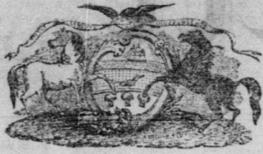


BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, FEB. 4 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Money! Money!—The approaching Court will be a favorable opportunity for many who own work for subscription, advertising and job work, to call and settle. Those not coming to town can send the amounts with their neighbors who do come. This is intended for all who are indebted. If persons cannot pay all they owe us, and none owe us very large bills, they can certainly pay us part of the amount. We have payments to make, and must have money some how or another.

CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

It is well known that some of the Locooco press of Pennsylvania, among the rest the Bedford Gazette, charged that the Opposition in Congress were not disposed to do anything in favor of the suffering interests of Pennsylvania, and, in fact, of the whole country, by increasing the Tariff. We pronounced this false at the time, and the acts of the Opposition since the meeting of Congress, prove that they are in favor of increasing the duties on foreign manufactures. The position the Opposition took in their own case, and also their votes, proves the falsity of all the Locooco charges to the contrary. The Locooco Senators and Members in Congress, with the exception of those from this State, are almost unanimously opposed in Protection.

The Washington correspondent of the North American says:—"The only possible hope for a modification of the Tariff at this session is through the action of a Conference Committee. In its closing hours that last chance is desperate, and depends entirely upon the refusal of the House to grant a loan, except upon this express condition. Even then there is too much reason to fear that the Senate will not yield its repugnance to a change, so obstinate is the purpose of the Democratic majority to refuse any concession on this subject. They are more inclined to hazard an extra session, than to conquer their prejudices. The House is likely to stand firm, and to insist upon provision being made to extinguish any debt that may be created. The Republicans have held a caucus, and unanimously agreed to vote for a modification of the Tariff. Their stand is clear, positive and unqualified, as will be seen whenever the test shall be made in the House. On the other hand, the Democrats in that body will hardly muster twenty votes, including the Pennsylvania delegation. This significant fact tells the whole story, especially when connected with the position of the Democratic majority in the Senate. There is no difficulty in knowing what political interests in Congress are for and against the policy of reasonable protection."

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

It will be seen by referring to another column, in this week's paper, that an election for officers of the Bedford Rail Road Company, will take place on Saturday 19th inst. It is the determination now to put the Road under contract early in the Spring, and push it along vigorously to completion. We have pretty good authority for saying that an additional sum of probably about \$25,000 of stock will be taken by a good Company outside of this county, which will make in addition to the \$75,000 already secured, \$100,000. The balance, estimated at about \$130,000 will have to be raised within the County. About, we presume \$35,000 of this has been subscribed leaving yet in round numbers about \$100,000 to be raised. Can this be secured? We believe it can. Our citizens should go to work in earnest, and all take their share of the above amount, and the Road will most certainly be made. Farmers, that own lands along the route, or within ten or fifteen miles of the Road, your lands will be increased in value considerably, and you will have a good home market for your products. On your liberality much depends. If you avail yourselves of the present opportunity you will have the Road, and if you let it pass by unheeded, in our honest opinion, we will not have a Rail Road for the next twenty years. Let us do our best, and the result will tend vastly to develop our now dormant but almost inexhaustible agricultural and mineral resources, and increase the wealth of the County.

The "Great Republic Monthly," for February has been received. It is a very valuable number. Also, Peterson's Magazine. It is one of the best in the country, and an especial favorite among the ladies.

G. W. Williams, Esq., of the House of Representatives, was at home a day or two ago, to visit a sick child. Hon. W. P. Schell, of the Senate, was also on a visit here.

