

THE SAME THING AT LAST.

After all the carnage and destruction of four years of war, how much nearer are we to a restoration of the Union than we were when the Peace Congress was in session, in March, 1861? The question which then divided North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and other "border states," from the North, was the status of the negro in the Territories. That which now operates to keep the Southern States out of the Union, is the status of the negro in those States. Had the proposition of Virginia, offered in the Peace Congress by Mr. James A. Seddon, been accepted, by that body, and adopted by the Federal Congress, not one of the "border states" would have joined the Secession movement. That proposition was simply the "Crittenden Compromise." This was Virginia's ultimatum, and to abide by this, that State was solemnly pledged by her Convention. Its success in Congress would have saved Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas and Missouri, to the Union, and would have completely checked the "Cotton States" in their attempt at revolution. But, as is well known, it was defeated by the votes of Northern Radicals and war was the result. Well, half a million of fighting men have gone to bloody graves; the fair fields and beautiful cities of one half of the Union, are in desolation and ashes; a debt of untold millions contracted during the war, oppresses the people; and, worse than all, our rulers have set such examples of usurpation and lawlessness, under the plea of a "necessity," as will enable any corrupt or ambitious successor to make fair excuses for trampling under foot that popular liberty which once was the pride and boast of our country. But these dreadful sacrifices have not secured what it was represented they would accomplish. It is now six months since the war has come to an end. Congress, just convened, is still but a "rump parliament," consisting almost exclusively of representatives from the Northern States. The same subject which agitated the Congress of 1861, threatens division and excoriation in the present. It is the everlasting negro over again! After all the horror and misery of the late war, it turns out that Congress, at last, must relieve the country of this black "issue" which has so often to borrow a phrase from Abolitionism "threatened the life of the nation."—The Congress of 1861, might have done this just as easily as the present one will do it. But the Northern Radicals wanted war, trusting in the fanaticism of the time and the superiority of numbers, to bear out successfully their schemes for the destruction of negro slavery. They succeeded in defeating the peaceful settlement of the negro question and it was referred to the arbitrament of the sword. Though successful through the agency of war, in their effort to abolish slavery, they have failed in their ulterior purpose, the enfranchisement and political elevation of the negro. Hence they stand to-day where they stood in 1861, and hence they will not yet permit the restoration of the Union.

Congress has met and organized. The "cohesive power of public plunder" still holds the Abolition members together. The New York politicians, who were so loud in their protestations of friendship for President Johnson, have united with Thaddeus Stevens and the Radicals to kick Johnson's policy out of sight. There isn't a single conservative "Republican" in the whole Congressional bear-garden at Washington. The people have been most egregiously hood-winked by the professions of the men who last fall pretended to support the President's restoration policy, but who now trample that policy under foot. McPherson, the Clerk of the lower House of Congress, has excluded from his roll of members, even the names of the representatives from the President's own State, some of whom are the bosom friends, personal and political, of Andrew Johnson. Of course, his excuse for this course of conduct, is, that Tennessee is not in the Union. If this be so, how can we have a lawfully elected President from that State? The Tennessee Congressmen have just as much legal right to occupy seats in the Federal House of Representatives, as Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, has to occupy the chair of the Federal Executive. Again, the caucus of Abolition congressmen, has adopted a resolution shutting the doors of Congress in the faces of the Southern representatives, and recommending the appointment of a joint committee of Senators and Members to inquire into and report upon their qualifications. Now, each house is, separately and independently, the judge of the qualifications of its

members, but the appointment of this revolutionary committee, makes Senators the judges of the qualifications of Members, et vice versa! But, we think the Radicals have overshot their mark. The people will, beyond all question, promptly rebuke these high-handed proceedings. If the Union is not restored, and the war, therefore, has been a failure, the masses, so wantonly and cruelly deceived by the men in power, will take the matter into their own hands, and themselves restore the Union!

