BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 49—No. 3. Beaver, [illegible] 16, 1867. Established 1818.

The Argus

Will be Published Every Wednesday,

IN THE OLD ARGUS BUILDING,

THIRD ST., BEAVER, PA.,

At $2,00 per annum in Advance.

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

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Bridal Presents,

BASKETS,

TRAVELING CUPS,

In short every article kept in a Variety Store, to be found

AT

B. MULHEIM'S.

BRIDGE St., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

The subscriber again greets his numerous Patrons with the

LARGEST, MOST VARIED & COMPLETE STOCK OF

Christmas & New Years presents

ever offered in the county.

B. MULHEIM.

Bridgewater, jy25,'66—1y [dec5'66

$60.00

WEED

Sewing Machines.

ALSO,

FINKLE AND LYON.

THESE Machines are adapted for every description of family sewing, and will stitch from the finest gauze to the thickest Beaver cloth without any change in feed, needle or tension, and run for two years without taking apart to clean. If the purchaser, after a fair trial, does not regard these Machines as superior to any machine in the market, he can return it and have his money.—It makes the LOCK STITCH. Stitches alike on both sides, which will not rip or ravel.—The cheapest machine by twenty per cent. in use. Warranted for four years. It has been in use in this place for ten years, and has given satisfaction in all cases. Plain finish up to mahogany inlaid with pearl, silver-plated and rosewood.

The attention of tailors, shoemakers, and harness makers, is called to No. 3.

ALSO,

$20,00

CLARK & SHAW

SEWING MACHINES;

Warranted five years, and licensed.

ALSO,

Aiken's Family Knitting Machine, which is the best in use, and will knit any kind of yarn; it will knit 12 pairs socks a day. A MODEL FOR CUTTING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Any person can learn from it. Also, braid, embroidery and paper stamps sale, and stamping done.

AGENTS WANTED. Address, with stamp,

R. H. LONG.

General Agent,

Grant st., opposite Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. [dec26:2m

JAMES BOGGS, of New Brighton, is the agent for Beaver county.

Dividend No. 18.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, New Brighton, Jan. 2, 1867.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF [illegible] PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand—free of government tax.

By order of the Board:

EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of HANNAH BUSH, late of New Brighton boro', Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJ. R. BRADFORD, Ex'r.,

[illegible] 1867 New Brighton.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, on or about the 22d of December, in Moon tp., Beaver county, Pa., a bay Mare, shod all round, star in forehead, white spot on nose, supposed to be about 10 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

[illegible]—It. WM. ELLIOTT.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the account of William Duff, Executor of the will of John Duff, dec'd. And now to wit: November 14th, 1866, the court appoint John B. Young, Esq., an Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of said Executor. From the Record.

JNO. A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of William Duff, Executor of John Duff, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Beaver, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

J. B. YOUNG,

Auditor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at Beaver, Pa.

ARRIVALS.—Eastern mail due at 9:30, A. M. Western mail due at 3, P. M.

DEPARTURES.—Eastern mail leaves at 7:50, A. M. Western mail leaves at 1:30, P. M.

Stamps for sale constantly.

S. J. M'GAFFICK, P. M.

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after Nov. 19, 1866, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 535 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	204PM	700AM	220AM	180PM
Rochester	417	820	847	310
N. Brighton	427	840	......	321
Enon	512	932	445	407
Columbiana	550	1016	......	445
Salem	620	1047	552	512
Alliance	715	1150AM	655	616
Canton	805	1250PM	744	708
Massillon	826	115	808	723
Orrville	906	200	850	800
Wooster	938	235	925	835
Loudonville	1040	[illegible]	1022	938
Mansfield	1137	446	1112	1025
Crestline Ar	1115AM	530	1145	1100
Crestline De	1240	620	1220PM	700AM
Bueyrus	110	650	1248	733
U. Sandusky	151	730	125	828
Forest	228	801	154	857
Lima	355	918	305	1021
Delphos	435	953	337	1102
Van Wert	505	1021	405	1137
Fort Wayne	650	1150	540	120PM
Columbia	734	1235AM	623	208
Huntsville	......	......	......	......
Pierceton	......	......	......	......
Warsaw	825	130	711	301
Bourbon	......	......	......	......
Plymouth	925	235	807	405
Wanatah	......	......	......	......
Valparaiso	1059	415	935	548
Hobart	......	......	......	......
Clarke	......	......	......	......
Ill.C.RR.Cros	......	......	......	......
R Isl.RR J'n.	......	......	......	......
Chicago	1250PM	620	1130	800