Geo. G. Walker, of the House of Representatives has our thanks for many favors.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Saturday night last, about 9 o'clock, the cry of fire was again heard in our village. The fire was found to proceed from the small new barn belonging to the heirs of John Clear, dec'd. The flames spread rapidly, and the building was totally destroyed. There were scarcely any exertions made to save the building, as there were no buckets or anything else on the ground to aid in extinguishing the fire, although a stream of water runs right by. The Engine Company, after the building had burned down, as usual, had the small Engine on the ground, and even then were unable to work it, placing the hose on the wrong end, and hardly a dozen members being with it. It is the almost unanimous opinion of all, that had we no Company, the engines would be safer attended to, and property would be in a safer condition than it now is. A small quantity of grain was consumed.

The frequency of the destruction of stables, &c., by fire, in this place, is alarming, and there appears to be no doubt that they are all the work of an incendiary. It is only about five years since a barn on the same spot where this one stood was destroyed in the same way. The loss by this last fire is supposed to be from \$150 00 to \$200 00.

Let our citizens be on their guard, and they may yet discover the fiends, and have them placed safely out of harm's way.

REVIVAL.—There is quite a revival of religion going on in the Lutheran Church in Pleasant Valley, Bedford Tp. Some thirty or forty have professed conversion, and the good work still continues. A union meeting is also going on in Swozer's Valley. A great many have joined the church.

Peterson's Detector for February has been received. It contains a list of 81 new counterfeits since the last number. In our opinion, it is the best Detector published in the country.

FALCONER TO SCOTT.—The person who got a volume of the British Poets, from us, Falconer to Scott included, several years since, will please return the same.

VEVUVIUS.—We have been permitted to make an extract from a letter addressed by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, Minister Resident of the Court of Naples, to Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, in which Mr. Chandler furnishes a brief account of the circumstances current at Naples at the date of the letter, December 16th, relative to an expected eruption of Mount Vesuvius. He says:—"At the present moment the people of this city are in great excitement at the indications of a dangerous eruption from Mount Vesuvius. For a long time great masses of lava have been issuing from apertures on the side of the mountain, about half way up, and these apertures have been augmenting in number and size so rapidly that not only is there apprehension of an eruption, but serious fears are expressed that the sides of the mountain will soon be so worn and perforated as to be no longer able to sustain the superior portion, and people are leaving the vicinity and coming into the city proper. Last night the mountain was truly grand. The hundreds of great fires on the sides (red hot lava) were terribly brilliant, while the vast volume of smoke that rose slowly from the crater above, had its side illuminated by the fire on the banks, and presented an appearance of indescribable grandeur. I, of course, am unable to say whether these fears are well founded, but they are entertained by men of science and experience here. To-day the people are commemorating the first anniversary of the awful earthquake of 1857, and they are all going to church. We seek God when we find no help in man, and perhaps it is a part of God's providence that we should be visited with scourges that man cannot direct or withhold.—National Intelligencer.

THE FIVE CENTS POSTAGE.

The attempt to increase the letter postage from three to five cents, meets with general condemnation with the Press. No such proposition was or ought to pass the House, or except to find favor with the country. Experience has demonstrated in England that a reduction of the rate has increased the revenue, where, notwithstanding all our boasted intelligence and free schools, four times as many letters pass through the mails annually as in the U. States, and it is well said that "no franking privilege exists there, and if it was abolished here the revenue of the Department would not only be increased, but a large saving would be made every year by arresting the immense waste in public printing which it notoriously encourages, and with no advantage whatever to the country."

CONGO IDEA OF HOOPS.

Some of the Wanderer's Africans are in Mississippi. The Vicksburg Sun says:—"We do not think they are valuable from the fact that we believe that no man would like to oversee a set of hideous, senseless-looking creatures; besides, it would, in our opinion, be a great deal of trouble to keep them at work. They can ask for tobacco and whiskey, and perhaps chew the former and drink the latter, but they can do nothing else. They know nothing about the use of clothing, and would as soon place a pair of pants on their shoulders as on their legs. One of them has formed a great fancy for umbrellas, and when a couple of young ladies approached him, dressed in the present extensive fashion, he flung down his hoe, and followed them with all possible speed, and as he came near them, he vigorously grabbed at the skirt of the dress of one of them, but before he succeeded in getting hold of it one of the attaches of the Mississippi Central Railroad succeeded in knocking him down. Mr. Montague then took him in charge, and asked him in his own gibberish what he pursued the lady for, when he replied that she had an umbrella under her dress, and he wanted it."

