to that effect is left at the office, and when discontinued in less than the time contracted transient rates will be charged.

Job Printing in all its branches done with neatness and despatch.

C. M. HOLLIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office in the Counting Room of the Cedar Valley Times, Commercial street, opposite Green's Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 11,35

I. N. WHITTAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND Solicitor in Chancery, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Particular attention paid to collections. 11,8tf

A. S. BELT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa. Office on Iowa Avenue. Will practice in the several Courts of the State, and give special attention to Collections. 11,51tf

HOWRY FARNUM,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office on Washington St., next door to the Post Office. Will attend punctually to all business pertaining to his office. Special attention paid to collecting. 12,16tf

DR. C. C. WAGGONER,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Cedar Rapids and vicinity. Office on Iowa Avenue. 11,31tf

DR. J. P. COULTER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, would respectfully announce that he has resumed the practice of medicine in this city. Office in New Block, on Commercial Street, over Lobenstein's Clothing Store. 12,30tf

DR. E. M. SMITH,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Disease of the Eye made a specialty. Office in McElheney's Drug Store, Marion, Linn Co., Iowa. 12,28y1

CULVER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
212 South Water St., CHICAGO.

REFERENCES—S. Sturges & Son, Hiram Wheeler, and Munger & Armour, Chicago; S. Fox, Cedar Falls; F. Morehouse, Janesville, and Fisher & Son, Anamosa.
H. F. CULVER. 12,25tf C. S. CULVER.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
R. I. JACKSON, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE is newly finished and furnished, and offers good accommodations to travelers.
The Western Stage Company's Office at this House.
Stages leave daily for Iowa City, Springville, Vinton and Waterloo.
Free Omnibus to and from the cars. 12,43tf

W. W. ROGERS, JR. — P. R. WEARE.
H. W. ROGERS, JR. & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 1, HILLIARD'S BLOCK
Corner of Clark and South Water Streets,
CHICAGO.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Grain, Live Stock and Country Produce generally.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. Carpenter, Stibbs & Co.,...Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
" W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., Bankers,...Chicago, Ill.
G. M. Woodbury, Esq.,...Marshalltown, Iowa.
12,26y1

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
In the Store occupied by
G. F. Benett, in Eastlake Block,
Commercial Street,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. All repairing warranted. 11,17y1

FRESH MEAT MARKET.

MR. ALBERT MALLOW, at his shop on Eagle St., will sell all kinds of meat, at from three to six cents a pound, from and after this date. Fresh Pork Sausage for eight cents a pound,—and Bologna for ten cents a pound. He will also pay the highest market price for good beef cattle.
June 15th, 1863. 12,28y1

SANFORD & MALLORY'S
Flax and Hemp Machines.

THESE CELEBRATED MACHINES are on exhibition, and in operation in a building adjoining the Chicago Sugar Refinery. For circulars telling all about them, price, &c., address Nelson Sellman, General Agent Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 5823. 12,31y1

FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Incorporated under the laws of Iowa.]

OFFICE, No. 2, Bever's Block, 2d floor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. This Company is purely a Farmers' Company—Insures Farm property, detached dwellings and their contents only. Insures against all Damages by Lightning whether the property is burned or not.

OFFICERS.
S. C. Bever, *Pres't.* Lawson Daniels, *Vice Pres't.*
R. Babcock, *Secretary.* A. C. Matteson, *Genl Agent.*
12,51

S. C. BEVER & SON,
BANKERS,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA,

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.
Prompt attention given to Collections.
Deposits Received. Taxes Paid.
Revenue Stamps for Sale.

Have a large amount of unimproved land in Linn and Benton Counties for sale. 12,46tf

S. A. SHATTUCK. — WILLIAM DON.
SHATTUCK & DON,
BOOK-BINDERS,
Paper Rulers, and
BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Magazines, Music, &c., Bound in any Style.
Cash paid for Cotton Rags. 11,36tf

CASH PAID for Hides, at R. P. KINGMAN'S

J. S. COOK,

Has removed to his New Store on Commercial St., nearly opposite Greene's Hotel,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES!