PRESIDENT JOHNSON and his cabinet permit even "rebel" soldiers to vote in the Southern States; but a few unscrupulous partisans in this State, would disfranchise men who never lifted a hand against the government, but simply evaded military service in a cause which they could not conscientiously support. Now, it matters not how righteous and just was the war in which these men refused to fight; they conscientiously believed it to have been wrong. Are they to be deprived of their citizenship for conscience sake? Are these men to be denied the ballot, whilst the whole continent is ringing with the cry of "universal suffrage"? Are these white men to be degraded, when we hear from every Abolition stump and every Radical pulpit, and read in every column of every "Republican" newspaper, the demand for the social and political elevation of the African? The next Legislature will have to answer these questions. The last one, under the lead of Colonel McClure, of Franklin, and Mr. Brown, of Warren, decided them in the negative. But, John Cessna and some other political tricksters, will press the subject upon the coming Legislature, and will demand, in the name of the "Republican" party, the enactment of a law excluding from the ballot-box all that class of citizens above described. We shall soon see whether partisan vindictiveness will be able to override the Constitution of the State and to rob a large proportion of our citizens of the sacred franchises which it so solemnly guarantees.

THERE is a good deal of noise, just now, about a history of Buchanan's Administration, written by the Ex-President himself. The Abolition papers are terribly exercised in regard to it and abuse it roundly. We have seen some extracts from the book, and judging its qualities by these, we must say that its author handles without gloves, some certain notabilities of the beginning of the war. We defer our opinion of the work, until we shall have read it. Suffice it to say, that it is, doubtless, a very full, fair and able exposition of the views, policy and circumstances which governed Mr. Buchanan's administration during the four years it held the reins of government.

ANOTHER WRINKLE.—The horn that is goring the sides of the tax-payers has just got another wrinkle. On Tuesday last we were served with a notice by the Revenue Assessor to the effect that every paper and hand-bill we print, will be taxed six per cent. upon its value, and that we must make a monthly return of the same. Of course we can't afford to do this. We already pay for a Federal License, as dealer, and have no idea of being considered also in the Manufacturers' class. If we must pay this tax, we shall be compelled to increase our prices just in proportion. Glorious, "grand, gloomy and peculiar" system! "The best Government God ever gave to man," is getting rather heavy to support under such a load of taxation! But great is Congress and Thad. Stevens is its prophet!

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for December, completes Vol. 42, contains Lord Palmerston, Napoleon III., Washington, Cæsar, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Blind Tom, with Portraits, Characters and Biographies. Also "Work for Women," a new History of Civilization; Destiny of America; Beauty, Vigor, and Development; Symmetry of Character; Phrenology in the Pulpit; Animal Types of Human Physiognomy; Gymnastics for men, Women, and Children; including Ethology, Physiology Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology—only 20 cents, or \$2.00 a year. New volume begins with Jan. No. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

THE President's Message has not been received up to the hour of going to press, and, therefore, we cannot give our readers any idea of its tenor.

AN EDITORIAL LUCK.—At the North-western fair just held here, and which by the way was a splendid success, a part of the programme was that of foot racing, in which "Briek" Pomeroy, editor of the LaCrosse Democrat, and a young man named Weissenger, were the contestants. The best two out of three, distance 100 yards, for \$500.00 side, were the conditions. The parties were well built, athletic looking men, and dressed in fanciful costume. "Briek" wore a flesh colored suit imported from Constantinople, and presented to him in token of his many virtues by the favorite lady of the harem. [What a high appreciation these Turkish ladies have of a Western editor.] The purse was a fresh colored suit imported from Constantinople, who made the hundred yards in nine seconds.

Published by Request. CONCLUSION OF A SERMON.

Preached by Rev. Mr. Barrow, Episcopal, in the Lutheran Church, Bedford, on Sunday, Dec. 3.

