

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

M. YERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Penn'a.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Greene* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county, Penns., and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66-1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Penn'a.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and specify procedure homestead and pensions to soldiers, their widows &c. Office two doors west of Telegraph office.
April 16, '66-1yr.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Juliana street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Miller & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will be faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c. specially collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M. SHARPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with SHARPE & KERR,
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c. specially collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar21

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Particular attention paid to the collection of Military Claims. Office on Juliana st., nearly opposite the Mengel House. June 23, '65-1yr.

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Land, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.
April 28, 1865

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military Claims, Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, &c. specially collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864-4f.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."
Dec. 9, 1864-4f.

KIMMEL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of Law Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April, 1864-4f.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
April 1, 1864-4f.

DENTISTS.
G. S. HICKOK.....J. G. MESSICK, JR.
DENTISTS, Bedford, Pa.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
June 15, '65-1yr.

D. I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBURY, Pa., visits Bedford on three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract. Office in the Hall & Palmer's office, near the Court House.
April 9, '64-4f.

W. M. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [See 1st yr.]

D. R. B. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt St. in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofer.
April 1, 1864-4f.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door South of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864-4f.

BANKERS.
G. W. RUFF.....G. E. SHANNON.....F. BENDERST
RUFF, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, Transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittance promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
Apr. 15, '64-4f.

JEWELER, &c.
ASALOM GARLICK,
Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.
Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Building,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. Dec 13, '65-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.,
TCHIMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles and Brilliant Double Refracting Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Apr. 28, 1865-4f.

Poetry.

THE STRANGER ON THE HILL.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READE.

Between broad fields of wheat and corn
Is the lowly home where I was born;
The peach tree leans against the wall,
And the woodbine wanders over all;
There is the shaded dooryard still,
But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

There is the barn—and, as of yore,
I can smell the hay from the open door,
And see the busy swallows throng,
And hear the peewee's mournful song;
But the stranger comes—he! oh! painful proof—
His shavers are piled to the heated roof.

There is the orchard—the very trees
Where my childhood knew long hours of ease,
And watched the shadowy moments run
Till my life imbibed more shade than sun;
The swing from the bow still swells the air,
But the stranger's children are swinging there.

There bubbles the shady spring below,
With its lush brook where the hazels grow;
'Twas there I found the calamus root,
And watched the minnows poise and shoot,
And heard the robin leave its wing,
But the stranger's bucket is at the spring.

O ye, who daily cross the sill,
Step lightly for I love it still;
Think lightly of the beam-eyes,
Then think what countless harvest sheaves
Have passed within that scented door,
To gladden eyes that are no more!

Deal kindly with these orchard trees;
And when your children crowd their knees
Their sweetest fruit they shall impart,
As if old memories stirred their heart;
To youthful sport still leave the swing,
And in sweet reverie hold the spring.

The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds,
The meadows, with their loving herds,
The woodbine in the cottage wall—
My heart still lingers with them all.
Ye strangers on my native sill,
Step lightly, for I love it still!

Oh, does not they are best alone
Whom lives a peaceful tenor keep,
For God, who pities men, hath shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night,
And grief may hide an evening guest,
But joy shall come with every light.

Not let the good man's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny;
Though with a pierced and broken heart,
And spurred of men he goes to die.

For God hath marked each sorrowing day
And numbered every secret tear,
And heaven's long life shall pay
For all his children suffer here.

Oh, does not they are best alone
Whom lives a peaceful tenor keep,
For God, who pities men, hath shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

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the other one, and said to the people, "Will you have him for President, or will you take him for king?" [Laughter.] He left you to me alternative. You are obliged to take him for one or the other, either for President or king, if "My Policy" prevails. I am not following them all around. I shall not describe to you how sometimes they cut outside the circle and entered into street broils with common backsliders; how they fought at Cleveland and Indianapolis and other points. I shall not tell you; for is it not all written down in Colonel Furness's *Chronicle*? [Laughter and cheers.] But coming round they told you, or one of them did, that he had been everything but one. He had been a tailor, I think he did not say drunken tailor; no he had been a tailor [laughter]; he had been a constable [laughter]; he had been in the Legislature! Good help that Legislature! [Great merriment.] He had been in Congress now he was President. He had been everything but one—he had never been a hangman, and he asked the leader to hang Thad Stevens. [Laughter.]

Now I have given you badinage enough. As I stated that I would not make a speech, I will state one point of some substance. The great question between the President and Congress is not how we shall recon-struct the States but who shall have the right to determine in the Legislature? Good help that Legislature! [Great merriment.] He had been in Congress now he was President. He had been everything but one—he had never been a hangman, and he asked the leader to hang Thad Stevens. [Laughter.]

