

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR. BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1866.

Just before any important event there will always be found speculators on its particular points. But a President's message is the same of delight to these speculators. What the President will say in regard to Europe, the demands he will make upon foreign potatoes for redress of an imaginary injury or a real one, as the case may be, is told with all the deliberate expressions of one fully in the confidence of the Executive. Still, by a close inspection of these efforts, it will be seen that there is a general rule to go by. The antecedents of the President being well known, his amount of firmness in the line of any given policy having been sufficiently demonstrated, the field for speculation is spread wide before them.

It is thus easily seen that with a man of such firmness of character as President Johnson, and whose Executive policy is well known, these speculators have been offered a rare opportunity of exercising their powers. We are told beforehand what the President will say to Congress, what he will say to the people, and what he will say to foreign powers. There is just enough difference in their speculations to show that more than one person is engaged in them.

We do not suppose there can be much doubt about the President's future course. His ability when in the Senate to withstand a powerful opposition has not deserted him in the Presidential chair. That his course in the future will be much the same as it has been we have no reason to doubt.

A great deal is said about the results of the late elections as an influence upon the President's line of policy—that he is so identified with the people in all he does, he cannot overlook this emphatic expression of their views. But we do not see how these could be exerted as an influence with a man of the stamp of President Johnson. He is emphatically one of the people, and his interests are identified with the interests of the people. The late elections were far from being faithful expressions of popular opinion. What we want is an expression of the popular feeling is a great mass meeting of the people of all parts of the country, or what would be better, let there be numbers of them. These will show the true feeling that predominates in the minds of the people, and we have no fear as to the emphatic endorsement of President Johnson. When the whole people show a wish for a different policy than that of President Johnson, it will be time to say that he is not with the people.

A RADICAL ORATOR. Readers may have heard of General Clinton B. Fisk, or Fiske, rather, for that warrior elongated his name with a final 'e' about the time that the late A. Lincoln added him to the vast and glorious company of paper generals. Fiske (pronounced Fisky under the new spelling, and intended to hint toward French extraction) by no means won his military honors in the deadly breach. He rose, like an aeronaut, by the lifting power of "gas." He shot up with marvelous velocity from the useful but somewhat humble position of a weaver and packer of onions on the outskirts of Wethersfield, Connecticut, to the elevated rank of Major-General United States Army, without either fighting a battle or seeing one, although his friends aver that he once heard one. The fact is that Fisky (this Yankee-Franco cognomen is charming had neither appetite nor aptitude for fighting. He "snuffed battles afar off" after the fashion of the war-horse, but, unlike that imprudent animal, his fancy was to get as far away from their sulphurous and suggestive fragrance as a stout and nimble pair of legs would carry him. But while Fisky's sword rusted his tongue and pen were never idle. He wrote periodical letters to what are called "religious newspapers" in the North, recording "a wonderful work of grace" in some benighted negro-quarter, which was always sure to be progressing (by the Lord's help) under the auspices of Fisky. That was his tack. He became a distributor of tracts. He led prayer-meetings at which the souls of multitudes of Africans were brought into a hopeful condition of orthodoxy, and these blessed additions to the company of the faithful, as registered by Fisky, and printed by Radical newspapers everywhere, wakened halloahs in all the Radical churches. Hardships of nose acquired in the culture of the onion was of infinite service to F. in his labors among the pious and perspiring blacks. Soon the fervent Fisky began to puff his reward. He was prayed for and pushed so persistently in the shoddy meeting-houses which dot the plains and decorate the crags of New England, that he would have been a downright astrologer to fight battles with fame, rank, bars, and then stars, came to him cheap, in plenty, and without a particle of personal peril. Why "seek the bubble reputation in the cannon's mouth" when it could be had just by, at a free-lance camp-meeting or a "Colored Ladies' Dorcas Society"? So reasoned Fisky, and soundly, too, as the event proved, for in due time he found himself a Major-General, and at the close of the war was transferred to the Freedmen's Bureau, and made Assistant Commissioner and Military Commander over Kentucky, Tennessee, and portions of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

Here Fisky found himself suited to his mind—the fighting all over, so that there was no danger even of being accidentally shot—plenty of niggers, plenty of plunder, and plenty of power. He carried things for a season with a high hand—impoverished the helpless and

enriched himself—lived luxuriously, attended by as many blacks as an Eastern pacha. In short, although his piety had always been profitable, never before had he such an occasion as during this brief season of bliss to clap his hands and cry out, "Godliness is great gain!"