The Thirty Million Project.

The debate in the United States Senate, on Monday last, upon the proposition to place \$30,000,000 at the disposal of Mr. Buchanan for the purchase of Cuba, was very interesting and instructive, particularly the speeches of Senators Seward and Toombs, the former having spoken against, and the latter in favor of the appropriation. Both Senators may well be proud of their efforts, as each was in its way creditable, forcible, and eloquent. Mr. Seward's exhibit of the financial policy of the Administration was very striking. After stating that \$30,000,000 was but an initial sum, which might be extended to \$250,000,000 or more, according to the will and pleasure of the President, he said:—"I will assume that it authorizes the President to contract a debt to Spain without again consulting Congress or the Senate of the U. States, for the sum of \$250,000,000. This proposition comes at a time when our revenues are reduced to \$50,000,000 and there is a confessed deficiency for the year of \$30,000,000. It is immaterial whether we borrow this \$30,000,000 to pay to Spain, as the bill proposes, or whether we pay it out of the receipts of the revenues flowing into the Treasury, and borrow the money to supply the place of what we thus abstract. It proposes nothing less than to authorize the President of the United States to create at once and absolutely a debt of \$30,000,000, and indirectly a further debt of \$220,000,000, in addition to a deficit, which is virtually an existing debt against the Treasury of \$30,000,000; making \$60,000,000 of new debt certain, and \$220,000,000 contingent. This, added to an already funded debt of \$60,000,000, will raise the national debt to \$280,000,000. This is to be done under extraordinary circumstances. We have at this moment no financial system—no system of revenue. We have, indeed, a tariff law which brought last year into the Treasury over \$40,000,000, and this year is expected to bring in \$50,000,000; but a revenue law which leaves an annual deficit cannot be said to constitute a fiscal system. Congress, after being in session near two months, has utterly failed to devise any kind of revenue system whatever.—Not has the Executive Administration submitted to Congress any system for this emergency. This statement is strictly true, if you consider that the President recommends one system in his annual message, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, his own responsible minister of finance, submits to us another and widely different one.

"This great increase of the public debt we are asked to make at the very hour when, in compliance with the Executive recommendation, we are proposing to authorize him to build the Pacific Railroad, at a cost of not less than \$125,000,000 more; and, simultaneously with this, in the same message, we are also asked to authorize the President to move the army into Mexico, which can cost nothing less than \$100,000,000 more; and, at the same time, in pursuance of recommendations of the same weight and authority, we are asked to authorize him to employ the army and the navy against just so many Spanish-American States on this continent as he shall choose, which can require nothing less than \$100,000,000 more; so, without any financial system at all, we are to have a great debt created by this Congress of the United States, on the recommendation and application of the President to strengthen the arm of the Executive, while weakening the power and the constitutional force of the Senate and the House of Representatives, a debt of \$300,000,000."

Mr. Toombs, in his reply, summarily disposed of Mr. Seward's financial difficulties by avowing his hostility to the Pacific Railroad bill and most of the other expenditures suggested, and by declaring that Cuba was worth to this Union all the money that Mr. Buchanan would pay for it. An enumeration of national advantages likely to accrue from the annexation of Cuba, a bold defiance of French or English interference in case Spain agreed to sell us that island, and a masterly defence of the practical working of our institutions over new acquisitions, without regard to the character of their population, formed the main points of his remarkably able and telling speech.