"In conclusion, allow me to say, dear friends, that it is with feelings of peculiar solemnity, I stand before you this afternoon to take my place as one of the Pastors of your town. If I came as the successor of one who had occupied the field before me, I should be at least relieved of the novelty of my position; but I come as the pioneer of a new enterprise; that is to say, new to this community. I am here at the call of a few individuals whose attachment to the Episcopal church and its services, have made them solicitous for their permanent establishment in your midst, as well as for the gratification and convenience of a large proportion of those who come annually to the Springs. It may be that many will be attracted to worship with us and to aid us in erecting a Temple to God's glory and which shall be an ornament to the town; but we trust none will allow prejudice or animosity to speak evil of us, or to regard the movement as an uncalculated innovation upon pre-established institutions. If we were fanatics or enthusiasts, endeavoring to found some new sect, to enforce strange doctrine or to persuade men to believe a lie, then we should deserve all the reproach and contempt that might be heaped upon us; but we are open to no such charge. The Episcopal church has a history of which its members may well feel proud. We can trace its order and discipline back to apostolic days, the nursing mother of primitive worship and pure christianity, and of the reformation which gave to us our Protestant liberty. Not that we forget the noble labors of Martin Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, and other great Reformers, but while we think some went too far in the work of Reform and like the Puritans wandered to an opposite extreme, were tainted our beautiful liturgy and Common Prayer Book, our Episcopal ordination and Scriptural Ministry, of Bishops, Priests and Deacons; and in order to give becoming solemnity to public worship, the simple and appropriate vestment of the white surplice which we now wear. Our Sacraments are those which are acknowledged and practised by every Protestant society, viz: Holy Baptism and the Lord's Supper and with regard to doctrine and liberty of opinion, the 5th article of our church, declares that "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation." Thus we see our church is no novelty, but a thing of history; neither a relic of superstition, but the clear and enlightened product of Scriptural truth. In its laws and ordinances it simply adheres to the Apostolic injunction: "Do all things decently and in order;" and is alike opposed to what is formal and superstitious, as it is to that which is radical and licentious, without order and without reason. It has numbered among its members some of the wisest and best of men that have trodden our earth. It has had its army of martyrs and can point to a cloud of witnesses for the truth as it is in Jesus. Kings and Princes, rich and poor, for many ages, have all alike together united in its beautiful responses and chanted its hymns of praise. Upon its long scroll of members, we trace Poets, Statesmen and Philosophers, which include the names of Benjamin Franklin and Geo. Washington; and many a bright Saint from among all classes and conditions who have been numbered in its communion, have gone from earth to possess an immortal crown. Such is our record. "But God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." God forbid that I should be proud of my church, unless it points me to the cross, makes that its Alpha and Omega; tells me that I am a sinner and bids me look to it and live. To make that my theme whilst I shall be permitted, dear friends, to remain among you, will be my highest ambition; and, as I have done this afternoon, may that Master who has commissioned me to preach His Gospel, ever influence me to take delight in telling of a Saviour's love, and inviting all to come to Him for rest. May God bless us and so order our goings that his name may be glorified, his church enlarged and true religion and piety be established among us for all generations, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

UNCLE TOBY. SHADOW OF THE MOUNTAIN, Dec. 2, 1865.

For the Bedford Gazette. SCHOOL REFORM—NO. 5.

A TALK ABOUT OUTLINE MAPS.—The directors bought one hundred and forty-three sets, last winter, at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars. During the anxiety and uncertainty of war, such a large outlay was hardly to be expected; but it was a step in the right direction, and a first step. Before this, we had few maps and little apparatus of any kind. We taught after a primitive fashion. Some schools were even without blackboards. Others had them but never used them. We remember three or four of the latter sort. These hang their blackboards just wherewith they have been for two years, as bright and new as the day they were made, unscratched by crayon and ununsullied by chalk dust. We need not say the teachers of these schools were the worst kind of dunces.

