The Argus
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Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 48—No. 48. Beaver, Wednesday, November 28, 1866. Established 1818.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square—each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year. Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Trustees appointed by said Court for the sale of the real estate of [illegible] under proceedings in partition [illegible] estate, will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, at the late residence of the said deceased, in Vanport, in said county, on

THURSDAY, December 20th, 1866,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the following described real estate, situate in said county of Beaver, State of Pennsylvania, viz:

No. 1. Academy lot No. 28 in Borough [illegible] containing about 8 acres, bounded [illegible] of the Reserve tract, lot No. [illegible] lots, &c., all cleared and [illegible] which are erected the [illegible] a large two story brick dwelling, with 8 rooms and hall; frame kitchen attached; a good cellar underneath the whole house; a good cistern underneath the kitchen. Also a frame dwelling [illegible] attached, with four rooms; a large frame bank barn (stone basement) 60 by 40 feet, with stabling underneath—all well finished; a brick smoke house, coal house and buggy house; also, a two story frame tenant house, a stable, sheep house, and other outbuildings. The buildings and improvements in good order. A good orchard on the premises; said premises being designated as purpart "A" in the plot accompanying the return of the inquest making partition as aforesaid.

No. 2. A tract of land in Brighton township, bounded south by the Ohio river, west by land of Hugh Anderson, north east by the tract or parcel No. 3, next hereinafter described, containing 179 acres and 78 perches. About 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, balance well timbered—premises well watered; designated as purpart "B" in the return of the inquest aforesaid.

No. 3. A tract of land in the township aforesaid, bounded north by land of H. McKenzie and tract No. 4, hereinafter described, east by Academy lots, &c., south by land of Power and others, and west by parcel No. 2, above described, containing 124 acres and 22 perches. About 80 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation; balance well timbered, well watered, a good bearing apple orchard on the premises, and on which is erected a frame hay house; designated as purpart "C" in the plot and return of the inquest aforesaid.

No. 4. A parcel of land situate in the township aforesaid, bounded north by lands of Pfifer and Toy, east by lands of Jos. Mitchell and —— Sickman, and west by tract No. 3 above described; containing 118 acres and 70 perches—about 65 acres cleared, balance well timbered, and premises well watered.—Designated as purpart "D" on the plot and return of the inquest aforesaid.

No. 5. Part of Academy lot No. 29 in Borough township, containing about 6 acres, all bottom land, cleared and enclosed. Designated as purpart "E" on the plot and return of the inquest aforesaid.

No. 6. Lot No. 123, in the plan of out-lots adjoining the town of Beaver, adjoining lot No. 5, and parcel No. 3 above described, containing 6 acres and 74 perches—bottom land—cleared and enclosed. Designated as purpart "F" in the plot and return aforesaid.

No. 7. Lot No. 122, in the plan of out-lots aforesaid, adjoining lots Nos. 1 and 6, and tracts Nos. 3 and 4, as herein above described; containing 44 acres, exclusive of two small lots owned by Weaver and Ferguson therein; all cleared and enclosed, and on which is erected a one story brick dwelling house, with kitchen attached. Designated as purpart "G" in the plot and return aforesaid.

No. 8. Lot No. 121, in the plan of out-lots aforesaid, containing about 6 acres, well timbered. Designated as purpart "H" in the plot and return aforesaid.

No. 9. Lot No. 64, in the plan of Academy lots aforesaid, adjoining lands of Patrick Mulvanna on the west, lands of D. Minis, or public alley on the East, the Beaver and Vanport road on the north, and an alley on the south, containing 8 acres and 27 perches, all cleared and enclosed—good bottom land. Designated as purpart "I" in the plot and return aforesaid.

No. 10. Lot No. 15, in the general plan of lots of the Borough of Bridgewater, bounded by Walnut street, Water alley, Spruce alley, &c., being 180 by 50 feet, enclosed and designated as purpart "J" in the plot and return aforesaid.

The above embraces a large amount of excellent property in good condition, lying within 2 miles of Beaver; and will be sold separately as above described, or two or more parcels will be sold together.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale by the Court, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years from the date of confirmation, with interest from same time, the deferred instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage. The purchaser to pay all expense of deeds and stamps.

