

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866.

THE MODEL LETTER.

ASSASSIN'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE... THE MODEL LETTER. I have likewise addressed a copy to the President.

IF I AM SUSTAINED BY YOURSELF AND THE PRESIDENT, if the patronage is not taken from us and given to those who oppose us, we shall be able to make our vigorous Union organization a unit, and triumphantly sustain the Administration.

Respectfully, PALEMON JOHN, Assessor Thirteenth District, Pa.

A PUBLIC LETTER.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, BLOOMSBURG, PA., July 27, 1866. Hon. A. H. Washburn, President of the National Union Club, Washington, D. C. Sir,—I have just received, under the frank of the chafed Senator Edgar Cowan, a call issued by you and other members of your "Bread and Butter Brigade," for a Convention in Philadelphia on the fourteenth of August.

In times past I entertained a high personal respect for you. When we met at the Baltimore Convention you were among the most radical of the Radicals. We both supported Andrew Johnson. I acted in good faith. I never dreamed that he would prove recreant and false, much less that you would "fall from your high estate" to follow his leadership, ay, and aid him in his persistent determination to break up the organization that placed him in power, and for the success of which you and I have spent the best years of our lives.

Governor Randall, it is a strange crowd you are now training in. The great and generous party of your gallant State—a party that has bestowed so many honors on you—have an account to settle with you for your recreancy. And they will do it. You seem to have forgotten the tragic fate of Judas. Go your way. Having sold yourself to do the work of shame required at your hands you shall have your reward. You and those acting with you will find yourselves eventually swallowed up by the Democratic boa constrictor which is quietly waiting for just such provender.

COMMUNICATION.

DESPERATE cases sometimes demand desperate remedies, but then sometimes too these desperate remedies turn out desperate ruins. Such I think was the case with "that letter." P. John imagined himself in a desperate predicament, and so he was. He had made a desperate throw; he had staked all of honor or principle supposed to have been left him, in that last die; he hoped to retain the office even though honor bright and principle were gone. He trusted, if he could only keep the seething flesh-pot over which his soul gloated, that he would be able to dupe his followers, and make them believe he was still fighting for principle. But the pot, like a fairy phantom, takes wings and flies away. In its place "that letter" appears—his bootless villainy stares him in the face—is about to be exposed—the utterings of a great storm-hum in his ears—the case is desperate—so it is. What is he to do? Something or somebody said, "Publish that letter yourself, take time by the forelock, make your own comments."

In an unguarded moment he resolves upon the desperate remedy; but what a mistake! The letter finds the light first through the columns of his own organ. There is no longer any denying or evading it. There it is, "revelation of treason." He forgot that thus he would bear testimony to the truthfulness of the COLUMBIAN, where it also appeared "revelation of treason," without addition or multiplication, and so fix upon himself indelibly the foul stigma. If it had been published in the COLUMBIAN alone his particular friends would never have seen it, or, seeing it, would never have believed it possible for the man who loved principle and despised office to stoop so low—for this independent, free white man to sell not only himself, but the whole "vigorous Union organization" to the Administration.

P. John, then, did write "that letter," he says he did. Who can deny or doubt his authority in this case? And we may be allowed to ask, who that has a shred of conscience left can find any apology for such a letter? It is vain for him to say it was an offer to exert himself on behalf of his party. It was an offer, as he understood it then, and confesses he does now, to suborn that party to a man, to "make it a unit," and what for? Why to "triumphantly sustain the Administration?" It is absurd to say it was before the policy of the Administration was developed. That policy—right or wrong—had been avowed and proclaimed. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill had been vetoed; the speech of the twenty-second of February had been made; other papers had come out and denounced

ed both these and the President. But P. John—this man of unflinching integrity—of enjoining principle—this Radical Republican, as he would have us consider him, quietly sends "that letter" to the Secretary of the Treasury, and offers to barter away "our vigorous Union organization" in the Thirteenth District, on what condition? Not a word about principle, or a reservation as to the extent to which the Administration might go in the space of seven months—not a word. It was a positive promise wherever "the Administration" should go, the vigor of the Union organization should triumphantly go with it. It was an elaborate sale—the price to be paid, retain me in office. No wonder President Johnson despised and spurned such truckling. How strange that some staunch Republicans should still almost think that this man of such easy virtue is the party!

