



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 29, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Fort Sumter.

The Gazette, last week, has an article in which it admits that Mr. Lincoln does right in evacuating Fort Sumter. But it charges him with being weak in the knees for so doing, and states that the Republicans were in favor of reinforcing Fort Sumter, and would be now, if the matter was feasible. Had Mr. Buchanan, according to the advice of Gen. Scott, and others of the best men in the country, sent reinforcements there, we would not now be in the condition that we are in. It was then an easy matter, and secession would have been nipped in the bud. But how have matters changed within the last two or three months of his administration, at Charleston? Forts have been built, batteries erected, and everything is in the most formidable condition, and defended by some four thousand soldiers. Gen. Scott advises the evacuation, and says that Fort Sumter, could not be reinforced with less than 20,000 men. In the mean time, there are not so many soldiers in the service of the country, and of the few that are, that traitorous administration took care to have them at great distances away. Congress is not in session, and it would take months to raise an army sufficiently powerful for that purpose, and to crown all, Maj. Anderson reported that he had only about fifteen days provisions on hand!

The people can see to what a pretty pass the last administration has brought us, and they will lay the blame of this new humiliation, to that most infamous administration.

The Gazette of last week has an article in which it charges that the Republicans intend to remove the "widow Statler," at Schellburg. Now, we can't say that we are in favor of removing this lady, who, it is said, makes an excellent Post Mistress, but that paper's lugging this matter before the public, is not calculated to secure her continuance in that office. But the Gazette's statement that she is a "widow," is not true. Her husband is living, and in California, and, we hear, has occasionally sent her remittances. Neither is she, we understand, in very needy condition, and her friends are in quite able circumstances. Nor should the Looefocus make a fuss, even were she a widow, if she should be removed, for four years ago, in this place, they removed a lady who was the widow of a Democrat.

Post Masters Appointed.

The following appointments have been made in Bedford County.

- Bedford—Wm. Kiser.
Alum Bank—Nathan H. Wright.
Hopewell—John B. Castner.
Bloody Run—Eli B. Ransley.
Rays Hill—John Nyeum, Sr.
St. Clairsville—Geo. B. Amick.
David Welch, has been appointed at Burnt Cabins, and Obednego Edwards, at New Granada, Fulton County.

We are requested to state, that by an act of Assembly of last session, Township Auditors, are required to take security from Supervisors, in double the amount of the money supposed to come into their hands.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—So far as we have been able to ascertain, the elections in Bedford County, for local candidates this spring, have resulted quite favorably for the Republicans.

A bill has passed the Legislature, and been signed by the Governor, changing the time of holding the municipal election in Philadelphia from May to October.

Subscribers changing their residence, and Post office, will please inform us of the fact.

What is the difference between par and current funds, on a note of \$71? Is it \$1.75, Gazette?

The order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter has not yet been sent.

Senator Hale's reference to II, Sam., chapter 15, verse 4, as applicable to the demagoguery of Douglas, and his affectation of sincerity in supporting the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, was very sharp. The verse reads as follows:

"Abraham said, moreover, oh, that I were made Judge in the land, that any man which hath any suit or cause, might come unto me, and I would do him justice."

At that moment Absalom, the prince of hypocritical demagogues, was endeavoring to seduce the people from King David, his father, to make him king in his stead.

Tax New Constitution.—The Constitution adopted by the Congress of the Southern Confederacy is reported to contain the following clause: The Presidential term is extended, to six years.—Offices are to be held during good behavior, and officers to be removed only for cause, and on a written complaint being preferred against them.—The slave trade is prohibited. Members of the Cabinet are to be excluded from seats in Congress.

The following appointments have been made by the M. E. Conference:

- Juniata District—Rev. Mr. Chenoweth, P. E.
Hollidaysburg, E. B. Snyder.
Altoona, W. L. Spottswood.
Woodbury, J. A. Melick, J. B. Mann.
Schellburg, N. W. Colburn, W. Evans.
Bedford Station, Samuel Kepler.
Bedford Circuit, C. Cleaver, J. G. Moore.
New Granada, A. Smith, C. H. Kibben.
Casville, C. Graham, Thos. Greenly.
Huntingdon, S. L. M. Conser.
Manor Hill, A. M. Barnitz, J. C. Clarke.
Williamsburg, E. W. Kirby.
Birmingham, J. A. Coleman, W. Houck.
Philipsburg, S. Croighton, J. Olive.
Curwensville & Clear T. D. Gotwalt.
New Washington, A. Bender, D. M. Clacey.
Glen Hope, J. S. Lee, L. D. Watson.
East Baltimore—Rev. Samuel Barnes.