For further information inquire of the undersigned.

JOS. C. WILSON, } Trustees.
JOHN JOHNSTON, }

nov21,'66. Beaver, Beaver county, Pa.

Dr. E. C. Pruyn.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN

AND

Medical Electrician,

Office over Hannen's Drug Store,

Opposite Steamboat Landing, Rochester, Pa.,

SUCCESSFULLY treats all Chronic Diseases, Palsy, Deafness, Blindness, Rheumatism, St. Vitus' Dance, Dyspepsia, Cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are the curse of the old school Physicians, as it proves their inability to eradicate, are by this scientific method comparatively easy of cure. A SPECIMEN OF CANCER OF LARGE GROWTH may be seen at Dr. Hannen's Drug Store by those interested, and references given of the cure of other Chronic diseases. Particular attention given to Female Complaints and Private Diseases.

N. B.—Mercury and Calomel are not used by the Doctor. [nov21'66—3mos.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines.—Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.

may16,'66. [1swly.

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Me.

[illegible]

[illegible] which were the cause of the original [illegible] Spain. [illegible] and will [illegible] to the funds to meet them [illegible] made in France, [illegible] to France, return to the Republic of Mexico, but the part the United States is to play, the money of France is to receive, the territory that Mexico is to lose, are the same to both [illegible] outside rumor adds another article to this treaty, providing for the payment of Mexican bonds held by American citizens, which may, perhaps, account for the fact that Mexican bonds are being cautiously offered in Wall st. at a low figure, with the quiet intimation that they are likely to prove "a big thing."

[illegible] Convention [illegible] by the Government of England and of Spain, [illegible] by that of France, on the ground that her object in the expedition was to overthrow the phantom of a Government" which the Plenipotentiaries had recognized and treated with. England and Spain thereupon withdrew, and the Emperor of France continued alone the assault upon the Mexican Republic, and on the 3d of July, 1862, explained in his famous letter to Gen. Forey the motives and objects of the invasion.

He had already in March, 1862, expressed to Mr Dayton his belief which was also that of the prominent statesmen of Europe, that the North would not be successful in putting down the Rebellion and he now frankly intimated that the object of the expedition was to check the progress of the United States, to prevent their commanding the Gulf and becoming the only dispenser of the products of the New World, and that with this view he proposed to restore to the Latin race its prestige by constituting a stable government in Mexico, which should be supported by her friendly relations with European Powers, and that thus France would create immense markets for her commerce, and establish French influence "in the center of America."

With the collapse of the Rebellion and the extinction of Slavery, the impossibility of the extemporized Empire became evident to the world, and the prompt withdrawal of their troops by the French Government, of their own motion, was confidently expected by the American people as the least atonement that could be made for a step which had been at once a crime and a blunder. How far the hesitancy of the French Emperor to recall his troops was induced or encouraged by the feeble and dubious tone of our foreign diplomacy may be an interesting question, in the future, but he seems, perhaps naturally enough, to have been unwilling to close his ill fated expedition without securing, if possible, the ultimate payment of its cost—by fixing the debt upon the Mexican people—or securing it in some shape by Mexican territory; and, in connection with his last effort to accomplish this object, the mission to Mexico of Minister Campbell and Gen. Sherman, in accordance, as is rumored, with a request from Napoleon, is not without significance.

The first order given by that Emperor toward the return of the French troops was in a letter from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Count Montholon, Oct. 18, 1865. And it is a curious fact but little known, and still less understood, that that order was given in consequence of a suggestion volunteered by Mr. Bigelow, our Minister to France, that we would recognize Maximilian, but that the recognition should be preceded by the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops. We are unadvised of the grounds on which Mr. Bigelow, upon his own responsibility, thus proposed that the Government of the United States should undertake to assist the plot for fastening an empire upon the Mexican people by lending to Maximilian the moral influence of their recognition. But it was an offer which promised to accomplish easily the safety of the French debt, for it was clear that if we recognized the Government of Maximilian, for however short a time, whatever Government should succeed his empire would be compelled to recognize its obligations. The Washington Cabinet did not, it seems, adopt the suggestion of recognition made by Mr. Bigelow; and how the Emperor Napoleon shall obtain from the Mexican people the hundreds of millions of francs expended in overthrowing their Government and desolating their country is still an unsolved problem. It would seem, however, from recent paragraphs in the newspapers, that the hope is not abandoned that the American Government can yet be made an accomplice in some scheme for the recognition of Maximilian, a scheme early broached by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Mr. Dayton, and promptly repelled both by Mr. Dayton and Mr. Seward.