Among his large and varied Stock will be found a good variety of the different brands of

Sugar, Coffee, Tea

GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

CRACKERS CHEESE, RICE,

Codfish, Whitefish, Sardines,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, VINEGAR,

SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO,

CIGARS,

SALT, SPICES, CONFECTIONARY, &C.

Star & Tallow Candles,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

All of which are sold at the

Very Lowest Prices!

And the people are invited to call and satisfy themselves of the truth of this statement.

ALL PERSONS WHO WISH TO BUY

GOOD & CHEAP GROCERIES

Should call at the Store of

J. S. COOK;

FOR HE HAS

Better goods at lower prices

Than any other Store in Cedar Rapids.

S. D. CARPENTER. — H. H. STIBBS. — R. R. STIBBS.
EXCHANGE AND DEPOSIT
BANK
OF
CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO WEARE, CARPENTER & CO.,)
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Bills of Exchange

On all the principal cities of the

United States and Europe!

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

SHORT-TIME BILLS - - DISCOUNTED.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO

COLLECTIONS,

And returns made at day of payment, in exchange at current rates.

Will Pay Taxes in any County in the West!

PROMPT ANSWERS MADE TO ALL LETTERS OF INQUIRY.

All orders connected with a

General Banking & Agency Business,

will be attended to with promptness and accuracy.

REFERENCES:
Read, Drexel & Co.,...New York
J. S. Humphreys, jr., Editor Bankers' *Magazine*,...New York
Hoffman & Gelpake,...Chicago
Gilman, Dunlap & Co.,...Cincinnati
Sturges, Stibbs & Co.,...Wooster, Ohio
Crozier & Co.,...Philadelphia
State Savings Association,...St. Louis
Kramer & Rahm,...Pittsburgh, Pa
Clark, Cheeney & Co.,...Boston
Hon. Portius Baxter,...Lion, Vt
J. G. Graves, M. D.,...Nashua, N. H
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Oct. 10, 1860. 8,15tf

THE SUCCESS.

WASHING MACHINE

Patented Jan. 7th, 1862.

IN introducing this Celebrated Washing Machine to the public, our own experience warns us not to expect entire confidence in our assertions, owing to the frequent impositions of worthless machines upon the public. All we ask is judgment based upon an examination and trial of the machine.

This machine is meeting with favor unparalleled in the history of Washing Machines and is destined to come into general use. It is very simple and easily managed; a child twelve years old can operate it. It keeps the clothes constantly turning, thus rubbing every part alike. It does the work all at one operation; there is no rubbing out dirty spots, on the washboard and it will wash anything from a lace collar to a rug, carpet. It does not rub off buttons or hooks and eyes; it requires from two to three pails of water; its capacity is from four to six shirts; the saving of soap one-half, and of time about nine-tenths above hand washing.

We could produce a large number of testimonials of those who have tried this machine, but do not think it necessary as the machine will speak for itself. So far we have not been able to supply the demand but will endeavor to do so in the future.

County, Township, & Individual Rights for Sale upon very low terms.

To Mechanics and others wishing remunerative employment this machine offers superior inducements. Call at the

Cor. Adams St. & Iowa Avenue,

11,33M **SEYMOUR & CO.**

POST OFFICE
BOOK,
SITATONERY & NEWS DEPOT.

J. G. Davenport, Agent.

Notwithstanding the immense trade of this popular establishment during the past year, the subscriber would say that he has still

One quire of Paper, comprising several kinds,
One package of Envelopes,
One Spelling Book,
One Copy Book,
One Reader,
One Fish Line,
One Rubber Ball,
One Paper—not the Chicago Times,
One Magazine,
One Sewing Machine, Grover & Baker
One Melodeon—to arrive,
One Music—Old Hundred,
One Photograph Album, *no Card de Visite,*
One Blank Book—½ bound, cheap,
One Slate Pencil,
One Slate—cracked,
One Pen and two Holders,
One Inkstand—no bottom,

Besides a number of other articles, which will be sold as cheap as can be afforded, *and not have them all sold at one time*, as we are anxious to continue in the trade some time, if not longer.