But to come back to the maps. We think their purchase "turns over a new leaf." The maps are bought. This is a living fact worth all the prospects and promises in the universe. It proves that directors are alive to the importance of school reform; that, therefore, their apparatus will be likely to follow as soon as the means of the respective districts will justify; and that the schools and their claims were not forgotten even during the great peril of the nation.

Wherever teachers made good use of the maps, more Geography was learned last winter, than in the whole five years preceding. A short exercise was given once or twice a day, and the whole school joined in it. The progress made was surprising. In some schools nearly all the pupils, big and little, were soon able to point out and name most of the countries, capes, mountains, lakes, gulfs, rivers, &c., of the whole world. This began to attract attention. The grumbling—which is sure to follow any unusual expense—gradually ceased. The tempest in a tea-pot subsided. The maps became popular, and it was generally agreed that the directors had acted wisely and well. Such were the results where the maps were properly used. We regret to say they were not everywhere properly used. About eighty sets were put into the schools. The rest came late in the term, and it was not thought worth while to put them up. Of the eighty teachers who had the maps, how many, think you, made little or no use of them? About fifty! We blush as we write it down. Fifty teachers who did not use the maps. Is it strange that in such neighborhoods complaints grew louder, that the tempest in a teapot grew fiercer. The predictions of the fault-finders were verified: "The maps were worthless." "The money was thrown away." Few took the trouble to reflect that the fault was the teachers'. The teachers alleged that they "hadn't time," or "couldn't get the school to take interest," or didn't "know how," and other excuses equally trifling. They should take time. An outline map exercise for a few minutes each day, is as profitable as anything else; and an interest is always a-

wakened if it is properly conducted. If they did not know how to use the maps they should have learned how. No special gift born with the few and denied to the many is required. There are the maps and the Key to them. Nothing more is needed. With industry and common sense, one can learn to use them in a week, as well as another. Shall it be said that directors buy apparatus, but that teachers will not use it? and shall directors be censured for the best thing they ever did, because teachers neglect their duty? We shall see what we shall see.

J. W. DICKERSON, Co. Sup't.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Mr. McPherson has completed the roll of members, excluding therefrom the names of the representatives elect from all of the States heretofore declared in insurrection. The number on the list is about 181. Messrs. Harrison and Peyton, from Alabama; Messrs. Stubbs and Turner, from North Carolina, claiming seats, are here with their certificates. The Ohio Republican caucus last night was attended by sixteen members, and the absent Republican was represented. Their most significant action was the unanimous passage of a resolution, offered by Gen. Garfield, pledging their vote solid against the admission of any representative from any State lately in rebellion prior to the organization, or after it, until the credentials had been referred to the regular committee, and the whole subject investigated and discussed. They also decided to go in a body for Colfax and McPherson for speaker and clerk, and follow the lead of New England in the vote for Sergeant-at-Arms, to support Hawkins Taylor for Doorkeeper, and Col. Given, of Ohio, for Postmaster.

The Democrats, about twenty-five or thirty in number, held caucus to-night in the room of the Committee on the Judiciary, Hon. Mr. Winfield in the chair, and Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Secretary. They had an interchange of views, and decided to hold an adjourned meeting on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, to nominate candidates in opposition to those of the Abolitionists.

The Republican members of Congress, to the number of one hundred and twenty-four, met in caucus to-night in the hall of Representatives. No members were present from any of the late insurrectionary States.

Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Maine, was appointed Chairman, and Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, Secretary. On motion, a committee of seven was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Raymond, of New York; Spalding, of Ohio; Washburn, of Illinois; Payne, of Wisconsin; Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Blaine, of Maine, who reported the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of fifteen members shall be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House and six of the Senate, who shall inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time by bill or otherwise; and until such report shall have been made and finally acted upon by Congress, no member shall be received into either House from any of the said so-called Confederate States; and papers relating to the representatives of the said States shall be referred to the said committee, without debate.