According to a series of articles in the *Herald* from the 3d to the 12th of November, the Emperor recently invited to Biarritz Mr. Bigelow and the new French Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis de Moustier, and arranged with them the terms of a treaty to be made between the United States, France and Mexico, which the *Herald* pronounces to be "a fixed fact." We are to receive, it is said, by this treaty negotiated in France, Lower [illegible]

How far there is truth in these rumors, or in that which declares that Mr. Campbell and Gen. Sherman are in some sort to recognize the French authority in Mexico by accepting the country from the hands of Gen. Castelneau, the future will determine; but with the suggestion already made more than a year since by Mr. Bigelow, for the recognition of Maximilian, from which we narrowly escaped, and with a sad recollection of the Texan swindle, so successfully perpetrated to the amount of $10,000,000, and of the Texan bonds that were then distributed in advance wherever it was supposed they could directly or indirectly influence a vote, it is well that the American people should be aware of the plot now on foot to make the United States an accomplice in a scheme more infamous than the partition of Poland.

We have already commented (in the *Tribune* of the 15th inst.) on the arrest by Gen. Sheridan of Senor Ortega, who claims to have become the constitutional President of Mexico by the expiration of the term of Juarez. No explanation has yet been given of the grounds for that extraordinary interference on the part of our Government with the domestic disputes of the Mexican people; and the absence of all explanation has given rise to a suspicion that Juarez may have consented to the partition of Mexico and the payment of the French claims on condition that the United States will sustain his pretensions against his rival for the Presidency.

The *Herald* of Nov. 4, in one of the articles alluded to, expressed the hope that "some recent jobs will have a fair hearing and a fair treatment in the treaty," and alluded, among others, to "Mr. Clarence Seward's express job."

The rightful claims of American citizens are entitled to, and will no doubt receive, the attention of the Government at proper times and in a proper manner. But neither private claims nor private speculations, however large or magnificent, should be allowed to warp the Government from that strict line of international non-interruption with the domestic concerns of Mexico which we so strenuously insisted should be observed toward ours sales. No severer blow could be struck at the honor and prestige and moral influence of our Republic, as she rises in grandeur among the nations of the world, than by our joining in a plot to rob Mexico of her territory by a treaty arranged in France, and intended to be executed by Maximilian or by Juarez, and sharing the plunder with Louis Napoleon, by paying him for the wrongs he has inflicted on our neighbors with the avowed intent of humbling the power of the American people.

Amid all the national questions that divide us upon this point, with the exception of the disreputable clique who are looking to accomplish a speculation, men of all parties are agreed.—Democrats and Republicans will repudiate with equal indignation and contempt the idea of our robbing Mexico to pay Napoleon. It was said that Mr Lincoln expressed surprise and displeasure at the tone of some dispatches from the State Department of which he knew nothing until they were printed, and it is not to be supposed that Mr Johnson has been able to supervise in his turn all our foreign diplomacy. But we now call upon him, as the American Executive, to rescue us from the dangers that threaten our honor, and to advise the Emperor of the French, through Gen. Dix, that the American people will not consent to any act that directly or indirectly may assist to impose upon the people of Mexico the sums he has expended for their subjugation.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.—The Springfield *Journal*, of Saturday last, gives official returns from all but eight counties of the State. These indicate that the Union majority in Illinois will be about fifty six thousand. The figures will vary but little from this estimate. Thus speaks the State which holds the ashes of Abraham Lincoln in condemnation of his faithless successor.

ELIZABETH, New Jersey, has celebrated her two hundredth birthday.

[illegible] a Dream [illegible] King.

[illegible] X ROADS, [illegible] Kentucky, [illegible] 21, 1866.