But we see little reason to hope that the speedy acquisition of Cuba is at all involved in this controversy. All the signs of the times indicate the utter improbability of our being able to purchase it now. Mr. Seward well said, after quoting the recent proceedings in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies:—"Now, sir, after having shown that there is not the least earthly prospect of acquiring the Island of Cuba by or in consequence of the passage of this bill, what follows? It follows that the question whether Cuba is desirable, and ought to be attained, is not at all in debate. It is an idle, a visionary, and mischievous abstraction. There is no such question here; but the question which is presented is, whether the Congress of the United States shall authorize the President of the United States to offer an indemnity to Spain. That is all."

The President has asked for unusual, extraordinary, and dangerous powers, and he has not given Congress the slightest reason for believing that any substantial good can result from a compliance with his request. The belief that Cuba will one day become an integral portion of this Union is almost universal, but there is nothing to mark this as a propitious period for accelerating that event, or for selecting Mr. Buchanan and the scheme he has devised as the agents through which that end is to be attained.

UNHAPPY MATCHES.—A year and a half ago, four young ladies in Cincinnati were married at the same hour. Two have since separated from their husbands, and the other two are trying to get separated.

Japan letters say the expedition of Mr. Reed to that country will cost, including the honorable gentleman's salary, (\$14,000 per year,) at least \$100,000.

THE OXFORD FRAUDS PROVED.

A very important and interesting paper, even at this late day, has just appeared in the National Intelligencer, signed by Ex-Gov. Walker and Ex-Secretary Stanton, and addressed to the people of the United States. It relates to the forged Oxford returns, rejected by Walker and Stanton, thus deciding the political complexion of the Kansas Legislature in 1857.—They bring as evidence a letter of Mr. Batt Jones, one of the Oxford election Judges, and whose name purports to authenticate the returns. Jones solemnly avows that he never authorized the use of his name as Judge or knew anything about the election, and that he would have made the exposure sooner, but from the persuasions of friends, and the excitement then prevailing. He therefore never subscribed them, nor authorized any one to do so for him, and consequently they are an admitted forgery, as alleged at the time by Messrs. Walker and Stanton.

It is, therefore, now a conceded fact, that the Oxford returns were a forgery, and that they were properly rejected by Messrs. Walker and Stanton, notwithstanding they were so violently assailed at the time for acting upon that which to them was a certainty. As these and other forgeries were incorporated into the Leocompton Constitution, it is clear that that instrument, says this card, "was reeking with fraud and forgery, and should have been—Senator Hammond said—kicked out of Congress." What that Senator has already had the courage to concede, we cannot doubt, will soon be the sentiment of the whole country; and the sober second thought of the people of the South, will eventually unite with the almost unanimous verdict of the people of the North and West, in stamping this base counterfeit and imposture with the brand of infamy and execration.—Pitts. Chronicle.

New Race of Human Beings.

Some time since a paragraph appeared in a New South Wales journal relative to the discovery, in the fur interior, of a new race of blacks, "who had no hair on the top of their heads, at the place where the wool ought to grow." The account of this most extraordinary discovery has been corroborated by an eyewitness, a Mr. Thompson, who has arrived from where the aboriginals dwell. They are, he says, of a copper color, and are tall and athletic, much superior in every respect to their dark skinned brethren. The women are also said to have more claims to beauty. They, however, are also deficient of what is generally acknowledged to be the glory of woman. Mr. Thompson, it appears, was at camp on the Upper Rationne, with others, on ground hitherto unexplored by a white man, when he was suddenly surprised by a visit from these bald-pated, copper-colored beings. They appear to have friendly intentions, and as nothing was noticed in their countenance of an aggressive nature, a conversation of words and signs ensued. After a while, a sovereign was shown to them, when one of them picking up a stone, pointed with his finger to the fur West, and intimated that stones of a similar description to the sovereign were to be picked up on the ground in masses as large as the stone he held. The place was understood to be some hundred miles further in the interior, but they signified their intention of bringing some of these stones to their next visit.—Mr. Thompson intends to return again to the Rationne, and to await their arrival. If this story be true, the age of wonders truly has not ceased.—Bombay Telegraph, Sept. 7.