This resolution was adopted unanimously, and will be offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stevens, the chairman of the special committee, who prepared it.

The caucus desired to refer the contested case of Kootz and Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, to the committee on Elections, when appointed, to report on the subject. The returns of each were considered irregular by the Governor of the State.

The caucus proceeded to the selection of candidates for officers of the house, when Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was adopted for speaker, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, for clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway of New Hampshire, was also renominated unanimously, Col. Ingraham having withdrawn as a candidate. The vote for Doorkeeper was, for Goodenow of New York, 100; for Hawkins Taylor, of Kansas, 88.

Mr. Goodenow having received the highest number of votes, his nomination was made unanimous. Col. Given was selected as a candidate for Postmaster in the place of the present incumbent, Mr. King. With this exception, all the officers of the former House have been re-nominated.

The caucus then adjourned.

XXXIXth Congress—First Session. HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. At noon Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, proceeded to call, as required by law, the roll of the members elect.

While the roll was being called, Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, whose name is not on the list, wished to suggest something, but he was refused to be interrupted. After the roll was completed, Mr. Maynard again arose, but the Clerk again ruled him out of order. "One hundred and seventy-five members answered to their names. Mr. Brooks, New York, made a speech, characterizing the omission of the members from Tennessee from the roll as unprecedented. If Mr. Maynard was not a loyal man, from a Union and loyal State, the President himself was not loyal, but an alien and a stranger. He charged that the adoption of the resolution by the Republican caucus was designed as antagonistic to the President's forthcoming message.

Mr. Wilson, Iowa, introduced a resolution declaring McPherson clerk, Mr. Ordway sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Given postmaster until their successors shall be duly qualified. The yeas and nays being ordered, Mr. Wilson's resolution was adopted—yeas 138, nays 35.

Those officers of the House were then sworn in.

Mr. Stevens offered a bill approved in the Republican caucus, for the appointment of a committee to examine and report whether any of the so-called Confederate States are entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. Fridge objected to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. Stevens moved a suspension of the rules.

This was agreed to, and the bill was then introduced.

Mr. Dawson moved to lay the resolution on the table.

SENATE. The Senate met to-day at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by Mr. Foster, Conn.

Rev. Dr. Gray delivered an impressive prayer.

Mr. Foot, Vt., presented the credentials of L. P. Poland, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Colfax.

Mr. Poland took the prescribed oath.

Mr. Wright, N. J., presented the credentials of John P. Stockton, Senator elect from New Jersey.

Mr. Cowan, Pa., presented the protest of members of the Legislature of New Jersey, alleging that a majority of that body had not voted for Mr. Stockton, and he was not therefore constitutionally elected.

The protest was ordered to lie on the table for the present, and Mr. Stockton took the prescribed oath.

Mr. Sumner, Mass., introduced bills of the following titles: Bill to carry out the principles of a Republican form of government in the District of Columbia; all prescribing an oath to maintain a Republican form of Government in the rebel States; a bill in part execution of the guarantee of a Republican form of Government under the Constitution of the United States; a bill on the subject of appropriate legislation to enforce the amendment of the Constitution and providing slavery; a bill to preserve the right of trial by jury by securing impartial jurors in the courts of the United States; a bill to enforce the guarantee of a Republican form of Government in certain States, whose governments have been usurped and overturned.

Mr. Sumner introduced the following joint resolutions: A declaration of the amendment abolishing slavery; a series of resolutions declaring the duty of Congress, especially in respect to the loyal citizens of rebel States; a series of resolutions declaratory of the duty of Congress with respect to guarantees of the national security and national faith in the rebel States.

The above were all ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wade, O., introduced a bill to regulate the franchise in the District of Columbia, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harris, N. Y., introduced a bill to regulate the judiciary of New York. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson, Mass., introduced a bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of States declared in rebellion.—Ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Collision on the New Jersey Central Road—Nineteen Persons Killed and Wounded.

EASTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—The Western express which left Harrisburg at three o'clock this morning, ran into a coal train at White House, N. J., on the New Jersey Central Road, about eight o'clock this morning, killing seven persons and wounding ten or twelve others.

Killed.—The killed are as follows: R. S. Chidsey, Easton; Edward Johnson, Washington, N. J.; James Taylor, Easton, N. J.; West Mettler, Phillipsburg; Edward Davis, Belvidere; S. W. Edinger, Carpentersville, N. J.

Wounded.—The following were wounded: Wm. Rex, Logbrook; Mrs. Harvey, Logbrook; Mrs. Harvey's child also injured; Andrew O'Neil, arm broken; W. W. Marsh, of Schooley's Mountain, and also Wm. Strekel, wounded about the head; Geo. Walter, of Newark, N. J., slightly; A. S. Strong, of East Hampton, Mass., badly about the head; Mrs. A. S. Strong, slightly; E. W. Lovthrop, of Philadelphia, not dangerously injured; John F. Stitzer, Clinton, N. J., both arms broken; Wm. E. Narys, Washington, N. J., side and arm injured.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Ending—Whereabouts of Professor Agassiz.—The Emigration from Brazil to the United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Advices to November 17th have been received from Rio Janeiro. It was expected at Rio that the war would soon be over. The victories of the allied forces over the Paraguayans were deemed decisive. Gold was at a premium. There was no further news relative to the movements of the Paraguayans. They had received another repulse at Corrientes.

Professor Agassiz was, at the last accounts, following the upward course of the Amazon, and had discovered sixty new species of fish.

Under date of September 8th Agassiz writes that he had then obtained more than three hundred species of fish, although he had, to that time, only examined one-third of the Amazon, without trenching on its affluents. He had only counted on, at most, two hundred and fifty or three hundred species, and he says not a third of those he collected belong to known ones.

It is expected, therefore, there will be a large immigration into Brazil from the United States.

Several gentlemen from Louisiana were into Brazil seeking suitable localities for the intended immigrants.

Colonel Woodward and party, who went to Brazil to negotiate for lands for some six hundred Southern planters had met with an enthusiastic reception, the President promising all aid in furtherance of the project.

A Widow Gets a Verdict of \$10,700.—At the late term of the Court of common Pleas of Chester county, Pa., a widow named Baily, sued the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages for the loss of her husband, alleging carelessness on the part of the railroad employees. It appears that in September, 1864, Baily was returning with a number of other persons from a political meeting in Lancaster. The train, filled with passengers, reached Pottsville towards midnight, behind time, and being on the south track, and the station house on the north side, Mr. Baily and a number of the passengers alighted from the cars, and were on the north track, when some one discovered a locomotive coming up that track at full speed, and not many rods below.

He gave the alarm and succeeded in getting the people all off except Mr. Baily, who was struck by the cow-catcher, tossed into the air and fell with his head between the ends of two cross-ties and was so much injured as to die from the effects of it the next morning.—The widow received a verdict of \$10,700.

Vicksburg papers report a most outrageous and disgraceful riot of negroes at Adams, which would have ended much bloodshed only for the prompt interference of the military.

MASSACHUSETTS BRAVERY. The Yankee States have shared largely in the profits of the war with the South; but they have in no instance signalized themselves by brave and meritorious deeds. Among the thousands of officers furnished, Butler and Banks stand forward as the most prominent and "meritorious." Butler proved to be a thief, brute, and was finally dismissed for cowardice. Banks, wherever he went, was used as a commissary by the South; while in military skill and bravery he could not cope with the merest corporal. But the story of Massachusetts bravery is not new. It was equally prominent during the revolution. They were then noted for avarice and cowardice. On the 29th of August, 1775, General Washington wrote from Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Richard Henry Lee:

"I have made a pretty good storm among such kind officers as the Massachusetts Government abounds in, since I came to this camp, having broke one colonel and two captains for cowardly behavior at Bunker Hill; and two captains for drawing more provisions and pay than they had men in their companies, and one for being absent from his post when the enemy appeared and burnt a house just by. Besides these, I have at this time one colonel, one major, one captain, and two subalterns under arrest for trial. In short, I spare none, and yet fear it will not do, as these people seem to be attentive only to their interests."