[illegible] and spiritool [illegible] which. Ther [illegible] sensual about [illegible] I eat pork [illegible] effex of whiskey [illegible] counteracted [illegible] too whorful [illegible] I eat pork [illegible] imaginashun [illegible] down to the [illegible] to fit me for [illegible] uv my dooties [illegible] whiskey lifts me [illegible] pork brings me [illegible] greasy like the [illegible] the Postmaster [illegible] most nasty, sense[illegible] mals—like our [illegible] I recommend [illegible] postmasters to eat [illegible] their [illegible] diet.

Last nite I [illegible] uv a pound or so too much, and, [illegible] consekence, I didn't sleep well. While I wuz eatin [moistnin my lips [illegible] Louisville con solation, the while I wuz musin onto Seward's question whether they wood hev Johnson President or King, and while musin I fell into the arms of Morpheus. My mind [illegible] loose from the body and soared. [illegible] I sunk to slumber the narrow, which is at onst my offis and dormitory widened and enlarged, the humble chairs become sud denly upholstered in gorgus style, the taller dip become multiplied into thousands uv gorgus chandeleers, the portraits of his Highness the President, and the other Democrats on the wall became alive. I apprehended the situation to wunst. Andrew Johnson had cut the Gorjan knot with some body's sword, and had carried out his Policy to its natral concloosion. He wuz reignin under the title uv Androo the I, and I wuz (in my dreem uv course) in his king [illegible] halls.

It wuz, methawt, a reception nite. His High Mightiness wuz a sitin onto a elevated throne covered with red velvet and studded with diamonds, and pearls, and onyxes and other precious stones—onto his head wuz a crown, and he wuz enveloped into a robe uv black velvet, his nose and the balance uv his face gleamin out like a flash ur litenin from a thunder-cloud. Lyin prostrate at the foot uv the throne, doin the offis uv a footstool, was Charles Sumner, [illegible] wich wuz typikle uv the complete triumph we hed won over our enemies, while doin other menial offices about the halls, wuz Wade, Wilson, Fessenden, Sherman and others who hed opposed the change from a Republic to a King dom. They wuz clothed in a appropriate costoom, knee breeches and sich, and presented a pekoolyerly imposin appearance.

Carriages containing the nobility began to arrive, and as they entered, the Grand High Lord Chamberlin uv the Pallis, the Markis von Randall announced em. "Dook de Davis" wuz ejaculated, and Jefferson entered.—"Earl von Toombs," "Sir Joseph Johnson," "Markis de Bouregard," "Count de Pollard," and so fourth.

Noticin that the titles I hed heard wuz mostly tacked to Southern men, I asked Giddy Wells, who wuz standid by, why it waz thus, and he sed that Northerners wuzn't realy fit for it. We wuz, he sed, a low groveling race, and coodent adapt ourselves to the habits uv nobility. The South wuz shivelrus and cood do it. They wuz given to tournaments and sich—they hed got accustomed to circus clothes and cood wear a sword without its gettin awkwardly between their legs. Northern men, sich ez were faithful, wuz allowed to bask in the smiles uv royalty, but it wuz in sich positions ez sooted their capacity. He, for instance, hed charge uv the royal henyard, a position which he bleeved he filled to the entire satisfaction uv his beloved and royal master. He hed now four hens a settin, each on four eggs, and he hoped in the course uv two years, ef there wuz no adverse circumstances, to hev fresh eggs for the royal table. It wuz a position uv great responsibility, and one which weighed upon him. Seward wuz privy counseler, Doolittle wuz Steward uv the Household, and Thurlow Weed wuz keeper uv the King's revenue, and wuz a doin very well indeed.

By this time the company assembled. His Highness wuz in a merry mood and unbended hisself. There wuz a knot uv the nobility gathered in a corner, and after an earnest interview uv a minute, Count Von Cowan advanced to the foot uv the throne, and on bended knee demanded a boon.

"What my faithful servitor, dost thou most desire?" sed His Highness.

"Ma wood, Your Majesty, hev the prisoners uv state brot into the presence that we make merry over 'em."