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives: The following joint resolution restoring Tennessee to her relations to the Union was last evening presented for my approval:

WHEREAS, In the year 1864 the government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

WHEREAS, The people of said State did, on the twenty-second day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a constitution of government whereby slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession and debts contracted under the same were declared void; and

WHEREAS, A State government has been organized under said constitution which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty; therefore be it,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former political relation to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The preamble simply consists of statements, some of which are assumed, while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion. It comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective Houses, the Executive, or the States. It does not admit to their seats in Congress the Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee, for notwithstanding the passage of the resolution, each House, in the exercise of the constitutional right to judge for itself of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members, may, at its discretion, admit them or continue to exclude them. If a joint resolution of this character were necessary and binding as a condition precedent to the admission of members of Congress, it would happen in the event of a veto by the Executive that Senators and Representatives could only be admitted into the halls of legislation by a two thirds vote of each of the two Houses.

Among other reasons recited in the preamble for the ratification by the State government of Tennessee of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. If, as is also declared in the preamble, said State government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States, it would really seem to follow that the joint resolution which at this late day has received the sanction of Congress should have been passed, approved, and placed on the statute books before any amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the Legislature of Tennessee for its ratification. Otherwise the inference is plainly deducible that while in the opinion of the Congress the people of a State may be too strongly disloyal to be entitled to representation, they may nevertheless, during the suspension of their former proper practical relations to the Union, have an equally potent voice with other and loyal States in propositions to amend the Constitution upon which so essentially depend the stability, prosperity, and very existence of the nation.

A brief reference to my annual message of the fourth of December last will show the steps taken by the Executive for the restoration to their constitutional relations to the Union of the States that had been affected by the Rebellion. Upon the cessation of active hostilities provisional governors were appointed, conventions called, and Governors elected by the people, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the courts of the United States were reopened, the blockade removed, the custom-houses re-established, and postal relations resumed.

The amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the limits of the country was also submitted to the States, and they were thus invited to and did participate in its ratification, thus exercising the highest functions pertaining to a State. In addition, nearly all of these States through their conventions and Legislatures had adopted and ratified constitutions of government whereby slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession, and debts contracted under the same, were declared void, so far as the political existence of the States and their relations to the Federal Government had been fully and completely recognized and acknowledged by the Executive Department of the Government, and the completion of the work of restoration, which had progressed so favorably, was submitted to Congress, upon which devolved all questions appertaining to the admission to their seats of the senators and representatives chosen from the States whose people had engaged in the

rebellion. All those steps had been taken when on the fourth day of December, 1865, the Thirty-ninth Congress assembled. Nearly eight months have elapsed since that time, and no other plan of restoration having been proposed by Congress for the measures instituted by the Executive, it is now declared in the joint resolution submitted for my approval:

That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former proper, practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and representatives in Congress.

Thus after the lapse of nearly eight months Congress prepares to pave the way to the admission and to representation of one of the eleven States whose people arrayed themselves in rebellion against the constituted authority of the Federal Government.

Earnestly desiring to remove every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary, on the part of Congress, to the admission to seats of loyal Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee, I have, notwithstanding the anomalous character of the proceedings, affixed my signature to the resolution. My approval, however, is not to be construed as an acknowledgment of the right of Congress to pass laws preliminary to the admission of duly qualified Representatives from any of the States; neither is it to be considered as committing me to all the statements made in the preamble, some of which are, in my opinion, without foundation in fact; especially the statement that the State of Tennessee has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States. No official notice of such ratification has been received by the Executive or filed in the Department of State.