Loyal Cotton Frauds in Alabama. From a gentleman who has just arrived from Mobile we get some information in relation to cotton transactions in Alabama. They may be considered startling even in these days of wholesale frauds and rogues.

Soon after the surrender of Mobile it became evident that sharpers were at full work in that vicinity. A supervising agent, Mr. W. P. Miller, arrived there not long ago and instituted an investigation. It was a hurried and superficial one, and at all events, resulted in no disclosures of mal-practices on the part of sub-agents and their assistants.

The President, desiring a closer scrutiny, soon afterwards sent down Colonel J. R. Tomene, and this gentleman, conjointly with Major General Wood, who is in command there, began a more thorough search into the matter. They soon discovered that the amount of cotton agent named Carver, and he was sent to one year's imprisonment and to restore \$80,000 in money which was adjudged to belong to the United States. Gen. Wood promised to remit the sentence, if in a given time he would pay over the money. Carver complied with this condition, and saved himself from the gallows.

The investigation was still in progress when our informant left Mobile, and interesting and important developments were being made daily. Enough had been done by those who were prosecuting it to enable them to foot up roughly this amazing grand total, namely, that of ninety thousand bales of foreign cotton in the Southern States of Alabama, not one-tenth has ever gone to the use and benefit of the United States Government. The remainder of eighty thousand bales, worth more than fifteen millions of dollars, has been appropriated by official and non-official rascals and sharpers.

THE AGE OF FRAUD.

Certain periods of the past are known as the "golden age," "the age of grace," &c. Future historians will find no difficulty in proving that the present is the Age of Fraud. Every newspaper, nearly, contains one or more accounts of the most atrocious crimes of all kinds which are upon the Government; and by those "loyal officers" who have frequently blessed God and congratulated their country that they were better than other men—especially "copperheads."

Thus, we read of fraud at Washington, by which department clerks, in collusion with outside "loyalists," attempt to pass an immense amount of bogus claims for soldiers' arrears and bounties through the Auditor's office. Then, we read of mustering officers in New York having made a "good thing" out of furnishing individual substitutes at State and Government expense. Then, of revenue officers at Philadelphia, who were too heavily interested in tobacco manufactures for the interests of the Government to prosper. And so on, from chapter to chapter, and from phase to phase—fraud, fraud, fraud! With the exception of a few insignificant scoundrels—just enough to keep the police force in organization—every thief in the country seems to be either in office or to have a bosom friend or a blood relation who is.—Patriot & Union.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Matters on the Rio Grande—Departure of the Emperor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Advices from Mexico to the 6th of November, have been received. Maximilian, on the 1st of August, had been exiled, by order of Maximilian, to France.

A French war steamer had forced the passes on the Rio Grande, and reached Matamoros.

The French transport Allier had reached Mexico, with 400 Austrians and a detachment of Zouaves, on the way to Matamoros. The Empress Charlotte stopped eight days at Vera Cruz, and left for Yucatan on a merchant vessel.

Maximilian remains in the city of Mexico.

Further imperial successes in the interior are reported by official papers.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. The following proclamation has just been issued by the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, by the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 1st day of December, 1852, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in certain cases herein set forth, was suspended throughout the United States; and whereas, the reasons for that suspension may be regarded as having ceased in some of the States and territories:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the suspension aforesaid, and all other proclamations and orders suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in the States and territories of the United States are revoked and annulled except as to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, the District of Columbia and the territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of December, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the fiftieth.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President: Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

ARTEMUS WARD says that his hair resembles lovers, on the eve of separation. It is hard to part.