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Chicago	440AM	720AM	535PM	1020PM
R.IslRRJunc	......	......	......	......
Ill C.RR Cros	......	......	......	......
Clarke	......	......	......	......
Hobart	......	......	......	......
Valparaso	688	905	521	1254AM
Wanatah	......	......	......	......
Plymouth	829	1035	720	257
Bourbon	......	......	......	......
Warsaw	940	1138	817	420
Pierceton	......	......	......	......
Huntsville	......	......	......	......
Columbia	1040	1210PM	904	527
Fort Wayne	1145	125	1005	700
Van Wert	119PM	232	1118	824
Delphos	145	308	1148	900
Lima	219	333	1217AM	935
Forest	356	439	125	1100
U Sandusky	481	503	151	1138
Bucyrus	522	538	225	1218PM
Crestline Ar.	600	605	255	1250
Crestline De.	615AM	625	315	130
Mansfield	655	657	343	200
Loudonville	750	746	425	245
Wooster	850	835	508	332
Orrville	920	906	530	357
Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	1020	1003	616	448
Alliance	1125	1100	715	545
Salem	1207	1132	744	620
Columbiana	1238PM	1156	......	645
Enon	122	1232AM	838	727
N. Brighton	217	......	......	808
Rochester	235	125	921	820
Pittsburgh	350	230	1025	980

Erie and Pittsburg Express Train leaves New Castle at 4:05 p.m., arrives in Pittsburg at 6:45 p.m. Returning leaves Pittsburg at 6:00 a.m., arrives in New Castle at 8:30 a.m.

New Castle and Pittsburg Accommodation Train leaves New Castle at 7:00 a.m., arrives in Allegheny at 9:45 a.m. Returning leaves Allegheny at 1:20 p.m., arrives in New Castle at 6:20 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after Nov 19, 1866, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	810AM	235PM	335PM	....
Euclid street	821	246	346	....
Hudson	925	340	500	....
Akron	....	....	....	....
Orrville	....	....	....	....
Millersburg	....	....	....	....
Ravenna	1000	415	536	....
Alliance	1100	500	630	....
Bayard	1130	539	....	....
Wellsville	105 PM	705	....	....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Exp's.
Wellsville	845AM	455PM	....	....
Bayard	1017	615	....	....
Alliance	1125	644	700AM	....
Ravenna	1214PM	728	751	....
Millersburg	....	....	....	....
Orrville	....	....	....	....
Akron	....	....	....	....
Hudson	1246	803	846	....
Euclid street	147	904	952	....
Cleveland	200	915	1005	....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	440PM	610AM	1040AM	....
Bridgeport	450	625	1050	....
Lagrange	541	721	1139	....
Steubenville	600	743	1158	....
Wellsville	725	845	125PM	700AM
Smith'sFerry	747	907	147	735
Beaver	820	940	217	823
Rochester	830	950	225	835
Pittsburgh	940	1105	340	955

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	225PM	435PM	615AM	330PM
Rochester	335	545	730	445
Beaver	....	556	738	455
Smith'sFerry	411	631	807	544
Wellsville	500	725	840	620
Steubenville	600	823	950	....
Lagrange	618	840	1010	....
Bridgeport	712	927	1112	....
Bellaire	725	940	1125	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves — N. Philadelphia 6.50 a m; Bayard, 11.45 a m.

Arrives — Bayard, 9.55 p. m.; N. Philadel. 2.35 P.M.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

S. J. BLACKMORE

(At No 24 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Hats, Caps and Ladies' Furs,

Beaver County Trade Solicited.

November 14, 1866—6mos

Titusville Correspondence.