But suddenly, without inward motion or visible warning of the dire calamity at hand, there came an order from Andrew Johnson which stripped Fisky, in the twinkling of an eye, of all his power, and turned him loose without pay, emoluments, or shoulder-straps, on the long path which led back to his native Wethersfield. He didn't take that path, however. Much as the Yankees affect to love "New England," (heavy emphasis on "glad") the first effort of the infant born there, after a preliminary whetting of his faculties and features on his paternal rocks, is to get away; and the last thought of returning to lay his own bones at home. A thoughtful fear that his indigent countrymen would be tempted to tempt them up into buttons perhaps has something to do with this.

Fisky, therefore, instead of going home, has been wandering over the country, delivering lectures, making long prayers, and collecting money to provide the Carolina blacks with tracts and trousers. His "honest-earnings" in this way must foot up handsomely. Of course he engages the sympathies of the loyal by a pathetic account of his expulsion from the Bureau, and kindles their virtuous indignation with harrowing tales of "the murder of freedom," etc., under the auspices of "the perfidious Johnson." We read one of these venacious harangues in the New York Tribune the other day, reported in full. Hence these little reminiscences of the orator. Should he chance to come this way, let our readers keep his history and services in mind and treat his hat when he passes it round with the proper respect. A wolf in sheep's clothing is a respectable and unpopular beast at best, but we fancy that few specimens of the kind have ever travelled the country in a heavier suit of "wool" than that which veils the voracity of Fisky.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

THE FUTURE OF MEXICO UNDER A NATIVE GOVERNMENT. THAT something has taken place between the Governments of France and the United States to enable the latter to give a more direct and open support to Juarez than it has hitherto done, or could have done, consistently with its former professions, no one who has watched the recent course of events can doubt. In its correspondence with France the Government of the Union has repeatedly declared its strict neutrality in Mexico, but in General Sheridan's letter to General Sedgwick the abandonment of this policy is openly avowed. "The Imperial bucaners," as well as against Ortega and Santa Anna, is asserted. Any arrangement which promises to give Mexico a Government capable of protecting life and property must be considered a benefit to that country. The French, in advancing upon the City of Mexico four years ago, announced as their aim the overthrow of President Juarez. In so doing they deprived Mexico of the best chance of obtaining a strong Government which it had enjoyed for many years. It was from the first impossible that they could give Mexico a Government; they only gave it one faction the more. The millions they have spent in Mexico are irreversibly lost. Juarez reappears as the only practicable ruler of Mexico, and the Emperor Napoleon has failed in the greatest enterprise of his reign. All the mischief that has been done consists of attributing an inordinate efficacy to the initiative of individuals giving themselves out for "men of Providence," "saviors," and "regenerators" of society, and the like. All the recovery that can be hoped for must be effected, as is now acknowledged, by returning to the old system of observing nature and following her indications. With a native Government supported by a powerful neighbor, and relieved from the preposterous load of debt which the Emperor Maximilian had contracted in its name, Mexico will have a better prospect of order and prosperity than she has had for many years.—From the London Daily News, November 17.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MISSION.

I HAVE reason to know that General Sherman's mission to Mexico—the news of which renders the French Government journals almost speechless—is to the fall as important as they manifestly understand it to be. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in a dispatch which has been published, promised distinctly that the French army would evacuate Mexico in three detachments, the first of which was to leave it at the beginning of December. For reasons unexplained, the transports which were fitted out at Cherbourg to fulfil this contract received counter orders. Something was thrown out about waiting for General Castelpain's return from his mission to Maximilian, and it has been said in the Government Press that it would be more convenient to bring the whole army back together next Spring. To any such changes of the original arrangement I can, however, assure you that the United States have no party. And moreover, the United States intend to proceed upon the assumption that France will not up the letter of M. Drouyn de Lhuys's dispatch. It will be found that General Sherman has instructions to assume that the contract is fulfilled, and to ignore the fact of the French troops not having gone away so soon as promised. If their presence should oppose difficulties to the arrangements which he will make with the only Government recognized by the United States—that of Juarez—the fault will be with France, which will find itself in the disagree-