You that don't want goods, come; and you that do—well, you may come too.

POST OFFICE

Book, Stationery and News Depot,

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA,

J. G. DAVENPORT, Agent.
13,6tf

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

The undersigned respectfully solicits the attention of the Musical public to the following catalogue of Musical merchandise.

JAMES W. VOSE'S PIANO FORTES.

A seven octave Piano Forte, 4 round, in rosewood case, highly finished, fully warranted for five years, $300.

These instruments were on exhibition at the late State Fair held at Dubuque and elicited much admiration.

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ.

The Cabinet Organ is so much superior to both Harmonium and Melodeon that it is fast superceding them, both for parlor and church uses. Among its peculiarities are the "Octomatic swell" and "knee stop," both patented improvements, and used only in this instrument; the use of which enables the performer to obtain *greater power* and more delicacy of tone than has heretofore attempted in any instrument.

PRICE.

4 octave	single Reed, in walnut case oil finish,	$ 70
4 "	" in elegant rosewood,	85
4 "	double Reed, in walnut case oil finish,	95
4 "	" in elegant rosewood,	115
5 "	single Reed, in walnut case,	85
5 "	" in elegant rosewood,	115
5 "	double Reed, in walnut case oil finish,	120
5 "	" in elegant rosewood,	150

MELODEONS

With Treble Forte, combination Valves, Swell Pedal, &c.

4 octave	port. single Reed, in elegant rosewood case	$60
4½ "	" " "	70
5 "	" " "	85
5 "	" in walnut case oil finish,	70
5 "	Piano style " in elegant rosewood,	115
5 "	" double Reed, in elegant rosewood,	170

The above instruments received the first premium at the late Sate Fair at Dubuque, and wherever they have been brought into competition with other instruments, and are fully warranted for five years.

Celebrated Guitars made by Wm. Hall & Son.

No. 0, maple, without case, (as fine in tone as the most expensive rosewood) patent head, rosewood fingerboard,	$15 00
No. 1, rosewood, with case,	22.50
No. 2, " " little better finish,	27.50
No. 3, " " extra finish,	32.00

CORNETS AND SAXHORNS.

Bell up or over shoulder, Allen or Graves' pattern.

	Brass.	German Silver.
Eb Soprano,	$30	$40
Bb "	32	45
Eb Alto	43	55
Bb Baritone,	48	60
Bb Bass,	58	75
Eb Contra Bass,	80	100

THE BUGLE CALL,

A collection of fresh, stirring, patriotic glees, by Geo. T. Root. 25,000 have been sold in four months, and the demand is increasing. Price 30 cents single, $2.25 per dozen.

THE SILVER LUTE,

For Day Schools and Academies, by Geo. T. Root. The Silver Lute, in one year, has reached a sale of 60,000 copies. It is adopted as a text-book, by the Board of Education, for all the public schools in Chicago, and a number of Eastern cities. Price single copies 35 cents, $3.75 per dozen.

All orders for Sheet Music promptly attended to. All the above mentioned goods furnished at Chicago prices without adding freight, by

J. G. Davenport,
Post Office Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
AGENT FOR ROOT & CADY,
13,6tf 95 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

AT CHINA HALL.

Just arrived and daily receiving the largest and finest assortment of English and French goods of my own importation direct from the Manufacturers.

GOLD BAND FRENCH CHINA,

English Porcelain and

OPAQUE & IRON STONE CHINA,

White Granite and Common Wares.

A fine assortment of holiday goods

Gift and Emblem Mugs, Cups & Saucers, Match Safes, Vases, &c., &c.

A large and fine assortment of

LAMPS,

of the latest, newest and neatest styles.

New and elegant styles of finest quality

GLASSWARE,

Fine Table Cutlery, Spoons, &c.,

SILVER PLATED WARE

of warranted and best makes.

ROCKINGHAM & YELLOW WARE.