"It shell be done," sed His Majesty, and forthwith Baron Von Steedman, who hed command uv the King's Household Body Guard, wuz sent for them. In a moment they wuz brot in. They wuz a mizzable lookin sot.—Forney and Wendell Phillips wus chained together, Fred Douglas and Anna Dickinson, Dick Yates and Governor Morton, Ben Butler and Carl Shurz, Kelly and Covode, while Chase wus tied to Horris Greely, onto whose back wuz a placard inscribed "the last uv the Tribunes," at wich Raymond, who left the Radikals and declared for the empire at precisely the rite time, and was now editor of the *Court Journal*, laffed immoderitly. Some one exclaimed, "Bring in Thad Stevens," at wich His Majesty turned pale and his knees smote together.—"Don't, don't," says he, "he's strength enough left to wag his tongue. *Keep him away!*" and he showed as much fear as men do in delerium tremens when they see snakes.

Methawt I made inquiries and found that things wuz workin satisfactory. Gen. Grant wuz in exile, and Gen. Sheridan hed bin decapitatid for refoosin to acquiesce in the new arrangement. The country hed bin divided into dookdoms and earldoms, and sich, over which the nobility rooled with undispooted authority. The principal men of the North hed bin capchered and subdooed, and was fillin menial positions in the palaces of the nobility. No Lord, or Dook or Earl considered himself well served onless he hed a half dozen Northern Congressmen in his house, while the higher grade uv nobility wuzn't content with anything less than Guvnors.

The indebtednis uv the South to the North hed bin adjustid. A decree hed bin ishood to the effect that Nothern merchants who shood press a claim agin a Southerner shood be beheaded and his goods confiscated. The question uv slavery hed bin settled forever, for the Dimekratic idee uv one class to serve wuz fully establisht. There wuz now three classes uv society, the hereditary nobility, the untitled officials, and the people; the latter, black and white, wuz all serfs and all attached to the soil. Biznis wuz all done by foreigners, the policy uv the government bein to make the native born people purely agricultural peasantry. The nobility desirin to make it easy for em giv em one sixth uv the produx uv the soil, reservin the balance for their own uses.

My dream didn't continyoo long enuff for me to ascertain whether I wuz a nobleman or not, but I am uv the opinion that I wuz, for, a servant handed me a pin to stick into Gen. Butler to make him roar for the amoozement uv the company, addressed me ez "Your Grace," from which I inferred that I wuz one of the Lords spiritoool. Unfortunately at this pint I awoke and a sad awakenin it wuz. The gorjus halls hed vanished, the chandeleers hed vanished, the robes uv stait and jewils and sich was gone and I wuz in my offis, not "Yoor Grace," but merely a Postmaster in a Kentucky village. Well, that is suth [illegible] Wat better is a noble [illegible] don't work, neither do I. He drinks wine, it is troo, bu I hev wat soots me better, whiskey fresh from the still. Yet my dream may be realized, and ef it is, I will endeavor to fill the position with credit. Who knows?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(wich is Postmaster.)

DEATH OF A MISER.—There died recently in the borough of Wilmore, Cambria county, an old man named Bernard Halligan, who in his lifetime was a miser of the first class. He was a common laborer by occupation, unmarried, and lived alone in the meanest manner in the most cheerless domicil. Previous to his death he had his will drawn up, bequeathing the bulk of his possessions to a sister in Ireland, but when the document was presented to him for his signature he refused to affix his name. He subsequently had one of his neighbors called in, to whom he committed the care of an old trunk, which, after his death, was opened and is said to have contained some $760 in gold and silver, together with a considerable sum of greenbacks. So miserable did this old man live that when his neighbors came to prepare his body for sepulture not a shred of clean linen could be found with which to dress it. Everything in and about his miserable abode bore the impress of squalid poverty and the utmost degradation.

SETH KINMAN has been appointed an Indian Agent for Idaho. Seth is a famous old California bear hunter, and has presented several of our Presidents with chairs made from the skins and horns of wild animals slain in his hunts. Seth made himself a fixture at the Capitol at Washington for the whole of the last session of Congress, wearing the hunter's garb of buckskin and bear skins everywhere, selling pictures of himself to visitors, and spinning backwoods yarns in the drinking saloons. His appointment was probably bestowed as a means of getting rid of him.