A TRAITOR SHOT IN FORT SUMTER.—A Charleston correspondent writing under date of the 12th of March, relates the following, as an illustration of Maj. Anderson's loyalty to his country in dealing with traitors:

"There is an Irish ruffian who loafs upon the wharves, who has, as an ironical tribute, of his extreme ugliness, been dubbed 'Handsome Charlie.' This vagabond is to Charleston what Billy Mulligan was to New York—a notorious scamp as ever went on board. The brother-in-law of Charlie was a soldier attached to the garrison at Fort Sumter, and was often sent by Maj. Anderson, with others, for provisions. These two villains, brothers in 'crime' as well as in 'law,' had, it seems, been plotting treason against the Government of the United States. One of their plans was to smuggle in files for the purpose of spiking the guns of Fort Sumter. How they expected to accomplish this rascality is another question; but certain it is that files were introduced into the fortress concealed in loaves of bread. The files and the traitor were both discovered. A messenger was dispatched to Charleston for a priest. The cause assigned for requiring his presence was the premature confinement, and consequent danger, of a soldier's wife. The real need for him was to shrieve a dastardly wretch for the next world, who was utterly unfit to live in this. The brother-in-law of 'Handsome Charlie' was shot, a fitting doom for a traitor."

THE SKIRMISH BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND FESSENDEN.

The passage which lately occurred in the United States Senate between Douglas and Fessenden, is thus graphically described by the Times correspondent:

Senator Douglas and Fessenden had a sharp verbal passage of arms in the Senate to-day, in which Douglas suffered severely. He made a set speech attacking Republicans, for not declaring their policy, and Senator Wilson replied to him. Douglas rejoined, and was understood to say "the Senator from Maine," which Mr. Fessenden corrected. Mr. Douglas denied that he used the language attributed to him; and on Mr. Fessenden persisting, Mr. Douglas pronounced it "false," and that Mr. Fessenden "knew it to be false."

Mr. Fessenden replied in a keen, cool, and perfectly scathing speech, as severe a piece of polished invective as I ever heard. He said he would concede to Mr. Douglas everything he claimed, except that he was a gentleman, which he could not acknowledge, because he had used language which no gentleman, without greater provocation, ever used.

Mr. Douglas rejoined, saying as Mr. Fessenden proposed to settle the matter elsewhere, he had no more to say.

Mr. Fessenden replied, denying that he had said so, and scourging Douglas again on the Code. The skirmish was very sharp. Douglas was angry and in the wrong, and he committed the great fault of refusing to acknowledge it. He lost ground decidedly.

John M. Daniel of the Richmond Examiner, fairly boils over with wrath because Virginia will not secede. His paper raves with the foulest billingsgate, aimed at every one who adheres to the Union. He says of Virginia:

"Her timidity and indecision are making her the butt of Yankee boot blacks, truckmen, hack drivers, short boys, red necks, dock rabbits. What the shivering Submissionists here call 'the Conservatism of Virginia' is looked upon by the North as an exhibition of 'white feathers.' Even the brutal and illiterate dangerous classes at the North, the wretches with broken noses, mouths like bull terriers—the fellows whose brains are located in the back settlements of their thick skulls—have correctly gauged the Convention at Mechanics' Hall."

A Washington correspondent, says:

We learn that Fort Sumter will soon be abandoned by Maj. Anderson. If so, it will be simply the result of a military necessity. He has bread for but two or three weeks. We have no army to send him supplies. All the men-of-war at command could not relieve him—says the highest military authorities here.—James Buchanan would not allow Scott and Holt to do it when the thing was possible—now it is impossible. So at least our military authorities here assert. What can be done, the Administration will do to uphold the honor of the Government, but such was the infamous conduct of the late Administration, that some of its blunders and crimes are beyond an immediate remedy.

A TERRIBLE COMPANY.—They are organizing a new military company in Memphis, Tenn., to be called "The Defense." The Avianch says of them—"Their uniform is to be black homespun, with red plumes.—Their bonnet is black—the arms of the State of Tennessee being inscribed on one side, in crimson; on the other side will be represented a right hand grasping an unsheathed sword, with the name of the company—the Defense—written in red letters above—the whole outfit will be emblematic of death and defiance, and will cost forty dollars."