—TITUSVILLE, PA., [illegible]

Dear Col.: The "Oil Region" [illegible] at times as if it was going to [illegible] the scene of the excitement of '61 and '62, if indeed that can be called excitement, when oil was allowed to run away, or be sold for 25 cents per barrel. Oil which has gradually been tending downwards, until the low figure of $1 has been reached, now exhibits more "firmness," and has quite evidently "got to the end of the rope."

Several cases have operated towards this effect. One of the greatest: the stoppage of hundreds of wells. True, the wells which have been stopped were producing but little oil, but in the aggregate the amount exerted quite an influence on the market.—Careful estimates report "on hand" in the principle ports of the World, a present stock of oil equal to 750,000 barrels of refined oil. As this is half a million barrels more than was supposed to be on hand one year ago, you will readily see that a very fair stock is awaiting consumption. The production of the year 1866 is estimated to have been equal to two millions six hundred thousand barrels of refined oil, i. e., about four million barrels of crude oil. What do the croakers who think the "Oil Regions" are "played out" think of this? The wild speculations of '64 and '65 were unquestionably a curse to this section, as well as ruinous to many who embarked their all in this mad race for wealth. Although the number of dry wells is legion, yet the amount of oil actually produced and sold during the past twelve months is rather a convincing argument of the existence of paying wells.

Many of the Oil Companies whose flaming "prospectuses" flooded the land two years ago, are now re-appearing on the stage, to enact one more, (and to many their last,) scene in this Venango county tragedy, comedy or farce! Which is it? The Sheriff has "gone for them," armed with a most hideous array of latin words and law phrases, from which there can be no escape. The majority of the cases will no doubt surrender at discretion, and so put to rest all expectations of stock-holders who have so long and earnestly looked for a dividend one of these days. In some sections of the country disappointed stock-holders have commenced suit for recovery of purchase money on the broad ground of false representation. There would be a perfect deluge of such suits, were it not for the very solemn fact that in most cases the getting up of the company aforesaid, have lost, in subsequent transactions, their entire fortunes (!) One case was recently tried in New York, where the property sold was represented, among other items, to consist of "At least forty acres of bottom land suitable for boring, the bluffs covered with 'timber' from which source alone enough money could be realized to pay 'entire' cost of farm—besides a spring on the place from which—(astonishing circumstance!)—a vial of oil had been gathered." This was nearly two years ago, and the "stockholders" almost lost their breath rushing in for stock. The inevitable "committee," which in almost all cases was sent out too late, couldn't see that "bottom land"—as only two or three acres were visible—the balance of the forty was "table land," elevated some two to four hundred feet—more or less, quite "suitable for boring," and then, too, remote from any damage from floods, which had cleaned out so many "bottom farms" in the memorable spring of '65. Then, too, the "timber," soft maple, etc., not worth the cutting; and then the spring! that "vial of oil" had exhausted it. So the stockholders sued the "getter up," and on trial he endeavored to prove that table land and bluff territory was now considered better oil land than bottoms. The Judge declined this evidence, as what he wanted to know was, "what was considered good territory then?" The jury brought in a verdict for the Plaintiff, and the Defendant appealed. This is to be a "test case," and if on the appeal the Defendant is again beaten, there will be a harvest for lawyers in these parts.

A new county has been carved out, taking for its greater part the land of Forest county, whose name goes with it, and adding thereto the "Hickory" region of Venango. Tionesta is the County Seat, and already two newspapers have commenced to write the place up. The prospect is anything but flattering. Oil has not been found to exist there, or if it does, it is so well pleased with its quarters that it resists all the seductive attempts of pumps, working barrels or torpedoes, to raise it to the surface. Hickory is chiefly remembered as the place where the number of sixteenths in a well, was only limited by the wants of the seller or the number of buyers. Wells in which 19, 21 and even 23 sixteenths had been sold, still remain on this once-to-be-famous run; evidence of the financial abilities of their owners, the crushing weight of whose "strategy" they were unable to support.

The late pamphlet of Mr. Culver has produced quite an excitement throughout this entire region; and has had the double effect of adding to the number of his friends, and furnishing his old friends with the "back-bone" they so much needed. There are many who are now willing to put up their piles that Culver will come out all right yet. At all events this bitter persecution has [illegible] no harm, but a world of good [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] New York.