CYRUS W. FIELD has twice failed—once in 1857 and again in 1860—both times from the effects of commercial panics, superadded to his investments in the Atlantic cable scheme. His creditors of 1857 he subsequently paid in full, and he is now engaged in the same service toward those of 1860, the successful laying of the cable having put him in funds. The amount he is now thus disbursing is about $200,000.

A SOUTHERN paper makes the singular statement that some eighty or ninety negroes, stolen during the war, have been recently landed at Tappahannock, to be taken care of by their former owners. About one hundred and fifty in all have been landed at different places on the Rappahannock.

Impartial Suffrage—Mr. Johnson's Opinion—An Authorized Statement.

Suffrage should be conferred by the States, that right being guaranteed to each State by the Constitution. Andrew Johnson is in favor of qualified suffrage in Tennessee as a citizen of that State. He authorized us, in behalf of the Chief Executive of the nation, to urge qualified suffrage for three classes of colored men of this District, in April last, and at his suggestion we renewed the proposition again in July, only about one week before Congress adjourned. We took special pains to notify several Radical Senators and Representatives who were anxious inquirers on the subject that the President was in favor of the plan proposed in *The Republican*. The Radicals were afraid to touch the question, and went home to their several States and blackguarded the President, and declared that he was opposed to extending the right of suffrage to the black man.

Andrew Johnson is in favor of more for the black man in Tennessee, as a citizen of the State; he suggested to Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi more for the colored men of that State, and requested and authorized us to urge upon Congress, at the last session, more for the colored men of this District than Charles Sumner, or Henry Wilson, or any other Congressman of Massachusetts ever urged for the colored man of their State. No colored man who fought in the Union army, or who owns property, no matter how much, can vote in Massachusetts unless he can read and write. President Johnson goes beyond that. *He is in favor of granting suffrage to all colored men, wherever the Constitution gives him the power to do it, who can read and write, or who served honorably in the Union army, or who owns property to the extent of two hundred and fifty dollars and upward.*

The only difference between the President and Congress is, that the former believes that, under the Constitution, each State has the right to settle the question of suffrage for itself. Congress assumes the right to impose it upon the States, Constitution or no Constitution.—*Washington Republican, Nov. 19.*

The Great Democrat.

The Democratic party may well boast of a few of its distinguished, and by them greatly honored, members. They can lay legitimate claim to Jeff. Davis, the rebel butcher N. B. Forrest, Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, and John Morrissey. Of this latter pet, just elected to Congress from the city of New York, it may be of some interest to our Democratic friends to know something of the history. The various records of the State clearly demonstrate that he has won his late promotion by a faithful adherance to the principles of his party in the District he represents. In the addition to his record as a prize-fighter and gambler, John Morrissey has done the State of New York some service in her penitentiaries. He figures in the criminal courts in that State as follows:

IN RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Twice indicted for *assault and battery*. Once convicted and sent to *jail for sixty days.*

Once indicted for *assault with intent to kill.*

IN ALBANY COUNTY.

Three times indicted, convicted and sentenced for *assault and battery*, serving a total term of *nine months* in the Albany Penitentiary.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

Three times indicted for *assault with intent to kill.*

At the present time, he is the proprietor and engineer of several of the most extensive gambling tables in the city of New York, and by his professional calling as a blackleg, has amassed a fortune of half a million of dollars, one hundred and fifty thousand of which he is said to have spent in bribes and whiskey to carry his election. This man, showing the "eternal fitness of things," the Johnson Democracy of New York have sent to Congress by a majority of about ten thousand votes, as their representative. No better selection could have been made.

A PERMANENT INVESTMENT.—The English holders of rebel bonds still seem to be troubled with the hallucination that they will some day realize from their investment in the defunct Southern Confederacy. This delusion manifests itself at intervals and under different phases. According to our accounts, the afflicted bondholders are just now laboring under the phantasy that they can in some way attach the money due to the United States from England upon the Alabama claims, for the liquidation of their claims upon the deceased S. C. It does not appear just how they propose to arrange this little matter, but they apparently imagine that the United States is an idiot. Such is lunacy.