Coal Oil Goods—Kerosene Oil of superior and warranted quality always on hand. Lamps repaired and altered.

D. A. BRADLEY,
Carpenter's Block, Cedar Rapids.
12,51tf

OUR SECRET DRAWER.

There is a secret drawer in every heart,
Wherein we lay our treasures one by one;
Each a remembrance of the buried past;
Each an unnamed relic, of the time that's gone.

The old delights of childhood long ago;
The things we loved because we knew them best;
The first discovered primrose in our path;
The cuckoo's note; the robin's nest;

The merry hay-making around our home;
Our rambles in the summer woods and lanes;
The story told beside the winter fire,
While the wind moaned across the window-panes;

The golden dreams we dreamt in after years;
Those magic visions of our young romance;
The sunny nooks, the fountains and the flowers,
Gilding the fairy landscape of our trance;

The link which bound us later still to one
Who fills a corner in our life to-day,
Without whose love we dare not dream how dark
The rest would seem, if it were gone away;

The song that thrilled our souls with every joy;
The gentle word that unexpected came;
The gift we prized, because the thought was kind;
The thousand, thousand things that have no name;

All these in some far hidden corner lie,
Within the mystery of that secret drawer,
Whose magic spring, though stranger hands may touch,
Yet none may gaze upon its guarded store.

From Chambers' Journal.

The Eton Boy.

So long as boys are permitted to go about loose, one is liable to meet with them, and I met with a specimen only last week, which I shall not easily forget.

I was starting from Waterloo Station by an afternoon train for Hampshire, and, meeting with four military friends, who were going to Farnboro Station (for Aldershot,) I got into one of their carriages. Besides us five there was an Eton Boy. There is no mistaking that description of the race; they are always dressed in the height of fashion in the vacations, although at School they delight in a hat with half its brim off, and moreover, they all wear stiff little white ties, which gave them the appearance of duodecimo ministers of some juvenile religious sect. The little wretches are as haughty and reserved as North American Indians; and the individual of fourteen years of age, or so, whom we had on this occasion for our fellow-traveler, looked as though the entire railway station, plant, and valuable house property adjacent, belonged entirely to himself. My soldier friends, however, (a class which has generally a contempt for boys,) paid no sort of attention to him, and, as for me, I was delighted to ignore his presence.

"Now, Jack," said my friends, two of whom were my college chums, and all of them intimates, "you will let us smoke, we know, although not fond of it yourself?"

"Well," replied I, "it will very probably make me ill, but otherwise I have no objection."

As soon as the train began to move, they accordingly lit their cigars; they had not however taken three puffs before the child in the white cravat, (whose wishes no one had thought of consulting,) requested in that half-hoarse, half-squeaking voice peculiar to his period of life, that they should put their cigars out, because smoking was offensive to him and contrary to the by-laws.

The officers started as though the carriage-lamp had uttered an observation, and then all four burst out in a roar of laughter.

"You will find it no laughing matter, gentlemen, when you get to Farnboro," said the Etonian; "or at all events the joke will cost you two pounds a-piece. You have been warned, as the act directs: I object to your smoking in this carriage."

"Then get into another, you little brute," observed the Pepperpot of the One Hundred and Tenth, indeed I have a great mind to drop you out of the window as we go along."

"I will thank you for your names and addresses," returned the phenomenon, stiffly, "here is my card at your service. Be so good as to name your friend."

"Smith, of London," replied Pepperpot; "only give me time to write to my wife and family. What a bloodthirsty young creature it is!"

"He is very plucky," remarked Norman of the knits, approvingly, "I will say that for him; but what cheek! what cheek!"

"I am obliged to you for your good opinion," returned the little wonder, drawing out a gold repeater; "but if within one minute your cigars are not extinguished, I will appear against you as sure as I am a living man. My time is of no consequence, and I would as soon get out at Farnboro as anywhere else. I feel it my duty to prosecute upon public grounds."