[illegible] Son of Napoleon.

The search after the [illegible] Paris correspondent [illegible] Duke de Reichstadt [illegible] ended in the securing of [illegible] interesting souvenirs, to be [illegible] the Napoleon gallery of the [illegible]. The life of this great son of [illegible] peror who, according to the [illegible] epitaph written by himself [illegible] own tomb, "was born King of Rome and died a lieutenant in the [illegible] service," was too short to admit of any very voluminous record.

The souvenirs now brought [illegible] have been wholly furnished by the well-remembered danseuse, Fanny Ellsler, who lives in the strict retirement of a country life near [illegible], occupied solely in the cultivation of a certain species of rose, which she has brought to the highest perfection. By the fortune left her by God, added to that acquired by her own industry and talent, she is enabled to [illegible] the easy life of a chatelaine; and while her leisure time is occupied with the cultivation of flowers, her heart is [illegible] ly occupied likewise with the cultivation of all her tender souvenirs of the court of Vienna, and the place she once occupied thereat, with the full consent and approbation of every member of the Imperial family.

The story of the loves of the Duc de Reichstadt is short and sad enough. Disgusted with the restraint of the court, wounded by the position to which his birth had consigned him among the proud archdukes, his high born relatives, he was wont to steal away into the country to enjoy solitude and the contemplation of nature, at a little village near Vienna. The doctors had foretold that unless some interest in life were offered to this sensitive, nervous youth, he must, of necessity, sink into atrophy, and waste away in consumption. Many and many a hope had been raised of his forming an attachment which would throw some interest around his existence, and ward off the ennui which was killing him by inches.

But the conviction that the [illegible] tunities thus afforded him [illegible] snares of the enemy to [illegible] him in his most unguarded [illegible] kept him on the watch, and he never once yielded to the temptation. But the moment came for him as it comes for all men. He became struck with the grace and beauty of his landlady's niece; a girl fresh from the woods, whose picturesque costume and simple manners flattered both his artistic and moral taste, and he soon became deeply enamored. To this girl he told the whole story of his life—the temptations which had been offered him, the aspirations in which he indulged, the hopes he entertained. His entire existence underwent a change. To one being he could unfold the secrets of his heart, and the restraint which had been killing him was overcome at last.

But as there must always be a demon at work upon the happiness of every mortal here below, so did the satisfaction experienced by the young Duc de Reichstadt soon come to an end. He who had ever shunned all gaiety, who had obstinately refused to attend all courtly *fetes*, opera, ball play—finding his health and spirits much improved, must needs one night be seized with an irresistible desire to see the ballet of "The Diable Boiteux," in which the *cachuca* danced by Fanny Ellsler who had become the aim and object of every conversation and of all the enthusiasm of the city. He went alone to the opera—he saw the dancer come forward to the footlights with that swimming step which had won the hearts of all mankind—he gazed first in terror, then in doubt, then in horror and amazement, and sank slowly down senseless on the floor of the box where he was placed.

It was the dancer herself on whom his whole heart and soul had been bestowed. It was to her he had confided his most secret thoughts. The whole intrigue of the court became revealed at once to his mind. He went back no more to the village, but retired again to the little student's room in the palace, still shown as the place where he died, and could never be persuaded to behold the traitress who had so imposed upon his trusting heart. No one but himself ever suspected Fanny Ellsler of any base intrigue—the pastoral comedy had been played out in good part and with the entire concurrence of Imperial relatives. The end of the drama was a bright and glorious existance for the dancer; for the Duke misery, despair and death!

SENATOR B. GRATZ BROWN publishes a letter to the people of Missouri, recommending universal suffrage and amnesty, to take effect in 1870. He definitely declines re election.

AT Pleasant Mills, New Jersey, lives the eldest John Smith. His age is 117 years, and his faculties are not dim, nor is his natural force abated.

HON. JAMES SEMPLE, many years since United States Senator from Illinois, and afterwards Minister to Bogota, died on Friday, at Jersey Landing, Jersey county, Illinois. He withdrew from political life several years since.