MORPHY AND ANDERSEN.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—

"The following story has been related to me, illustrative of the philosophy of chess; which, although disparaged, I find by some of our journals enjoys the additional admiration of Dr. Franklin, as requiring the exertion of every originating faculty of the mind. In the course of one of the games between Messrs. Morphy and Andersen, a move of the former excited much surprise among the bystanders. He had declined to take a piece, which, although apparently an exchange of knights, would have resulted, it was thought conclusively in his favor, the game proceeded, nevertheless, without verbal comment, and was rapidly won by Mr. Morphy. No sooner did he deliver the "check-mate" than one of the most intense of the lookers on, breathless with post-up emotion, exclaimed, "for the love of heaven tell me why you did not take the knight." "Because," said Mr. Morphy, all alive to the nature of his friend's concern, "it was a deep-laid plot." In a few moves I should have lost the game by a stale mate. Mr. Andersen saw the game was desperate, and he planned this snare for me." So saying, he replaced the piece as they had been at the critical moment, and demonstrated the result by a series of moves which would have been inevitable had he taken the knight. "Was I not right, Mr. Andersen?" "Precisely," ejaculated the bewildered gentleman, thinking possibly that the prince of darkness was not without a share in the composition of the young stranger."

More Rebellion.

The Philadelphia Press says the coming Democratic State Convention, which meets on the 4th of March, has been packed by the National Administration, and that the purpose is to crush all who will not bow down to the Buchanan dynasty. The Press adds:—"It remains to be seen whether the scourge is to be newly applied to those who rebelled before, and whether the agents of a centralized despotism are again ready to do the bidding of their superiors. They may be well assured that the principle which they could not repress in 1858 has strengthened its loins for the great battle of 1859; and that the troops who fought against them in two pitched conflicts have been disciplined by the collision, and are not unwilling, if it must be so, to accept all the responsibilities of a new encounter. Daily there is an awakening of the public mind. The Democrats of Pennsylvania, disenchanted of their attachment to the man who has deserted, and after deserting has sought to degrade them, have imbued a still more passionate love for that which they conceive to be right, and will be right, and will be content with nothing short of the simplest and most unequivocal recognition of their principles."

See advertisement of Sanford's Liver Ligator.

THE CAMELS.

We visited Parson's wharf, on Tuesday, to witness a feat of strength performed by one of Mrs. Watson's camels, of which there were near a dozen on the wharf, of all sizes and ages. Upon the word of command being given, the camel lay down, ready to receive his load, which consisted of five bales of hay, weighing, in the aggregate, over 1,400 pounds, which was firmly bound to the pannier placed upon the animal's hump. Upon the utterance of the word of command by the native keeper, the huge animal rose, without an effort, to his feet, and walked off in a stately manner along the wharf and through the city. We were informed that the same camel had 1,600 pounds placed on him, with which enormous weight he easily rose. The animals are all exceedingly tractable, and seem to have much affection for any one who treats them kindly, as an example of which Mrs. W. informed us that one of them—a pretty white one, which she had petted—would always kiss her, when she went within kissing distance, which fact we really thought proved the animal to possess an excellent taste, as well as an affectionate disposition. In their native country, the average load for a full grown camel is some 800 pounds, with which they will perform long journeys over deserts, with but little food or water. We doubt not that with the abundant forage found in all parts of Texas, and a full supply of water generally, the camel will improve in strength and general appearance, and be able to transport larger loads, at a more rapid pace, than in its native country.—Galveston News.