On the contrary, unofficial information from most reliable sources induces the belief that the amendment has not yet been constitutionally sanctioned by the Legislature of Tennessee. The right of each House, under the Constitution, to judge of the elections, returns, qualifications of its own members is undoubted, and my approval or disapproval of the resolution could not in the slightest degree increase or diminish the authority in this respect conferred upon the two branches of Congress.

In conclusion, I cannot too earnestly repeat my recommendation for the admission of Tennessee and all other States to a fair and equal participation in national legislation when they present themselves in the persons of loyal Senators and Representatives who can comply with all the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. By this means harmony and reconciliation will be effected, the practical relations of all the States to the Federal Government re-established, and the work of restoration, inaugurated upon the termination of the war, successfully completed.

ANDREW JOHNSON, WASHINGTON, D. C. July 27, 1866.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

THE statement telegraphed to some of the Northern papers that Vallandigham, Bright, and Faulkner are here to advise the President in regard to Cabinet appointments, I am authorized to say, is purely gratuitous. These gentlemen are here, in connection with many others from various parts of the Union, solely to use what influence they may possess to secure appointments for their friends in their respective localities.

Senator Romero states that he has positive information that troops are still being dispatched to Mexico by Napoleon.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from Captain Fox, dated Paris, July third. The health of himself and crew was excellent. He had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon a day or two before, lasting over three quarters of an hour, in which the conversation took a wide but satisfactory range. The Emperor is reported to have been in a conversational mood, but unfortunately, much of the conversation is considered contraband by the Department.

Captain Fox would have been at St. Petersburg before this but for the Emperor's absence. He has expressed such a desire to see the famous iron-clad that Captain Fox has timed his arrival to suit the Emperor's convenience.

The Pay Department has commenced paying the three months' extra compensation to the officers who remained in the service until the termination of the war.

The new Orphan Asylum on Fourteenth Street, about a mile and a half from the Executive Mansion, has been leased for three years for the use of the State Department, or until a new structure can be erected for its accommodation. The removal will take place in October.

General Rousseau received the reprimand of the Speaker on Saturday, according to the previous judgment of the House in the Grinnell affair, but not until after a disputable two hours' struggle upon a hundred points of order growing out of two things, viz: the speech which the House permitted General Rousseau to make and his resignation, which he sent to the Speaker's desk prior to the reprimand. Judge Spalding offered a resolution that in view of the resignation General Rousseau be discharged from custody, and the latter announced his willingness to receive the reprimand in his private capacity, but insisted that his resignation relieved him from punishment as a Representative. The House, however, refused to entertain Spalding's resolution, and refused to accept the resignation, insisting upon the reprimand, which the Speaker administered. Its brevity and good taste were highly commended on all sides. General Rousseau considers his resignation as having taken effect, and that he is no longer a member of the House.

The new Internal Revenue Law regulating the manufacture of distilled spirits goes into effect on the first of September, and the Government expresses its intention of seizing upon the first promi-

nent cases of violation, for the purpose of testing its provisions to the fullest extent.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House have completed an elaborate report on the subject of the neutrality laws, and will, it is understood, recommend a thorough revision of the statutes affecting our neutral relations with other Governments.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have agreed to report favorably upon the nomination of Mr. Stanbury for the position of Attorney-General.

Mr. Randall's nomination still hangs fire. It would not be surprising if he was simply left unconformed without being rejected.

The State Department has been advised that the following Fenian prisoners in Ireland have been released on condition of their returning immediately to the United States: Daniel J. Mayhens, Colonel Burke, Bernard McDermot, Edward Morley, and — Kerwan.