Capture of John Morgan—The Truth of History.

A correspondent brings out the following curious and interesting fact: Greenville, Tennessee, is celebrated for being the town where the notorious John Morgan was killed, as well as for being the home of Andrew Johnson—the two worst men, probably, the country has produced. Several items have crept into the history of Morgan's discovery and death which are untrue; and as you are occasionally pointing out inaccuracies of history, let me here state what are the facts in this case. On the night on which Morgan met his death, he was stopping at the house of Mrs. Williams in Greenville. Gen. Gillem's brigade was encamped at Bull's Gap, seventeen miles distant. It has been written and published throughout the United States that Mrs. Williams mounted a horse and rode to Gen. Gillem's camp, and reported to him the whereabouts of Morgan.

This is not true. Mrs. W. was a rebel so well known and above suspicion, that Morgan sought her house as a place of safety. On the night in question, however, Mrs. Williams was three miles out of town, and knew nothing of Morgan's being at her house, or of his death, until ten o'clock next day. The facts are as follows: A negro boy, about twelve years old, son of a negro woman by the name of Mary Kean, was captured by Morgan's party, as they were entering town, and lest the boy might give information to some Union men, he was held in custody several hours, but finally released, and went straight to his mother and reported what he had seen and heard, and thereupon black, loyal Mrs. Mary Kean, and not rebel, white Mrs. Williams, mounted a horse and rode seventeen miles to inform Gen. Gillem. Let history see to it that white rebels do not steal honors belonging to black loyalists.

DEATH OF THE "LARGEST MAN."—Mr. Jacob Loucks, a respected citizen of Manchester township, York county, and supposed to be the largest man in the State, died on the 19th instant, of apoplexy, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was exceedingly corpulent, and was supposed to weigh about five hundred pounds at the time of his death. His coffin measured thirty-five inches in breadth by twenty-three inches in depth. His weight was not [illegible] given as 528 pounds, and who is said to have been the largest man in the world.

BAD PLACE FOR A DEMOCRATIC PAPER.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:—"Chicago appears to be a bad place for a Democratic paper. John Wentworth was once a Democrat, and started the Chicago *Democrat*. In a few years he went over to the Republicans. Mr. Sheahan was then brought to Chicago to edit another Democratic organ. He soon sold out and went into a Republican paper. Lastly the Chicago *Times*, the paper he started, has come out for the Republican ideas upon the question of negro suffrage, and seems to be on the way over to that camp."

DR. WINSHIP OUTLIFTED.—A Mr. Butts has entirely "taken the wind out of the sails" of the gentleman named above. He writes to the *Herald of Health* that he can lift two thousand seven hundred and twenty seven pounds and two ounces. He says: "I have eaten plain simple food—few kinds at a meal—avoided knick knacks pork, and condiments, I have used mostly vegetable food and milk when that would answer, but I found it necessary a portion of the time to introduce solid animal food into my diet. I regard beef steak as containing the best muscle-making principle, because it is muscle, and more readily distributed as such throughout the system."

R. V. RICHARDSON, formerly a general of the C. S. A., was arrested last week in Memphis, and held in $5000 bail, for swindling. It appears that the general has been getting up an immense southern company, with a capital of some $20,000,000, which, by a beneficent management, was intended to enrich every man, woman and child in "the land we love." A young man in Mobile took $1250 stock, with the assurance of a valuable position. He waited patiently for his appointment, but hearing nothing further he went to Memphis and found himself swindled.

AT St. Paul, Minnesota, W. P. Wilson, the old United States Assessor, having refused to yield his office to Colonel Wood, Johnson's new appointee, that gentleman has set up an opposition assessor's office, and the competition in revenue business promises to be lively for a time.

GOVERNOR CURTIN has appointed Major William Frew, of Pittsburg, as a Commissioner from Pennsylvania to the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867.

CHARLES G. PATTERSON, a New York stock broker, has brought a suit against Albert M. Stokes and Ferdinand A. Bell, the alleged proprietors of two gambling houses, for the recovery of $35,000 alleged to have been won from him. The accused gave bail to the amount of $20,000 to appear for trial.