MOVEMENTS IN THE NAVY AND ARMY.—All the naval ships now on the Pacific and in the Mediterranean have been ordered home to enter Northern ports. The troops that were under Twigg's command in Texas, 2,500 in number, have been ordered to take up their line of march for the North forthwith. Some of them will come to Washington. Others have been ordered to other posts. All the troops now in New Mexico have been recalled.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Colonel Lamon, who will, undoubtedly, be the marshal of the District of Columbia, started for Richmond, Va., on Friday evening, bearing a message from the President to the Union men, now in Convention, assembled at that point. He is the very man for so delicate an errand—secret, prudent, and bold. The news from Virginia is by no means favorable. Even Governor Letcher begins to favor secession, in view of the stubborn opposition of the ultra Republicans to the peace policy of the Administration.

The incessant calls upon the President are terrible. He is disturbed early in the morning and late in the night, and nothing but the persistent efforts of his friends induced him yesterday to issue an order to the effect that he would receive no visits, either of friendship or official, and yet he was intruded upon by some who ought to have committed the ultra Republicans to the peace policy of the Administration.

I am disposed to believe that information has been received by several members of the Cabinet that Jefferson Davis' prophecy, that in twelve months the Secessionists will be in possession of the capital of the United States, has been repeated in certain anonymous letters, and that Mr. Lincoln's Administration is determined to do all in its power to prevent the Border States from going out of the Union.

The President has been disposed to hesitate about removing the Secessionists' offices in the Border States, but recent news from Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland has induced him to change his opinion, and we shall have a number of appointments to those important places in a few days.

The number of resignations of officers in the army and the navy has to means alarmed the Administration. Applicants from the South are numerous, and every vacancy created by resignation calls forth a dozen applicants from the Southern States. The Union is still strong.

The distinguished Representative in Congress from the Southern District of New York, Pennsylvania is warmly presented for a high diplomatic position abroad, for which he peculiarly qualified. The Swiss mission, now filled by Mr. Fay, is generally set apart for Mr. Morris.

The President Hamilton vacated the chair, according to immemorial custom, yesterday afternoon, and was succeeded by the unanimous election of Senator Foot, of Vermont, one of the most popular and agreeable members of that body. His speech was a model of good taste and brevity.

The Diagnostians in Virginia have a double trouble. They may not be able to pass a Secession ordinance; and if they try, they will be defeated before the people, inasmuch as Mr. Lincoln's Administration is resolved to do all in their power to retain the Border States in the Union. It is utterly false that Colonel James Barbours, of the Culpeper district, has declared in favor of Secession.

A number of the members of the Virginia Convention arrived here from Richmond on Saturday, and they declare the rumor that the Secessionists are within three of a majority of the Convention to be entirely without foundation. The Union men are still in a decided and controlling majority, notwithstanding there has been some defection from their ranks, and those that remain cannot be tempted or forced into the disunion movement under any circumstances. If Mr. Seward, in his forthcoming reply to the resolutions of the Southern Confederacy, recommends, as is expected, the calling of a Convention of the States to settle our national difficulties, the Virginia Convention will promptly endorse the plan.

Ex-Governor Pollock, who is from the interior, has been appointed collector of the port of Philadelphia, most of the other leading ports of the United States will be given to the city. Hon. Wm. Millward still continues to be prominent for United States marshal. There is but little doubt that Henry Gagehall will be the general appraiser, Charles Neal, Edwin T. Glass, Reed Myers, William Moran, and others, are named for navy agent, and William Elliott, John H. Bringrave, Robert M. Foust, and C. Walborn for postmaster. Quite a formidable petition is made for the retention of J. M. Snowden as director of the United States Mint. The contest in this respect will prevent the immediate removal of James H. Walton as treasurer of the same institution.

It has been discovered that there is a deep laid scheme to carry California out of the Union, and the appointment for that State will be made at once, in order to suppress the movement. It will now hold the Federal offices there, and are all in the Secession conspiracy. General Johnston, in command of the western division of the army, will also be recalled, and a more reliable officer sent.

Wm. Jayne, of Illinois, has been nominated for Governor of Decatur.

Detective Keese, of this city, has seized, and retains by order of court, bogus and counterfeit notes on twenty-seven banks, amounting to \$200,000, and also the dies for their manufacture. The larger packages contain the following: \$30,000 counterfeit notes on the Bank of Augusta, Maine; \$50,000 unsigned counterfeit notes on the State Bank of Ohio; \$30,000 bogus notes on the Columbia Bank of Washington; \$30,000 counterfeit notes on the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank of Virginia; \$3,000 of seven denominations, all counterfeit, on the Camden Bank, New Jersey, and four plates on the same bank. There are also dies of the denominations of ten cents, one dollar, and two dollar and a half gold pieces.