Once more did Pepperpot glance at the window and even stretch his hand towards his human gad-fly, as though he would have nipped him up between finger and thumb; but with a rueful look at his companions, he presently cast his beloved weed out of the carriage, instead of the boy. The other followed his example; for was it worth while to pay forty shillings apiece for a forty minutes ride?

"That's right," observed the young gentleman approvingly, returning his watch to his pocket, and re-engaging himself in the columns of Bell's Life, "obedience to the law is one of the first duties of the soldier."

Conversation flagged after this, for a sense of disgraceful defeat oppressed the spirits of my friends. They said a great number of severe things against the common enemy; but he never lifted his eyes from the exciting details of the Champion Fight of Light Weights, which appeared to afford him intense, though tranquil satisfaction. When the soldiers got out at Farnboro, I observed his eyes twinkle with special merriment, but I could not be certain that he was enjoying victory until the train began to move again. No sooner, however, had we left the platform than the Etonian burst into such a series of fits of laughter that they actually rumpled his neckcloth. He became, in short, to my horror, a boy in one of its most ordinary and repulsive forms.

"I think I did 'em, eh, old stick-in-the-mud?" observed he when he had got a little breath.

"You deprived four gentlemen of an hour's pleasure," returned I, haughtily.

"Yes, but I deprived myself as well," returned the diminutive, producing from his pocket a briar root pipe. "I can't go without my tobacco myself without great inconvenience."

"What?" cried I, "you are not going to smoke yourself, you young monkey—

"Ain't I though?" interrupted the Etonian, nodding in an offensively familiar manner. "If those fellows had been civil, and asked my permission to smoke as well as yours, I would have given them each a better cigar than the Line are accustomed to, I flatter myself; but since they chose to carry matters with high hand, you see, puff, puff—and got bold of the wrong man for that sort of thing—puff, puff—why, they have to take the consequences."

"But I will not permit you to smoke, young sir," observed I, indignantly; "or if you do (for I shrank from a personal contest with that audacious child,) you shall pay a couple of sovereigns out of your pocket-money at the next station."

"Excuse me," returned the Etonian, blandly; "the by-laws say," if objected to; now when your friends inquired if you would allow them to smoke, Jack, (smoke Jack—by-the-bye, thats funny,)—when your friends—puff, puff—demanded that, you replied—for I heard you—that you had no objection."

And that awful specimen of the genus Boy smoked undeterred, like a lime-kiln, until we both got out at Weymouth; where if I had had my way he should have been taken to Portland prison, and kept there until such time as he should be no longer a boy.

Amnesty to Rebels.

The President has issued a Proclamation of Amnesty to rebels, of which we heartily approve; the following is the Proclamation:

WHEREAS, In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in case of impeachment; and

WHEREAS, a rebellion now exists, whereby the local States and governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed, and are now guilty of, treason against the United States; and

WHEREAS, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress, calling for the forfeiture and confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves, upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized, at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing of any rebellion in any State and part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and on such terms and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

WHEREAS, the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well-established judicial expositions of the pardoning power; and

WHEREAS, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

WHEREAS, it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion, to resume their allegiance to the United States, and reinaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States; therefore

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that full pardon is granted to them and each of them, with the restoration of all rights, if the third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that they, such persons, shall take an oath and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath, inviolate, and which oath will be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect of the following, to-wit:

"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all the acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by, and faithfully support, all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so called Confederate government; all who have left the Judicial States under the United States to aid in the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been, military or naval officers of the rank of Colonel in the army, or Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid in the rebellion; all who resigned their commission in the army and navy of the United States and afterwards aided in the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons and white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may be found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth of the number of votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election laws of the State existing before the so called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall be established as State governments, which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive under them the benefits of the constitutional provision, which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or the executive, when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

23. I do further proclaim, declare and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom and provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring landless and a homeless class, will not be objected to by the national executive; and it is suggested as not improper that in constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the boundary, the submissive constitution, and the Federal code of laws as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to modification made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any not contravening such conditions which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government.