SURRATT.

Particulars of His Arrest—Letter from Consul General Hale.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1867.

The following is Consul General Hale's letter in full, relative to the arrest of Surratt. It is dated Alexandria, Egypt, and addressed to Secretary Seward. None of its contents have been published:

AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, November 28, 1866.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that in consequence of a telegram received via Constantinople from Mr. King, United States Minister at Rome, and of several letters received from Mr. Winthrop, United States Consul at Malta, the Mediterranean wire being unfortunately broken between Malta and this place, I have this day arrested a man calling himself Walters, dressed in the uniform of a Zouave, who arrived at Alexandria on the 23d inst., in the steamship Tripoli, from Naples, and who is believed to be John Harrison Surratt, one of the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln. The telegram and some of the letters having been delayed in transmission, I was fortunate in finding the man still in quarantine among the third class passengers, of whom there is no list whatever. It was easy to distinguish him among seventy-eight of those by his Zouave uniform, and scarcely less easy by his almost unmistakeable American type of countenance.

I said at once to him: "You are the man I want. You are an American." He said, "Yes, sir, I am." I said, "You doubtless know why I want you? What is your name?" He replied promptly—"Walters." I said, "I believe your true name is Surratt," and in arresting him mentioned my official position as United States Consul General. The director of quarantine speedily arranged a sufficient escort of soldiers, by whom the prisoner was conducted to a safe place within the quarantine walls. Although the walk occupied several minutes, the prisoner close at my side made no remark whatever, displaying neither surprise nor irritation.

Arrived at the place prepared, I gave him the usual magisterial caution, that he was not obliged to say anything, and that anything he said would be at once taken down in writing. He said: "I have nothing to say. I want nothing but what is right." He declared he had neither passport, nor baggage, nor money, except six francs. His companions confirm his statements in this respect. They say he came to Naples, a deserter from the Papal army at Rome. I find that he had no papers and no clothes but those he is wearing. The appearance of the prisoner answers very well the description given of Surratt by the witness Weichman, at page 11 of Pitman's report officially sent to me by the Government, and is accurately portrayed in the likeness of Surratt in the frontispiece of the same volume. Mr. King and Mr. Winthrop speak in confident terms of the identity of the man Walters with Surratt, and after seeing the man I have not a shadow of doubt of it.

According to the well established public law of this place, as the prisoner avowed himself an American and submitted without objection to arrest by me on my statement that I acted for the United States, and especially as he has no paper to suggest even a *prima facia* claim for belonging to any other jurisdiction, there is no other authority which can rightfully interfere here with his present custody, and I have good reason for saying that no attempt at interference will be set on foot by any authority whatever pretension he may make. The prisoner's quarantine will expire on the 29th.—He will then be received into the prison of the local Government, which gives me every assistance.

The Supreme Court.

As considerable interest is now felt in the character and convictions of the gentlemen who compose the Supreme Court, we submit for reference the following named jurists, with the date of their appointments:

1863—S. P. CHASE, O., Chief Justice.
1835—JAMES M. WAYNE, Georgia.
1845—SAMUEL NELSON, New York.
1846—ROBERT C. GRIER, Penn'a.
1858—NATHAN CLIFFORD, Maine.
1862—NOAH M. SWAYNE, Ohio.
1862—DAVID DAVIS, Illinois.
1862—SAMUEL F. MILLER, Iowa.
1863—STEPHEN J. FIELD, California.

It will be seen that five of the Justices, including the Chief Justice, were appointed by Mr. Lincoln, the largest number of the same appointments ever made by any Chif Magistrate, since the organization of the Court. Had Justice Davis, of Illinois, been true to the spirit in which he was appointed, the Court, to day, would not be in partial disgrace.

CAREFUL estimates make the present number of sheep in the United States 30,000,000, and wool product 95,000,000 pounds, an increase of 7,528,725 sheep in five years last past, against an increase of 748,055 the previous ten years, and of 34,735,087 pounds of wool the last five years, against 7,747,954 pounds the previous ten years.

AN American newspaper will shortly be started in Paris.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — [illegible] 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 [illegible].