The Cabinet was in session yesterday, occupied in preparing nominations for the action of the Senate, which body is anxious to close the session as soon as practicable.

Colonel Sumner.

We perceive with much pleasure that the post of Brigadier-General, made vacant by the dismissal of General Twigg, has been conferred upon Colonel Sumner. This gallant officer has seen a great deal of service. Indeed his whole life has been a very active one, and the record is as brilliant as it is long. A recent paper, under the heading of "The Northern States have not produced able military commanders. It is, therefore, proper to place prominently before them an officer whose ability has been signally tested. Colonel Sumner is one of the most energetic and skillful commanders in our service. His arduous and perilous Indian campaigns fully prove this. In the qualities required for a field-officer Twigg cannot compare with him, while as an honest and brave man he is as far above the wretched traitor as Olympus is above a molehill. Sumner has all the talent and capacity requisite to command successfully an army of any size.

Not long since General Harney insulted him, and refused to fight because he was not his equal.—They are both generals now, a Sumner has rather more of the confidence of the public and of the Administration than Harney, but we presume that unless Harney makes the other there will be no fight. Harney is rash, spiteful, and harsh in his conduct, and quite unpopular everywhere. He has little regard for the usages of civilized life, where they come in contact with his policy in the field. Col. Sumner is a striking contrast to this. While even more enterprising and vigorous than Harney in his actions, he never loses sight of the duty he owes to humanity, and therefore is better calculated to succeed.

Scott and Riley are both very old. Twigg, who was also quite aged, has been dismissed. Worth is dead and Riley also. The brave old generals who adorned our service so long will soon have all disappeared from the service. It is, therefore, a good thing to see a race of bold, able and chivalrous men like Sumner, rising up to take their places. When the vacancies created by the resigning of a field officer in the army shall all have been filled by the promotion of promising juniors, the service will be all the better and more vigorous for the change. Such men as Sumner and Hill only need the opportunity to become distinguished on a larger field than Florida and Texas, where they have rendered their names memorable.—North American.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.—It is said that the Attorney General, Mr. Bates, has given the opinion to President Lincoln, that the revenue cannot be collected, except under the law of 1809, which renders it necessary for collectors to reside within their respective districts and therefore it will be impossible to execute the laws with propriety, even were it otherwise feasible, in vessels.

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Death of an Ex-Empress.

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An Ex-Empress died in Philadelphia, last week. We refer to Madame Huaste de Yurbide, widow of the former Emperor of Mexico, whose decease took place on Thursday last, at her lodgings in Broad street. This estimable lady, who has resided in Philadelphia since the execution of her husband by the Mexican Government in 1824, belonged to a distinguished Spanish family long resident in Mexico. Her misfortunes, as well as her good qualities as a woman, had secured her the regard of the society in which she moved. A pension from the Mexican Government enabled her to educate her family liberally, and she has performed her duties as a mother and a member of society in a faithful and exemplary manner.

One or two of the sons of Madame Yurbide have, we believe, resided in Mexico for many years, and have held offices under the Government. Her daughters were unable to be present at the funeral, which took place on Saturday morning, at St. Joseph's Church. The service was of the simplest, most unostentatious kind. There were none of the kindred of the noble lady, who once wore a crown, to follow her remains to the grave. A few gentlemen of Philadelphia, whose social position had brought them into intimate relations with the family in past times, attended the funeral, and scarcely one in ten thousand of the vast population of the city where she had long resided, knew that the grave had that day closed over one who once held rank as an Empress.

The sad affliction that has thus befallen the family of Madame de Yurbide recalls to the memory the heroic career of her noble husband. He was the great man of the best days of Mexico. He was the author of her separation from Spain, and the Mexican people, in the first flush of their gratitude, fairly thrust upon him the crown, which he had designed, in the famous "Plan of Iguala," for a Spanish prince. He was proclaimed Emperor with the title of "Augustin the First," on the night of May 18th, 1822. For a long time he refused the proffered crown, and it was only after the Congress had voted for him by a vote of 77 to 15 that he accepted it. In the following month the Congress voted unanimously for making the crown hereditary in the family of Yurbide, and soon after he was solemnly crowned.