General O. O. Howard, while riding down the Avenue, on Saturday morning, came very nearly meeting with a serious accident. The coupling-pole of his carriage broke. The front wheels becoming detached from the body of the carriage, the horses became frightened, the driver was thrown from his seat, and the General dashed violently over the driver's seat against the dashboard. Having only one arm, he could not break his fall, but fortunately was but slightly injured. The driver was considerably bruised, and the horses were stopped with the trailing wheels and undergar of the carriage, before they had proceeded far. The escape from a frightful disaster was miraculous.

In the House on Monday afternoon Judge Trimble moved that the credentials of Colonel Taylor and Messrs. Leitch and Cooper, Representatives elect from the State of Tennessee, be referred to the Committee on Elections, and those gentlemen admitted at once to the floor of the House. The Constitution expressly made provisions to the effect that each House was to judge for itself as to the qualifications, returns, etc., of its members; and no concurrent resolution—nothing less than a constitutional amendment—could abrogate or curtail that power. The Speaker, however, decided that the resolution binding both Houses to decide conjointly as to the admission of the late Rebel States to Congress was binding. An appeal was made to the House, but the ruling of the Speaker was maintained. Shortly afterward the resolution admitting Tennessee, with the amendments of the Senate, was brought up. Scarcely any discussion occurred, and in half an hour the House had declared its assent in the amendments by a majority of ninety-two to twenty-five, and the admission of Tennessee had become an accomplished fact.

The galleries were almost empty, and probably from the result having been so singularly anticipated, but little sensation was created by the announcement of the final passage of the measure. In accordance with his own judgment and the advice of friends, General Sickles last week declined the appointment to the Hague, and the name of General John A. Dix was sent to the Senate on Tuesday for that place. Sickles may now be considered a candidate for gubernatorial honors.

The President on Monday signed the bill reorganizing the Supreme Court. This act abolishes the heretofore existing vacancies, and provides that as fast as vacancies occur hereafter, either by vacancies or resignation, the vacancies shall expire simultaneously, until the number of Judges on the bench is reduced to six.

The House did considerable business on Monday night, passing eight or ten bills, the most important of which was the Senate bill regulating the election of United States Senators. It abolishes joint conventions, and provides that all voting shall be viva voce. The immediate effect of the bill is intended to remove the present dead-lock in the New Jersey Legislature.

Judge Curtis has written a long letter to Judge Browning, of Philadelphia, advocating the Philadelphia National Convention, which concludes thus: "I look to this Convention with hope that it will do much to help onward this instinctive desire of the people of the United States for union and harmony and peace; that it will assert strongly and clearly those principles which are the foundations of our Government; that it will exhibit the connection between their violation and the present distracted condition of our country; that it will rebuke the violence of party spirit, and especially of that spirit of hatred which is inconsistent with the true love of our country as it is with true love of our brethren; and that it will do much to convince the people of the United States that they must act soon in the wisest way, or suffer evils which they and their posterity will long deplore."

The Tribune correspondent having asserted several times that Vallandigham is here urging the President to appoint John B. Wells Secretary of War, it has become proper to state, as I do on the best authority, that Mr. Vallandigham has not succeeded in obtaining an interview with the President, nor is he likely to do so. The President has neither sympathy with nor respect for men of Mr. Vallandigham's antecedents, and the Tribune's persistent efforts to give them prominence in connection with the President are only in pursuance of its systematic misrepresentations.

NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The President nominated to the Senate Henry Stanbury, of Kentucky, to be Attorney-General of the United States, in place of Mr. Speed, resigned. The Senate, in executive session, referred the nomination to the Committee on the Judiciary. Henry Stanbury was born at Zanesville, Ohio; graduated at the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1824, and commenced practice at Lancaster, Ohio, soon after, and is at present about sixty years of age. He studied law seven years be-

fore commencing to practise, and took higher rank among jurists at the outset than any lawyer of the present generation. He was Attorney-General of Ohio under a portion of the administrations of Gov. Bartley and Bebb, from about 1845 to 1848, and resumed his profession in Columbus, Ohio, until 1851, and then moved to Cincinnati, where he has been ever since, though nominally residing in Covington, Kentucky. In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican, and finally a staunch member of the Union party that elected Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson to the platform of which he still adheres. He is certainly one of the most accomplished lawyers in the United States. He has been confirmed by the Senate.

ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

THE vote in the House of Representatives for the admission of the State of Tennessee showed an overwhelming majority of one hundred and twenty-five yeas to twelve nays, the leader of the Radicals, Thad. Stevens, having been compelled to vote in favor of the resolution, after using all his influence to resist it. The admission of Representatives from Tennessee to Congress upon the ground that the State Legislature adopted the Constitutional Amendment—as Governor Brownlow announced in his vulgar and offensive dispatch to Mr. Stanton—would leave the door open for all the Southern States to regain their position in Congress, and thereby a place in the Union, for there is nothing to prevent them from adopting the amendment, just as the Legislature of Tennessee has done. But at the same time, while the other Southern States will most probably follow the example of Tennessee, which was as much a Rebel State as any of them, it does not follow that the Northern States will adopt the Constitutional Amendment—indeed it is pretty certain that they will not—so that it may not become an amendment to the Constitution after all, failing to receive the necessary vote of the Legislatures.

Thus it is clear that the Radicals in the House of Representatives have been caught in their own trap. While they have been laboring for the past seven months or more to oppose the President's policy by keeping the Southern States out of the Union, they have virtually endorsed Mr. Johnson's views by voting for the admission of Tennessee, and have written themselves down blockheads by that fact. They have unwittingly surrendered every point for which they have been contending. For instance: this Radical majority in Congress, with Thad. Stevens at their head, did not heretofore recognize the Legislatures of the States formerly in rebellion as legalized bodies; but no sooner does the Legislature of the late Rebel State of Tennessee adopt the pet Constitutional Amendment than the House, by an overwhelming majority, at once not only acknowledges the legality of its acts, but is willing that the Representatives of that State should take their seats in Congress; from which facts we argue that the Radical party is dead and gone—that it died of fright at its own rash and evil deeds. It raised up a monster which, like that of Frankenstein, appalled the constructor. There remains nothing now for the other Southern States, in order to obtain a representation of loyal men on the floor of Congress, but to get their Legislatures to pass the Constitutional Amendment, which has been made the test of admission in the House by the decisive vote of one hundred and twenty-five to twelve, and which amendment those States have readily accepted long ago, although the Radical majority in Congress did not choose to recognize the fact because it did not suit their purposes.

Step by step, for some time past, the Radical faction has been stultifying itself and abandoning the ground upon which it set its foot with such haughty defiance to Executive authority and public censure. While opposing the policy of the President and abusing him in unseemly language it has virtually endorsed all his views, proving thereby that while the present Congress has all the desire to be intensely vicious it is only exceedingly foolish after all. The last evidence that the Radicals have been outwitted by their own blind machinations is furnished by the result of the Tennessee question, which leaves the door open for all the other Southern States to come into the Union, and gives a fair chance of reconstruction, which was the very thing Thad. Stevens and his radical cohorts have been working so assiduously to prevent. The country will undoubtedly rejoice greatly at the event, which promises to end the revolutionary career of this dangerous faction.—Exchange.

NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS RANDALL, whom the President has just nominated to the Senate as the successor of ex-Postmaster-General Dennison, was born in Montgomery County, New York, in 1819, and is forty-seven years of age. When very young his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, where he afterwards studied law and was admitted to practice. In 1847 he was a member of the Territorial Convention that framed a State Constitution for Wisconsin, and in 1856 was elected Governor of that State, being the nominee of the Democratic party. He continued in office as Governor until 1861, and having joined his fortunes with the Republican party, was soon afterwards appointed by President Lincoln American Minister to Rome, whither he went in 1862, and held the position for a short time. Returning home in 1864, he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General, which position he now fills. He has since been confirmed Postmaster-General.