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.

Trichinæ in Pork.

The following letter to the Department of Agriculture, from Charles J. Sundell, Consul at Stettin, in Prussia, will doubtless prove of vital interest to our readers in the great pork producing region of the North-west:

"About that most dreadful disease in swine, called trichina, nothing further was heard here since the Hedersleben calamity in January and February last, until recently; the reappearance of said malady is now being reported from the city of Griefswald, in this province. The meat of one single animal, and that not wholly used, as some remaining parts thereof were confiscated as soon as its infection was discovered, seems to have been enough to infest with the parasites over sixty persons, and among these some of the best men there. The suffering from this shocking intrusion into the system, is said to be attended with most distressing agonies, and it is feared that many of those affected will pay with their lives for yielding to that peculiar taste for raw, chopped, or insufficiently cooked and smoked meat, so prevalent in this country. It is stated that those who had partaken of sausage prepared from the infected meat, and only superficially smoked, are subject to worse pains than those who had eaten cutlets and other dishes insufficiently cooked. It follows, therefore, that the greater the heat to which such meats are subjected the surer will the parasites therein be made harmless, and this is a simple fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the mind in a country like ours, where pork is so extensively eaten. It is also contended that by cutlets it is hardly possible to have the heat penetrate the meat sufficiently without burning some portion of the cuts. The simple remedy would be to prepare cutlets without bones, and so with all other dishes from swine's meat.

"The scientific commission of the medical faculty in Prussia gave as their decision, under date of the 14th of February last, that microscopical examinations of certain (enumerated) parts of the swine would be the surest way to prevent these fearful diseases. The Government has, therefore, now recommended microscopic meat inspections, and that much care be taken in thoroughly cooking and preparing, but such examinations have not been made obligatory.

"This advice, as the Greifswald calamity proves anew, is discreet and well meant, but butchers and meat sellers here seem to care little about it, and it is now publicly proposed that those who sell trichinous meat be made responsible for the consequences. Thus it will be seen that the people here are in earnest, to guard, if possible, against the recurrence of this late discovered ill that human flesh is heir to."

One Summer's Work.

The Prussian war cost $42,000,000, which the conqueror has levied upon her enemies as follows, including a margin of profit:

Austria	$28,000,000
Bavaria	12,000,000
Saxony	7,000,000
Wurtemberg	5,250,000
Baden	2,400,000
Frankfort	2,400,000
Hesse Darmstadt	1,200,000
Total	$56,200,000

This gives a clear gain for the needle-gun of $14,200,000—a pretty good summer's work.

If Jefferson Davis had established the monarchy for which he and the present earnest advocates of the Constitution of the United States were so earnestly contending, he would not only have compelled the defeated North and West to repudiate their three thousand millions of debt, but would have taxed them to the earth to pay at least four thousand millions more of his own expenses, including indemnity to the poor slaveholders.—As to political rights, Jefferson would have taken them all himself, including the property and lives of such leading traitors as Stevens, Sumner, Stanton—*and Andrew Johnson!*

Tax on Real and Personal Estate.

The report of General Hartranft, Auditor General of the State, covers, as usual, the valuation of property and assessment of tax in the several counties of the Commonwealth, with the population and number of taxables.—By this we learn that the tax on real and personal estate in the sixty-three counties, including an item of $1,948 17 from a former treasurer of one of the counties, amounted to $879,343 59, and the special tax of one half mill on the dollar, imposed by the act of May 16, 1861, amounted to $39,914 41, giving an aggregate of $919,258. The tax of Philadelphia was $624,158 95 on real and personal estate, and $7,583 60 on the special tax, rendering a total of $631,742 55. The smallest real and personal estate tax is paid by Pike county, and is 20 cents. Forest pays but $215 74. The special half mill tax yielded $2023 09 in Huntingdon; $2757 88 in Chester; $3560 92 in Bucks; $4588 92 in Lancaster, and $1804 41 in Montgomery.

A LADY in Covington, Kentucky, while walking along the street, on Saturday, slipped down on the covered pavement, and crushed to death her year old baby which she was carrying in her arms.