When the Southern States went out of the Union through rebellion, and all the ties that bound them to the Union were consumed in the hot fires of the war, they became conquered provinces under our arms. By the law of nations the sovereign power of this nation was to fix their fate. Who is that sovereign power? [Cries of "Congress," "Congress."] If that power is the President, he has the right and may go on reconstructing the State in his own way. But if Congress has the sovereign power then the issue is in our favor. As I said, the sovereignty of the nation must fix the status of the new States and of conquered nations. By the Constitution of the United States, the first article is the first paragraph of the first article of the Constitution says that all legislative power shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. There is the whole legislative power of the nation. You cannot find a single vestige of the government on any other branch of the government other than the legislative power.

How, then, is it that the sovereign power rests in the President? In this country there is but one depository of sovereign power, of the sovereignty of the nation. It rests in the people, and in no other place. And the people speak through Congress, and it is the Congress of the nation, who are reconstructing these States. In no other branch of the Government can you find a particle of sovereignty.

The President cannot even erect a bureau; he cannot make a law; he cannot make the servant of the people as they order through Congress. Now, then, Congress is the sovereign; and Andrew Johnson must learn that he is our servant [cheers] and that as Congress shall order he must obey. [Cheers.] That is the whole question. The question of how our States shall be reconstructed is not in the hands of the President now. I shall only apologize for having detained you.

Mr. Stevens here retired, but the calls for his reappearance were so prolonged that he again came forward, and, amid loud cheering, said:

I suppose you never fought chickens in your young days. [Laughter.] If you had you know there was a breed that they called the "Wheeler." They would fight awhile and then go back, and then turn and fight again. I must be a Wheeler, I suppose. [Cheers and laughter.] And since you have called me on to make a speech, I will explain one single point, which I have been informed, my friend Mr. Doolittle made particularly upon me, and which, I have no doubt, some of my Republican friends considered particularly well made to put me before the ticket. I cannot blame them in this. I shall not say a word for anything of the kind, but I shall be just as good friends with them as before.

But let me explain: He spoke of negro equality. Let me tell you exactly how it is. He, I understand, found fault with me, particularly because I advocated what he called negro equality. Under our law there is not a word said in either the civil-rights bill or the new proposed amendment about color. It simply provides that the same law which punishes one man shall punish any other for the same offense; it simply provides that the law which gives a verdict to one man shall render the same verdict to another, whether he is Dutch, Irish or negro. [Cheers.] Is there anything wrong in that? [Voices, "No!"] That is the doctrine of negro equality. There is nothing which prohibits the negro from learning to read and write and say his prayers. There is nothing in it which shall have anything superior to another.

I admit that these Copperheads have some cause to complain that there is such a provision for there is great danger that those who find fault with this provision will find rivals among the colored race in business. There is one thing, however, which I noticed Mr. Doolittle alluded to—a bill which I introduced for fixing the condition of the Southern States—and since I am here I will say one word in explanation of that. I introduced a bill into Congress for the purpose of enabling the rebel States, under certain conditions, to form loyal governments. They have no governments now except some counterfeit put up by Andy Johnson. [Three cheers for Thad Stevens.]

I proposed in that bill that every one of those conquered States should be put upon the same footing with a Territory; that we should elect delegates to convention to form a republican constitution, not such as they have got now, with slavery in them, and in fixing the right of voters to elect those delegates I made it universal—I allowed the rebels, I allowed the black men, allowed every man to vote for delegates to the convention. When they came to form the constitution they should form it to suit themselves (not doing as Andy Johnson did, dictating what the terms of the constitution should be), and when they formed it, they should be allowed to refer it back to the people for ratification; and if ratified they might present it to Congress. Now, I did hope, in doing this, that our loyal friends, together with the loyal colored men, would carry the conventions and give negro suffrage. Every loyal Southern man came to me and asked me to put it in the bill. There was not a loyal man from Governor Hamilton to Governor Sherman, there were twenty of these men driven from their homes—who dare not go back for fear of being murdered. They came to help me to fabricate the bill. It was not the rebels that did it; it was the

loyal men that said give us that bill; and the vote of the loyal white men, added to that of the loyal black men, can carry every State but Virginia. I was in a caucus one night, when Governor Hamilton told us "to give them that law; and although we are now in the minority, and I dare not go home, for I should be murdered—give us that bill, and we can carry Texas on the side of the Union by twenty-five thousand majority." Governor Holden told me the same thing, and so did everybody except the Virginians.

The noble men who went to Philadelphia after the traitors, convention, passed resolutions asking that this very thing should be done by Congress, a copy of which they sent to me to strengthen my hands. This is confined to the rebel States alone. I am for it, first, because it is right; second, because it protects our brethren there, thirdly, because it prevents the States from going into the hands of the rebels, and thereby giving the President and the Congress, for the next forty years, to rebel hands. I am for it, thirdly, because it will, when Congress meets, with all my might.