IT is generally conceded that Gov. Morton is to be the successor of Hon. Henry S Lane, as United States Senator from Indiana. The Legislature recently elected, and which is strongly Republican, will choose the Senator at its next session.

Empress Carlotta of Mexico.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, November 2, has received directly from Miramar satisfactory news as to the state of the Empress Charlotte. Thanks to the intelligent and assiduous care with which her Majesty is surrounded and to the absolute repose she enjoys in that charming retreat, the moral excitement which had disturbed the Empress' mind is completely appeased. The improvement which at first appeared but slow, now assumes all the symptoms of a radical cure.

At half a gunshot from the Chateau of Miramar stands a small pavilion, built in the Italian style of the Middle Ages, and covered with verdure, which is called the Gardener's House. Before leaving for Mexico the Archduke Maximilian and the Princess dwelt there in preference, in order to escape the irksomeness of etiquette. The Empress has again installed herself there, and in the midst of the pleasant reminiscences which surround her occupies her leisure with reading, music and painting. The medical attendants insist that her Majesty shall not leave Europe during the winter. The probability is that when the weather becomes more rigorous the Empress will go to the Isle of Lacroma, which is her personal property, and which enjoys the mildest temperature of Naples.

The Paris *Opinion* states that a message has been received from the Emperor Maximilian in answer to the news of the Empress' illness. After expressing his deep sorrow for her malady, and approving all that has been done, he adds that being resolved at every sacrifice, to surmount, if possible, his bad fortune, he will not leave the post which duty assigns him. If he adheres to this determination, so entirely contrary to the wishes of his early patron, and to the instructions given to General Castelnau, the position will be strangely complicated, for one would think that the French troops cannot in honor be withdrawn without a positive assurance of non intervention on the part of the United States, and the plea of putting an end to anarchy in Mexico may thus have resulted in setting up a new element of division.

THE trial of the celebrated Jumel will case came on in the Supreme Court of New York on Monday, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff,—Madame Jumel being declared to be of unsound mind when the will was executed. The executors did not contest the suit, and it is understood that a compromise was effected before the trial came on, by which Nelson Chase, the party who contests the will, agreed to pay the several bequests named in the will, the defendants relinquishing their claim to their respective shares of the residuary estate. Some two hundred witnesses had been summoned in the case, and it would have probably occupied the court three weeks had not this compromise been effected. The object in having the trial was to get a formal verdict of a jury on the competency of the testator, and, as is supposed, to afford one of the defendants, Rev. J. Howard Smith, opportunity to correct a public misapprehension as to his connection with the will.

SOON after the death of Prince Albert, the sooty Emperor Theodorus, of Abyssinia, hearing of that melancholy event, and moved probably by sympathy for the unfortunate widow, sent to Queen Victoria a formal proposal of marriage. The offer was treated with silent contempt. His sable Majesty, after waiting some time, came to the conclusion that he was intentionally insulted, and, out of revenge, seized the principal Englishmen then within his dominions. By the latest accounts there is reason to fear that all the prisoners, as well as an envoy recently sent out to their succor, have been put to death.—Queen Victoria has at length been induced to dispatch to her savage suitor an autograph letter, in the hope of securing the release of her subjects, if they are not already released by death.

A YOUNG GIRL from Cincinnati, who was deserted by her paramour, attempted to commit suicide in Reading, Pa., last week, by taking laudanum.—The Reading *Dispatch* says: "Ever since her desertion she has been gloomy and cast down, and has frequently expressed a wish that she were dead or away from those evil companions that surround her. The attempt which she made to take her life seems to have been premeditated. She is now considered out of danger, and has signified her intention of returning to her old home as soon as she is sufficiently recovered to travel."

THE Memphis *Bulletin* accounts for the defeat of "my policy" at the elections as follows:

"The people of the North, while they do not approve the policy of Stevens, prefer his present leadership to that of men identified with the Democracy. The struggle has been decided. Democracy has fallen."

COAL veins, respectfully six and three feet in thickness, have been struck near Leavenworth, at a distance of about six hundred feet beneath the surface. The Leavenworth Conservative thinks the supply will be sufficient to supply the entire State of Kansas.