STRANGE DEATH SHOT.—The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, in his letter of December 2, notes the shocking fate of the gallant Gen. Ardan, who, after commanding the artillery through the Crimean war, has just met his death by a singular accident at Vincennes. In company with Marshal Vaillant, the Ministers of War and a large number of general officers, he was watching the effects of the explosion of bombs from a block house erected for that purpose. A very small opening of less than an inch wide was left for the purpose of observation, and the officers took their places at this alternately. Scarcely had Gen. Ardan placed himself before it, when a bomb exploded, and a fragment passing through the aperture, struck him on the forehead with such force as literally to scatter his brains on his brother officers around. Thus died, in the midst of friends and peace, by an almost inconceivable hazard, a gallant soldier who has passed unscathed through a hundred combats.

DEATH OF MRS. McPHERSON.

We announce with sorrow under our ordinary head-to-day the death of Mrs. CATHERINE McPHERSON, relict of the late J. B. McPHERSON, Esq., and mother of Hon. Edward McPHERSON, our Congressman elect from this district. She died at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. N. B. Scott, in Hagerstown, Md., on Tuesday morning last, while there on a visit.—Her remains were brought home on Wednesday evening and interred in Ever Green Cemetery on Thursday followed by many friends who will hold her in remembrance and esteem her memory for her many fine qualities as a Christian, a neighbor and friend. She died in the 68th year of her age. This is three deaths which has occurred in the family within the short space of one year. True it is that "troubles never come singly."—Gettysburg Star.

Specimen of Democratic Morals.

Mr. Keith of S. C., in a speech in Congress a few days ago, declared himself for the immediate acquisition of Cuba, without negotiation or any other tardy process. He did not extend the same favor to Mexico or Central America, which he thought were not needed to carry out the same principles of progress.

And Mr. Cox of Ohio, declared his willingness to vote for the bill introduced by Mr. Branch, but he was not particular as to the amount appropriated, looking to the negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, and looking then to the orderly seizure of it.

What are we coming to when such sentiments can be thus freely enunciated in the Congress of the U. States!

STATE FINANCES.

The State Treasurer estimates the revenue for the current year at \$4,088,800, which, with the balance in the Treasury at the close of the year, will make a total of \$4,980,827. The ordinary expenses, including \$250,000, to the Sinking Fund, he estimates at \$3,151,017, which would leave a balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, of \$1,829,810. This estimate would justify an appropriation of \$1,250,000 toward the extinction of the State Debt, and we trust that that appropriation will be made. The finances of the State were never in so prosperous a condition as now, and we should therefore take advantage of the prosperity to reduce our funded debt.

Death and Life.

Within a few days a lady residing near Perkiomen bridge, Montgomery county, Pa., lost two children by the measles. But on the evening of the funeral the lady bore twins! This is almost as singular as the following case in which a lady died the same day she was married.

MARRIED.—In Prattville, N. Y., on the 10th inst., by P. K. Salisbury, Esq., John Bivens, of Middletown, Delaware county, N. Y., to Miss M. A. Turk, of Prattville, Green county, N. Y.

DIED.—In Prattville, on the 10th inst., of asthma and hemorrhage of the lungs, Mrs. M. A. Bivens, wife of John Bivens, in the 20th year of her age.

A VERY SAD STORY.—An English paper relates the death of a father from grief. It says:

"His boy, aged eight years, was accused on a charge of stealing a sovereign. Bail was refused, and the lad was sent to prison. The father, on parting with his child, took the matter so deeply to heart that he went home and never again looked up. A deep-seated melancholy took possession of him; he was obliged to give up work, and on the day his little boy was tried, the father breathed his last. The surgeon that attended him says that he died of a broken heart. The boy was discharged."

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, shows that there are 11,281 schools in the State, being an increase of 325 over 1857; that there are 628,201 scholars in attendance upon the schools, being an increase of 28,633 over 1857; that the number of teachers is 18,856, and that the average of salaries of male teachers per month, is \$24.25. The average cost of instruction for each scholar, per month, has been 53 cents, and the total expenditures for school purposes during the year, were \$2,427,631.41. These figures include the city of Philadelphia, which has heretofore been omitted from the State Superintendent's Report.