To avoid misunderstanding it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to State governments which have all the while been maintained, and for the same reason it may be proper to further say that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, conventionally rests exclusively with the respective houses, and not to any extent with the executive; and still further that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended and loyal State government have been subversed, a mode by which the national authority over every loyal State governments may be established within said States or any of them, and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that another possible mode would not be accepted.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 8th day of December, A. D., One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 88th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

JESUS DESCRIBED BY A ROMAN.—The following description of the person and manners of Jesus Christ is said to have been found in an ancient manuscript sent by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, to the Roman Senate. It may have been, but the goodly Publius must have written with wonderful resemblance to the modern theologians:

"There lives at this time in Judea a man of singular character, whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him as their prophet; but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the immortal God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtues as to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every kind of disease with a word or a touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped; his aspect amiable and reverend; his hair grows in those beauteous shades which no united colors can match, falling in graceful curls below his ears, agreeably couching on his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head; his dress is that of the sect of Nazarites; his forehead is smooth and large; his cheeks without spot, save that of lovely red; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork; his eyes are bright, clear and serene. He rebukes with mildness, and invites in the most tender persuasive language—his whole address whether in word or deed, being elegant, grave, and strictly characteristic of so exalted a being. No man has been him laugh, but the world beholds him weep frequently, and so persuasive are his tears that the multitude cannot refrain their tears from falling in sympathy with him. He is modest, temperate and wise; in short, whatever the phenomenon may turn out in the end, he seems at present to be a man of excellent beauty and divine perfections, every way surpassing men."

SOUND MINUS SENSE.—A young gentleman—a preacher—with fine action, voice, and so forth, mounted the pulpit and began his sermon; and lo! he had forgotten it, and knew even less than before what he had to say. However, he composed himself, raised his voice (and himself too, as he hoped, by the action,) and proclaimed to his audience, with rare energy, one conjunction after another,—finally, because, then, whether, but,—and muttered with falling voice all kind of inaudible matter between the participles. The poorer parishioners were excited, and in the highest degree attentive, yet without being able to understand much; and so they naturally and reasonably attributed their sitting from the pulpit, which one part of the congregation supposed too far off, and the other too near. And so this soul-curer, with his connecting, passionate, and apostrophizing words, preached about three-quarters of an hour, throwing himself and the pew-occupiers into a fever and perspiration; then pronounced the Amen, and descended from the pulpit with the reputation of a true pulpit orator. The whole body of hearers resolved next time to choose their seats better; some to sit nearer, some to sit further off, so as not to loose a syllable. Now what else do most teachers preach to children, and philosophizers to the sons of the muses and their readers, than a few thousand whethers, thens, buts, without rational words attached? What else are most lessons to children—than customary marks to pay no attention?—*Jean Paul's Levana.*

JOHNNY Reb, looking at one of our guns, remarked that he "didn't think that the Yanks would use them big guns much longer." "Why not?" inquired one of the Feds. "Because," said he, "the Confederacy is getting so narrow that you'll fire clear over it and hit your men on the other side."

MARY Clover considers Timothy Hay, the young farmer over the hill, the best *sowing* machine in the world. Tim, on the other hand, contends that Mary is the neatest and best of *sewing* machines; but it is only a so-so difference, they don't fight over it.

DYSPEPSIA is said to be the remorse of a guilty stomach.

THE VALUE OF A SCRAP-BOOK.—Every one who takes a newspaper which he in the least degree appreciates, will often regret to see a number thrown aside for waste paper which contains some interesting and important articles. A good way to preserve these is the use of a scrap-book. One who has never been accustomed thus to preserve short articles can hardly estimate the pleasure it affords to sit down and turn over the pleasant familiar pages. Here a choice piece of poetry meets the eye, which you remember you were so glad to see in the paper, but which would long since have been lost had it not been for your scrap-book. There is a witty anecdote—it does you good to laugh over it, yet, though for the twentieth time. Next is a valuable recipe you had almost forgotten, and which you had found just in time to save you much perplexity. There is a sweet little story, the memory of which has cheered and encouraged you many a time, when almost ready to despair under the pressure of life's cares and trials. Indeed, you can hardly take up a single paper without re-perusing. Just glance over the sheet before you, and see how many valuable items it contains that would be of service to you a hundred times in life. A choice thought is far more precious than a bit of glittering gold. Hoard with care the precious gems, and see at the close of the year what a rich treasure you have accumulated.