Now, however, remember that I do not say, and never meant to, that when these amendments which I now propose are adopted, the rebel States shall be allowed to come in, until they present constitutions containing the essence of liberty; and when they do that, will let them in at any time. With regard to the question of negro suffrage in the free States, every one knows that I am not afraid to express my opinion. Everybody has a right to vote and pay his taxes, and whoever is governed by the laws has a right to make them. I was in the Pennsylvania Convention that amended the Constitution which put in the world wide and disfranchised a large number of voters. I voted against it, and while every other man put his name to the constitution that it might go down to posterity, I refused my name and it is not among the signers, for I was not in favor of it. I am for every man, and every tribe, and every human being within God's canopy. [Loud cheers.] I care not what you say of negro equality; I care not what you say of Radicalism; these are my principles, and with the help of God I shall die with them. I ask no epitaph, I shall have none, but I shall go with a pure whole human race, and never having injured a human being.

We must go ahead, and though I can do but little, I shall do what I can, and if, when I am dead, there sprouts any vigor from my bones and my grave to help forward posterity to proclaim the as doctrines of universal liberty and universal suffrage, and universal disfranchisement from kings, I shall be satisfied.

The Goddess of Liberty is represented in ancient statues as a very nice little goddess but very small. I want her to grow—to put on the habiliments of mature age—until she can embrace within her fold every nation, and every tribe, and every human being within God's canopy. [Loud cheers.] I care not what you say of negro equality; I care not what you say of Radicalism; these are my principles, and with the help of God I shall die with them. I ask no epitaph, I shall have none, but I shall go with a pure whole human race, and never having injured a human being.

A movement is on foot to establish a public library in Calais, Maine.

The cranberry crop at Harwich will be an average one, but it will take a thousand people to gather it.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is announced as the independent Fenian candidate for Congress, in Nebraska. Padlock is the democratic nominee, and Taft the republican.

The managers of a Philadelphia theatre have sued the editor of a Sunday paper in that city for libel.

The Ohio floods enabled gentlemen of a quiet turn of mind, in Columbus, to fish out of their upper story windows.

A man-horse having been recently killed in South Carolina by lightning, the owner said there was some consolation in knowing that nothing but a streak of lightning ever caught him.

A fragment, eight feet long and eleven inches in its largest diameter, of an iron tube, originally about eleven feet long, belonging to an animal of some extinct race, was dug up in Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, one day last week.

On the upper Sacramento river in California, a little steamer, with its cabin filled up as a store, sails up and down, stopping at all the farms, selling merchandise, and taking chickens, eggs, etc., in exchange for her coffee, sugar and calico.

LIEUTENANT ISAAC H. FOLGER has been appointed Collector of Customs at Nantucket, in place of Hon. Alfred May, removed. Lieutenant Folger belonged to the 58th Mass. Regiment, and lost a leg at the battle of Coal Harbor, June 23, 1864. He represented Nantucket in the legislature last winter.

The Chicago papers announce that the half-interest of Trussell, the gambler, recently killed by his mistress in that city, in the fast trotting horse Dexter, has been sold by the administrator of the estate to Trussell's partner for \$10,000 cash. Dexter was purchased by them only a few months ago for \$14,000.

The rebel admiral, Raphael Semmes, has become the editor of the *Mobile Gazette* and is Penitentiary Coleman, judge advocate of the rebel navy during the war. The paper will of course support President Johnson's policy.

ASTRONOMERS predict a partial eclipse of the sun on Monday, Oct. 22. Only one-twelfth of the solar disc will appear obscured in Boston, and the eclipse will begin at 11 o'clock and last about one hour. At St. John's, N. F., about three-tenths will be obscured, and to the southwest of New England the eclipse will not be visible.

At Pittsburg the President received a small box, addressed to "His Excellency Andrew Johnson," and brought by some mysterious channel. It was at once surmised that the box contained a torpedo or infernal machine of some kind, and the greatest care was taken in opening it, but nothing was found but the body of a dead dog. It is easy to see the meaning of the joker who sent it.

A WRITER in the *Atlantic Monthly* professes that a man's longevity is in exact proportion to his educational attainments, provided his health has not been injured by overmental exertion. It seems that increasing intelligence and decreasing war have prolonged the average length of life in Europe from twenty-five years in the seventeenth century to thirty-five in the eighteenth, and to forty-five in the nineteenth. The best educated communities are the longest lived.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Votes in all the gubernatorial Contests since 1790.