TRIAL OF THE FUNKS.—The Franklin Co. Court having commenced its January session on Monday of last week, David and Daniel Funk, charged with the murder of John Osborn, were arraigned on the following Thursday, and separate trials granted them. The case of Daniel was taken up immediately, and continued until Monday of this week, (Court having sat on Sunday,) when it was given to the jury, who, after an absence of a few hours, returned with a verdict of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years and six months. The jury in the case of David Funk rendered a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was set free.

PENETRATING CHINA.—Lord Elgin, the British Minister in China, has projected an expedition up the Yangtze river, which promises many interesting results. With a squadron of steam corvettes and gun boats, six in number, and with the consent of the Chinese authorities, he is going as far as Hangchow, the principal commercial emporium on the river, five hundred miles above Nankin, hitherto the utmost limit of "outside barbarian" navigation. The Yangtze is called the Mississippi of China, but as it drains about one-third of China, the population on its banks must be eight or ten times as much as that on the Mississippi.

THRILLING SCENE IN A CHURCH.—At the Madeleine, in Paris, on Christmas eve, the well-known Abbe Baratin preached in the evening, and as he is one of the most eloquent pulpit orators, as well as one of the most learned theologians of France, a very large congregation assembled to hear him. Ascending the pulpit, he gave forth no text, but after a pause cried in a sonorous voice, "A Saviour is born unto us!" He then repeated the cry, and then said: "My brethren, why do you not receive that glad tidings with an Alleluia!" Thereupon the whole congregation stood up and cried "Alleluia!" After which he proceeded to deliver his sermon.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Evening Post's Washington correspondent tells a good saying by Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican representative elect from Mr. Buchanan's district:

"A gentleman was referring, in presence of Thaddeus Stevens, to the possibility of Mr. Buchanan turning against the South for the purpose of retrieving his lost fortune in Pennsylvania, and asked Mr. Stevens what he thought would be the result. Mr. Stevens replied that there would be no trouble about that, as the South could reclaim him any time under the Fugitive Slave Law! The inquirer seemed perfectly satisfied."

The present session gives to members a thousand dollars a month, besides mileage and perquisites. Deducting the Sundays and holidays, the present "short session" will allow about 60 working days; for, by constitutional requirement, it must close on the third of March, which will give to each member nearly fifty dollars per day for every day employed, exclusive of mileage.

The Schwartz Democrats of Berks, have organized themselves into a distinct party, and have resolved to carry on the war against the Buchanan hunkers. We have thus three parties in Berks. This will make future political movements interesting, and very much tend to equalize the chances of success at all elections hereafter to come off in old Berks.

GEN. SCOTT'S OVERCOAT STOLEN.—When Gen. Scott arrived in New Orleans, some one near him in the crowd which pressed around him at the St. Charles asked permission to carry his overcoat. The General granted the request, and the person in carrying out his intentions in getting the coat in his possession, carried it entirely away, and the General has not heard of it since. In consequence the General had to call upon a tailor the next day.

SENTENCE OF C. M. DONOVAN.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—C. M. Donovan, an ex member of the Legislature, who was convicted of an assault and battery on J. M. Church, a member from the city, was, this morning, sentenced by Judge Pearson to an imprisonment of three months, to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, and to give security in \$1000 to keep peace.

THE TEN MILLION LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—From information received at the Treasury Department, it is estimated that about one-fourth of the recent ten million loan has already been paid in. It only certificates of stock as yet issued are to the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, for \$100,000.

DOINGS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It is reported that Douglas has promised to go to New Hampshire to electioeuer and canvass against the opposition. If he succeeds as well as others have, in attempting to redeem the Old Granite State, he will come back "with a flea in his ear."

DEATH OF W. A. PRESCOTT, THE HISTORIAN.

BOSTON, January, 29.—William H. Prescott, the Historian, died yesterday, very suddenly, from paralysis. He had been enjoying his usual health up to the moment of his death.