THE Cholera is increasing in Prussia. It has also broken out in St. Petersburg.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

UP to a recent date Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, had the reputation of being the foulest-mouthed man that spoke the English language, which is equal to saying the foulest-mouthed man on earth, for the English language has capacities of vulgar foulness equalled by no other form of mortal speech with which we are acquainted. His ribaldry and blasphemy as a preacher shocked even the rude ruffians of the Southwest, while his scurrillity as a politician and editor gave him a position which no decent man, and few indecent men, could approach. After having done as much as any other individual of his capacities in the South to stimulate the full spirit of slavery to war and treason, he saw fit for selfish ends, and to the disgust of every loyal man in the country, to take sides with the Unionists of East Tennessee. Neither they nor we had any more respect for his selfish loyalty than for his ribald piety; but the course and force of circumstances kept him from open treachery by making it dangerous; and the generous attention and help he obtained from the courageous and unflinching leader of the Tennessee Unionists, who is now President of the United States, induced him to endure till the Rebellion was prostrated by our armies. Even the foulness of his tongue seemed to suffer an abatement for a short while, and it appeared as if time might cause him finally to be tolerated by reputable people. Under these circumstances, and under prospect of reformation, Mr. Johnson was more than generous to him, aiding him to place and power, and finally assisting him to obtain the position of Governor, which Vice-Presidentcy. But the dog will return to his vomit, and the serpent will plunge his fangs into the bosom in which he has been warmed. Brownlow turned on the President—turned upon him for ends as base and selfish as had formerly led him to join with him. The President would not—as he could not—permit him to carry out the atrocious and savage purposes he had designed upon those who were his enemies—that is to say, the greater part of the people of Tennessee, who had neither voted for him nor would uphold him. Brownlow actually wanted to inaugurate a general massacre and plunder of those whom he had made foes by thirty years of personal insult; and he proclaimed this in language so fiendishly vindictive as to shock every man who had any manhood left in his nature. The President stood between him and his outrageous purposes; and Brownlow turned from the people whom the President had saved upon the President himself. His office as Governor gave him no more self-respect nor than his vocation as preacher had given him Christian character, while the fact that Mr. Johnson holds the office of President seemed to add zest to the rancor of his assaults. He swore and raved more furiously than he had ever done before, and used language which would put to the blush even that of the malignant madmen of Congress. He vented his personal malice "in season and out of season," in speeches, public documents, and in his newspaper, and let no act or word of the President's pass without finding in it new opportunity of revenge for his grievances. It was quite in keeping, therefore, when in a dispatch to Washington, on Thursday last, announcing the passage of the constitutional amendment in one branch of the Tennessee Legislature, he had the blackguard insolence to add, "Give my compliments to the dirty dog at the White House." He knew, of course, that in using such language he was perfectly safe from any notice or reply by the party immediately assailed, and if it brought him renewed contempt from all decent men, that was but what he had been accustomed to from the beginning of his career.—New York Times.