AN EXODUS OF FROGS.—A sight was witnessed on the plains near Hay which no human eye has probably ever witnessed before, or is likely ever to see again. As a shepherd was snoozing, as is his custom, within the scanty shadow of a stunted gum tree, his slumbers were disturbed by what he described as "like a rushing wind whistling through a bed of reeds." But on looking around him, what was his surprise to behold the plain, for at least a square mile, covered with an innumerable army of frogs. On, on, they came, in their hundreds and thousands, till it seemed as if the line would stretch out till the crack of doom. Had the Bishop of Natal been present, he might have supposed, and with some reason, too, that Providence was convincing him, by occular demonstration, that the ninth plague of Egypt was historically true. It was certainly a strange sight, this exodus of frogs, and is thus accounted for: The long and excessive drought to which this part of the colony has been subjected had completely dried up the clayed swamp which they inhabited, and the poor creatures, to save themselves from perishing, were obliged to emigrate; for when the shepherd saw them they were *en route* for the Murrumbidgee; and it is worthy of remark that many of the old frogs carried pickaninny frogs upon their backs.

A NEW DICTIONARY.—"Epaminodas Scrogg" says he is about to publish a new edition of Johnson's Dictionary, which will exclude every word calculated to hurt any one. The following is a specimen:

Murder—An eccentricity of accident frequently done from pure motives.

Forgery—A slip of the pen; a playful habit—writing another man's name.

Burglar—A man who visits another man's house without a formal invitation.

Bigamy—A generous way of making two women happy instead of one.

Rebel—A conscientious differer with established authorities.

Thieving—Borrowing of a man without the absured punctilio of asking his consent.

Wife—One who halves our sorrows, and doubtless our joys—or *vice versa*, as the case may be.

Miser—A man who, knowing that money is the root of all evil, nobly sacrifices himself for the good of his fellow creatures by hoarding all he can.

A cool specimen of humanity stepped into a printing office out west to beg a paper. "Because," said he, "we like to read newspapers very much; but our neighbors are all to stingy to take one." You needn't laugh at this if you are reading your neighbor's TIMES.

THE artists of the Cincinnati Sketch Club have agreed each to prepare and furnish for sale, for the benefit of the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair to be held in that city, a sketch upon a selected subject of the war.

A Philadelphia clergyman was somewhat astonished to find in a printed report of his Thanksgiving discourse an allusion to the rebel colors as "That *damned* and bloody flag." He said *daring*.

CONFEDERATE money must be in a bad way down South, if the proverb is true that an ill name will kill a dog. One editor speaks of it as an "irresponsible, red dog, blue pup and sick money issue."

MRS. Partington has a cousin a Colonel in the army; he lately instructed his subordinates to obey no orders which did not "*ameciale* from these headquarters."

In polite society the stomach should be spoken of as "The Bureau of the Interior." The euphuism is required by delicacy, says "McSnob on Etiquette."

REBEL guerrillas have carried off more than 5000 hogs from Kansas. In this case, at least, the sword is mightier than the pen.

PERSONS of the same sex should not kiss each other. We never kissed a boy in our life except—may be—a pretty Tom-boy.

A youth of sixty years has been arrested in Rhode Island for whipping his mother. He said the old lady's morals were bad!

A man is not like steeped tea-leaves; the more strength and virtue you draw out of him, the more is left within him.

RUSSIAN naval officers can't take their wives to sea—they must leave Muscovy ducks at home.

A witty diplomat, characterizes Louis Napoleon as "the man who says nothing, and yet always lies."

GRAHAM Yardstick say the only parting that ever troubled him, was the parting of his back hair.

THE most difficult surgical operation in the world is to take the jaw out of a woman.