The following interesting table shows the result of the vote for Governor of Pennsylvania, from the first contest in 1790, to the present time:

1790—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 27,825
Arthur St. Clair, Federalist, 2,802

Whole number of votes, 30,627
Thomas Mifflin's majority, 25,023

1793—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 18,500
F. A. Muhlenberg, Federalist, 10,706

Whole number of votes, 29,206
Thomas Mifflin's majority, 7,794

1796—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 30,929
F. A. Muhlenberg, Federalist, 1,011

Whole number of votes, 31,940
Thomas Mifflin's majority, 29,909

1799—Thomas McKean, Democrat, 37,244
James Ross, Federalist, 32,643

Whole number of votes, 69,887
Thomas McKean's majority, 4,601

1802—Thomas McKean, Democrat, 47,879
James Ross, Federalist, 17,034

Whole number of votes, 64,913
Thomas McKean's majority, 30,845

1805—Thomas McKean, Democrat, 43,547
Simon Snyder, Democrat, 38,485

Whole number of votes, 82,032
Thomas McKean's majority, 5,062

1808—Simon Snyder, Democrat, 67,975
James Ross, Federalist, 29,775
John Spayd, Independent, 4,004

Whole number of votes, 111,554
Simon Snyder's maj. over all, 24,396

1811—Simon Snyder, Democrat, 53,319
William Titcham, Federalist, 3,609

Whole number of votes, 56,928
Simon Snyder's majority, 49,710

1814—Simon Snyder, Democrat, 51,099
Isaac Vandy, Federalist, 29,666

Whole number of votes, 80,665
Simon Snyder's majority, 21,433

1817—Wm. Findley, Democrat, 66,331
Joseph Heister, Federalist, 59,272

Whole number of votes, 125,603
Wm. Findley's majority, 7,059

1820—Joseph Heister, Federalist, 67,905
Wm. Findley, Democrat, 66,900

Whole number of votes, 134,805
Wm. Findley's majority, 6,005

1823—J. A. Schulze, Democrat, 89,928
Andrew Gregg, Federalist, 54,211

Whole number of votes, 144,139
J. A. Schulze's majority, 35,717

1826—J. A. Schulze, Democrat, 64,211
John Segeant, Federalist, 1,174

Whole number of votes, 65,385
J. A. Schulze's majority, 63,037

1829—George Wolf, Democrat, 78,219
Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 51,776

NEWS ITEMS.

DURING the rain storm in Ohio on Tuesday, two spans of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad bridge across the Big Miami river were carried away.

THE convention of New York soldiers, held in Syracuse, adopted resolutions sustaining Congress.

THE unconditional union men of North Carolina held a convention in Raleigh on Thursday, and nominated a candidate for Governor. The convention indorsed, unanimously, the amendment to the Constitution.

THE returns from 478 towns in Maine give General Chamberlain a majority of 27,258. The remaining towns, in five hundred votes cast last year, gave Governor Cony 89 majority.

IT is estimated that two million bushels of corn have been destroyed by the floods in the Miami "bottoms." The storm seems general in the West and Northwest.

A JOINT meeting of the New Jersey Legislature, held on Wednesday, declared Cattel elected by 44 votes, the democratic members not voting. The Legislature then adjourned sine die.

THE receipt from the internal revenue since the 1st of July are \$88,086,000, and from customs \$42,000,000, or an aggregate of over \$130,000,000.

THE New York Daily Times spoke with some seriousness of the condition of Mr. Seward but it would seem that he was able to pay the President a visit on Saturday afternoon. We have no later information.

ADVICES from Mexico to the 11th inst. speak of a disastrous defeat sustained by the imperialists in Michoacan.

THE South Carolina Legislature adjourned on Friday night, having, among other acts, passed one granting the equal civil rights of negroes, and taken steps to supply the wants of the destitute people of the State.

A CHICAGO despatch says that the liabilities of the Producers' Bank are \$183,850, and the assets \$110,923.

A DESPATCH to the Philadelphia Press from New Orleans denies the charges against the discharged colored soldiers of having shown a disposition to be riotous.

IT is said in a San Francisco despatch that the whalermen threaten to hang Thomas Manning, who betrayed the whalers in the Arctic Sea into the hands of the pirate Shenandoah. He arrived there recently in the ship Galatea. Another pirate, who accompanied him, left on the Sea Serpent, but Manning is believed to be still there.

THE President has recognized J. W. Carrier as consul-general for the Dominican Republic, in New York. This is the first instance of the appointment of such an official.

A circular from the Treasury Department prescribing regulations for the allowance of drawbacks on imported salt used in curing fish has just been issued.

THE Royal Southerners were at Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday evening, and addressed a large meeting there.

IT is stated that General Custer has been commissioned as brevet major-general and will be assigned to command in Kansas.

COUNTERFEIT hundreds on the Central National Bank of New York are in circulation.

A despatch from Washington says that the President, on Tuesday, appointed General Dix, Minister to France; Brigadier-General Hugh Ewing of Kansas, Minister at the Hague; and W. J. Valentine of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867.

A despatch from Ogdensburg speaks of the concentration of Fenians in Northern Vermont, with a view to a raid upon Canada.