But the feeble and faithless Mexican people did not stand by the monarch they had chosen. The military leaders that have been the curse of the country began to conspire against the Government. A civil war arose, in which Santa Anna soon became a prominent leader against the Emperor. A republic was proclaimed on the 20th of March 1823, after a turbulent reign of less than a year, Yurbide abdicated. Permission was granted to him to leave the country, and a pension of \$25,000 a year was allowed him. He went with his family to Italy, but returned, in 1824, to Mexico, where, in the meantime, he had been proscribed as a traitor, though he did not know the fact. Gen. Garza, the Governor of Tamaulipas, pretending friendship, betrayed him to the Congress of that State, and he was immediately arrested, and, without a trial, was sentenced to death. The sentence was carried into effect at Padilla, July 19th, 1824, less than a week from the time of his landing on the coast, and before an appeal could be made to the Government at Mexico. He died like a hero, addressing some many words to the soldiers, and himself adjusting the bandage over his eyes before he was shot. Mexico has never had a braver man or a purer patriot in her Government.—Phila. Bulletin.

TRUE VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

Mr. Lincoln was not elected to destroy the Union, either by precipitating its dissolution or by becoming necessary to it after the fact. He was elected to preserve both Freedom and the Union by restoring the Administration of the Government to the principles of the Constitution. If now, he should rashly discard the Union on the one hand, or on the other should attempt to maintain it by precipitate measures of force—a war that would not carry with it the moral sentiment of the North,—he would throw his Administration into the power of the enemies of freedom, who by clamoring for the Union or against a civil war provoked by rashness, would secure for themselves the next Presidential election, and the consequent subjugation of freedom to slavery.—We believe that Mr. Seward foresaw all this, and that his great speech in the Senate was framed in the spirit of wisdom and patriotism to meet either of these contingencies. He sought to preserve the Union for freedom, by throwing the responsibility for disruption or for civil war where it properly belongs—upon the party of slavery. One of the most sagacious minds in the country, long publicly committed to the abolition of slavery, has given us a view of that speech, which, though not sent for publication, we cannot withhold from our readers. Referring to "The Independent's" view of "Mr. Seward's True Position," this writer says:

"I want to say how much I was gratified by the appreciative article on Gov. Seward in The Independent of February 14th. I think his late speech has been most unjustly, most unintelligently dealt with. People were looking to him in a kind of foolish expectation that he could settle the nation by a speech! Nobody else could do it, but certainly Seward must be able. Nonsense! It was not in the power of a mortal, even if he were close upon the rank of a demigod. He could issue no phillipic, make no onslaught right or left—nothing plain was to be done in that fashion. He could offer no compounding measure—fire and water could as easily be quieted by a marriage.—What then could he do with a speech? Never has an orator in a closer pinch. See, then, how adroitly and with what mastery skill he leveled his aim to the occasion. What he is after is plain as the sun, viz., to smooth away exasperations and gain time for the work of salvation. There was never a finer, grander act of statesmanship in the world. I believe it has really had more effect than any other speech delivered in the country. By it, together with Gen. Scott's soldierly arrangements for a show of force, the tide has, I think, been turned, and the sophomore rebellion is getting rapidly ebbet. When it is well over, and men get reflection enough to view things soberly, this great speech of Mr. Seward will be celebrated as one of the noblest instances of moral and morally wise self-modulation to pass the straits of a difficult occasion that has ever been given by human statesmanship."—N. Y. Independent.

What Mr. Douglas Wanted.

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Day after tomorrow Mr. Lincoln's administration will be two weeks old. When it was a week old, Mr. Douglas introduced a resolution in the Senate calling on Mr. Lincoln, virtually, for a detailed and specific account of the means and agencies by which he proposes to carry out the theories of his inaugural. Recognizing the vast difficulties that lie in the way of the enforcement of the revenue laws, Mr. Douglas was evidently anxious that the administration should "put its foot in it," at the first start, and in a revolutionary period, when events follow with unexampled rapidity, to preclude itself from taking any advantage of the possible changes in the aspect of the situation. Mr. Douglas virtually said to Mr. Lincoln—My dear sir, I have the highest confidence in your statesmanship and patriotism. You mean peace. Your message bears that construction. Now tell us how you mean peace. Will you do this, that, or the other? Make yourself a Proclamation, bel, ex yourself impossibly upon it, and then my dear Mr. Lincoln, I'll chop you off or stretch you out as may suit my fancy."