ADROIT ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

ONE of the most quiet and successful robberies which has taken place in this city for a long time occurred some time during last night, and we give the particulars as far as at present known. It appears that a week or ten days since a man calling himself by the name of Blanchard appeared at the broker's office of George H. Gooding, No. 16 State Street, made the acquaintance of the latter-named gentleman, and represented that he was from Portland; that he had never been in Boston before, but that he had been doing business as an itinerant vender of books and periodicals; that he had concluded to settle down in business, and give up traveling, his late business success having brought him the means to do so. He further represented that he was desirous of finding a place to locate, and had been advised that State Street was a good locality; that his business must necessarily be small, and he could afford to occupy only a small apartment. In brief, Blanchard hired a portion of the office of Mr. Gooding, and employed carpenters to make certain alterations which he deemed requisite, and they have been at work for a few days past. When Mr. Gooding entered his office this morning, he found that it had been entered during the night, the safe opened and robbed of about five thousand dollars in gold, two gold watches, and notes and bonds sufficient to swell the total loss, as he estimated it, to from twelve to twenty thousand dollars. The exact loss he cannot determine without lengthy reference to his books. The thief, or thieves, whoever they have been, overlooked five or six thousand dollars in notes and bonds, which were in a secret drawer, but everything else was swept clean. The store was opened by keys, and entrance to the safe effected by means of cold chisels. The heads of the rivets which projected through the exterior surface of the outer door-plate were cut off, and the outer plate removed. The lock was then forced, and the treasure laid open to view. These are all the facts at present developed. Suspicion naturally points to the aforesaid Blanchard, who is not to be found this forenoon. He is described as a man of good address, slightly sunburned, dark hair, smooth face, about thirty-five years of age, and about five feet eight inches in height, well formed. There is one incident of the character humorous connected with this transaction which shows to what results competition in trade will sometimes lead. Blanchard, we learn, went over to Hawley Street to secure a carpenter; saw and talked with one about the job, but did not definitely close the bargain. Shortly after he left another carpenter, a friend of carpenter number one, called and inquired, "How is business?" He was informed that, generally speaking, it was dull, but that he (carpenter number one) expected a job at No. 16 State Street. Carpenter number two immediately went over there, saw Blanchard, agreed to do his work so low, so much lower than the other party, that he was forthwith employed. He went to work and partially completed the job. The joke of the matter is the fact that, having taken the wind out of another man's sails, he got no pay.—Boston Journal, July 11.

the Gordian knot which he himself would untie by diplomacy. It is true the armistice is not signed, and the French Government has not yet officially declared its acceptance of the gift which Austria has in her extremity offered. If Italy be "the protected" of France, as the French say she is, she does not seem to have much regard for the wishes of her protector. The General who is said to have just entered Venetia with his army is the same who, to the discontent of the Emperor, invaded the Papal States, and the Emperor proved his displeasure by recalling his minister from Turin. The Gazette de France, the persistent adversary of the Italian Government, says it is astonishing that there are still people who are astonished at what it calls this hardihood.

"The Italians, by despising the fact of the cession of Venetia to France, only bear in mind that in the history of this annexation effected by Victor Emmanuel in Italy the same contempt of our counsels proved constantly favorable to them. They received our protests, but they kept the territory they annexed in the name of Italian independence."

I alluded yesterday to a rumor which was not entitled to credence—that the Po was not crossed without the cognizance of the Emperor. A paper which is not *ceteris*, and certainly not far from anti-Italian, *Le Temps*, observes: "The most serious fact is the passage of the Po by General Cialdini, notwithstanding the cession of Venetia to France. It is difficult to believe that the Italians would have taken so decisive a step unless they previously had the assurance that the French Government would not be offended by it."

Prince Napoleon leaves Paris this evening for the headquarters of the King of Italy, on a mission from the Emperor Napoleon relative to the negotiations concerning the armistice. The Prince, who is charged to regulate with King Victor Emmanuel the definitive conditions of that arrangement, is to be accompanied by Baron Saillard, recently sent to Mexico on an important mission.

With Prince Napoleon's well-known sympathies with Italy, no envoy could have a better chance for success. When the cousin of the Emperor, who is, at the same time, the son-in-law of the King of Italy, undertakes such a mission, it is because there is good hope that he will incline the King to act conformably to the wishes of the Emperor. The Prince proceeds to Verona, and it is to him that the Austrian authorities are charged to deliver up the city, as the first formality of the cession made to the Emperor of the French. Two French Generals accompany his Imperial Highness, and Verona, on its surrender to France, will be at once transferred to Italy.—Paris Correspondence of the London Times, July 11.