It is a beautiful sight to see how indignant Mr. Douglas, because Mr. Lincoln will not walk into this trap, so pleasantly baited. But it is all not so very unreasonable that the Administration should take as long to decide upon its ultimate policy, as a country Judge would to adjudicate the merits of a horse suit.—Buff. Com.

THE RETIRING CABINET.—While remarking upon the Cabinet which Mr. Lincoln has selected to assist him in his labors, let us pay our parting respects to the gentlemen about to retire, who came to the assistance of Mr. Buchanan at the crisis of his country's fortune. When the treachery of former agents, Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson, had almost surrendered the government into the hands of the rebels, Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, Mr. Dix, of New York, Mr. King, of Maine, and Mr. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, stepped in to save the Administration from destruction and the nation from utter disgrace. Their efforts since have been arduous and unwearied in behalf of the Union. They succeeded in arresting the tendency to disintegration, restored the confidence of the people in their government, recovered its commercial credit, rebuked the traitors on every side in no sparing words, and handed the public power over to their successors, in all its integrity and without a breach of the peace. For these services they deserve, as they will receive, the lasting gratitude of their countrymen.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

One expression of Andrew Johnson's deserves to be everywhere remembered. In referring to the seceding members of the Cabinet, he said:

"Cobb remained in the Cabinet until the treasury was bankrupt and the national credit disgraced at home and abroad, and then he conscientiously seceded; Thompson stayed in until the poor Indians were robbed out of a large portion of their patrimony, and then he conscientiously seceded; and Floyd, more honest than the rest, waited until he and his friends had taken some eight millions of public and private money, and then, he, pious soul, conscientiously seceded too."

LET THE COTTON STATES GO.—A number of the citizens of Massachusetts have signed a petition asking the Legislature to pass a resolution in favor of allowing the cotton States to leave the Union, "provided that they declare freedom of navigation in the Mississippi river, and surrender all right to a district of territory, of six miles square, bordering on the Mississippi and opposite to the city of New Orleans, as a port of entry of the United States, and further, that they resign all right and claim to participation in the territories now belonging to the United States, and in consideration of which all forts, custom houses, and other property of the United States, lying within the boundaries of the above named States shall be made over and surrendered to them."

R. J. WALKER A RICH MAN.—A Washington correspondent says: Robert J. Walker has suddenly become a millionaire, by the decision made yesterday in the Supreme Court, involving the title to a quicksilver mine in California, estimated to be worth millions of dollars. Mr. Walker is proprietor of one fifth of this valuable mine and was offered not long ago \$2,000,000 for it, provided the Court should give a favorable decision. That decision has now been given, and Mr. Walker, who was, to use his own words, "a beggar in the morning," went home to dinner a millionaire. The disastrous condition of the country, may, however, prevent his immediate realization of his "expectations."

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN OFFICERS.—It is complained, and with some justice that northern military officers are denied their due share of public applause. The heroic achievements of an Anderson in the army, and of Ingraham in the navy, are duly lauded, forth and credited to their respective States of Kentucky and South Carolina. But we hear nothing of the equally heroic acts of Northern men. For example, Lieutenant A. J. Slemmer, of the First Artillery, has kept his post at Fort Pickens with a small command, and the vastly greater insurgent army before it under Chase melted away. Slemmer has only two officers to share with him the fatigue of watching a large fort. His merits are not by any means less than those of Major Anderson, but Slemmer is a northern man, and that is reason enough in the mind of an old northern soldier to account for the almost entire indifference with which he is treated.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT.—The editor of the Norwich (Ct.) Bulletin has sent Jefferson Davis, the President of the "Six Nations," a pen-holder, made from a rafter of the house in which Benedict Arnold was born. In closing his letter of presentation, the editor says:—I have taken occasion to present you this penholder, as a relic whose associations are linked most closely to the movement of which you are the head. Let it lie upon your desk for use in your official duties. In the eternal fitness of things, let that be its appropriate place. It has 1780 with 1861. Through it West Point speaks to Montgomery. And, if we may believe that spirits do ever return and haunt this mundane sphere, we may reckon with what delight Benedict Arnold's immortal part will follow this fragment of his paternal roof-tree to the hands in which it is being consecrated the work which he begun."

THE FAMILY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—The family at the White House consists of the following persons:

- Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and two sons; Mrs. Edwards and Miss Edwards, of Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kellogg, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of Springfield; Mrs. Grandy, of Springfield; Mr. Lockwood Todd, of Springfield; Dr. Long, Springfield