ADROIT ROBBERY IN BOSTON. ONE of the most quiet and successful robberies which has taken place in this city for a long time occurred some time during last night, and we give the particulars as far as at present known. It appears that a week or ten days since a man calling himself by the name of Blanchard appeared at the broker's office of George H. Gooding, No. 16 State Street, made the acquaintance of the latter-named gentleman, and represented that he was from Portland; that he had never been in Boston before, but that he had been doing business as an itinerant vender of books and periodicals; that he had concluded to settle down in business, and give up traveling, his late business success having brought him the means to do so. He further represented that he was desirous of finding a place to locate, and had been advised that State Street was a good locality; that his business must necessarily be small, and he could afford to occupy only a small apartment. In brief, Blanchard hired a portion of the office of Mr. Gooding, and employed carpenters to make certain alterations which he deemed requisite, and they have been at work for a few days past. When Mr. Gooding entered his office this morning, he found that it had been entered during the night, the safe opened and robbed of about five thousand dollars in gold, two gold watches, and notes and bonds sufficient to swell the total loss, as he estimated it, to from twelve to twenty thousand dollars. The exact loss he cannot determine without lengthy reference to his books. The thief, or thieves, whoever they have been, overlooked five or six thousand dollars in notes and bonds, which were in a secret drawer, but everything else was swept clean. The store was opened by keys, and entrance to the safe effected by means of cold chisels. The heads of the rivets which projected through the exterior surface of the outer door-plate were cut off, and the outer plate removed. The lock was then forced, and the treasure laid open to view. These are all the facts at present developed. Suspicion naturally points to the aforesaid Blanchard, who is not to be found this forenoon. He is described as a man of good address, slightly sunburned, dark hair, smooth face, about thirty-five years of age, and about five feet eight inches in height, well formed. There is one incident of the character humorous connected with this transaction which shows to what results competition in trade will sometimes lead. Blanchard, we learn, went over to Hawley Street to secure a carpenter; saw and talked with one about the job, but did not definitely close the bargain. Shortly after he left another carpenter, a friend of carpenter number one, called and inquired, "How is business?" He was informed that, generally speaking, it was dull, but that he (carpenter number one) expected a job at No. 16 State Street. Carpenter number two immediately went over there, saw Blanchard, agreed to do his work so low, so much lower than the other party, that he was forthwith employed. He went to work and partially completed the job. The joke of the matter is the fact that, having taken the wind out of another man's sails, he got no pay.—Boston Journal, July 11.

THE Emperor Napoleon must now feel that, however flattering to national self-esteem, and however lofty the position of arbiter of Europe, it is not exempt from harassing cares and vexations. I cannot say whether he regrets having announced in the *Moniteur* the cession of Venetia and the acceptance of his mediation by Austria; but *Le Temps* safely affirms that he was by no means satisfied with the manifestation that immediately followed it. Those manifestations on the part of the French population, the banners and *orphanes* in Paris and in the great and small towns of the Empire, and the illuminations, could not have been more brilliant had France herself just closed a hard-fought campaign by a glorious victory. They were, in fact, meant to be the unmistakable protest of an entire people in favor of peace—of a people who were naturally proud that the able sovereign who rules them should be thus snubbed, but who, too hastily, perhaps, jumped to the conclusion that all was over. The Emperor is disappointed at finding that Prussia is resolved to pass the limits which may have been originally assigned to her in her action against Austria. He is disappointed and indignant—at least, if we may judge from appearances, and from what is said in official circles—that the Italians should be so far forgetful of that they owe to him as to disregard his repeated injunctions, and so continue the war by invading a territory which has been given to him—in trust, no doubt, for Italy, but which for the moment belongs to France.

He is annoyed and pained that both should continue to act as if there had been no question of mediation; that Koniggratz should be besieged, and Cialdini cross the Po; that neither belligerent will waive for the briefest space his right to carry on operations so long as the armistice is not signed; that the Italians should make a diversion in favor of Prussia by harassing the retreat of the Austrian army; and that both those military casualties, with swords by their sides, should deem it better to cut