able position of a person who, having distinctly taken leave of the master of the house, yet hangs about the premises.—Paris Correspondence London Daily News.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK BY MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. T. B. PETERSON AND BROTHERS, Philadelphia, have in press and will publish on Saturday, December fifteenth, a new book, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, entitled "The Bride of Lewellyn," which will, beyond all doubt, prove to be the most popular and successful work that has ever been written by her, for she is beyond all question the most powerful female writer in America, if not in the world. No one ever read a chapter of one of her works, without wishing to read the whole book, and none ever read one of her books without admiring the rare genius of its author, and wishing that she might soon write another. Her scenes are life-pictures, her incidents are founded on facts, and her sentiments are characterized by a singular purity both of conception and expression. She has the rare faculty of saying what she means, and of saying it in such a manner that a meaning cannot be misinterpreted. In short, she possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications which are the peculiar prerogatives of a good writer; and while she delights the reader's imagination with her descriptive beauty, she applies home truths in this way must foot up handsomely. Of course he engages the sympathies of the loyal by a pathetic account of his expulsion from the Bureau, and kindles their virtuous indignation with harrowing tales of "the murder of freedom," etc., under the auspices of "the perfidious Johnson." We read one of these venacious harangues in the New York Tribune the other day, reported in full. Hence these little reminiscences of the orator. Should he chance to come this way, let our readers keep his history and services in mind and treat his hat when he passes it round with the proper respect. A wolf in sheep's clothing is a respectable and unpopular beast at best, but we fancy that few specimens of the kind have ever travelled the country in a heavier suit of "wool" than that which veils the voracity of Fisky.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

A simple but touching ballad, by Miss Alice Cary, entitled "Uncle Joe," opens the December number of this popular magazine. An instructive, entertaining, and well-written article, by Mr. Charles Hallcock, gives us the "Secrets of Sable Island," and in "A Reminiscence of Sleepy Hollow," E. Galliard gossips pleasantly of the old home of Washington Irving, of whom one or two interesting anecdotes are thrown in. Each of these articles is illustrated, and in respect of spirit and delicacy of work several of the engravings deserve the highest praise. Miss Mary Titcomb contributes a very interesting paper on the great painter, Gilbert Charles Stuart; Charles Manson sketches "Behind the Scenes" in a way which is sure to sharpen the curiosity of tyros to get a glimpse of that famous locality for themselves. "Mark Twain" edits the "logs" of the Captain and two passengers of the clipper-ship *Hound*, which was burned in the Pacific Ocean in May of the present year. A graphic and appreciative sketch of John Bright, and one, too, which just now will be read with interest, begins a serial entitled "The Virginians in Texas," which promises well. The short stories, "The Work of Salvation," "The Twenty-third of July," and "Vine Lane," are all decidedly above the average of magazine stories.

AN ACTUAL OUTBREAK IN IRELAND REPORTED—REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

The Fenian troubles in Ireland have assumed considerable proportions, and there is no doubt that a serious outbreak has occurred. Two regiments of National troops were recently ordered to Ireland yesterday afternoon, and transports were sent to the coast. A large detachment of marines were also sent over to Queenstown. A garrison at Chatham has been ordered to sail for Queenstown immediately. Much alarm is felt at Cork and throughout Ireland generally. The London Times this morning believes that the Chief Organizer, Stephens, will soon arrive on the scene, if indeed he has not already. The *Globe* editorially hints that more serious trouble with the United States is really at the bottom of the Fenian outbreak.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE UNITED STATES.

The *Morning Herald* believes that the Government of the United States will endeavor to defeat the Fenian plots at the proper time. FRANCE AND UNITED STATES. AN IMPORTANT TELEGRAM FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO ITS MINISTER AT PARIS. A telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday from Washington by the United States Minister at Paris. The dispatch was a very long one, occupying many hours in transmission, and it is believed that it relates to the Mexican question.

ENGLAND AND UNITED STATES.

THE ALABAMA CASE. The *Morning Herald* today says that United States Minister Adams has received the Alabama case. A Cabinet meeting will soon be held, when the case will receive the consideration which its importance deserves. TRADE REFORM IN ENGLAND. It is officially announced that the Government has peremptorily refused the use of the parks for trade reform demonstrations.

FRANCE.

RUMORS OF A CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY. There are rumors that changes are about to be made in the French Cabinet. ITALY. A MISSION TO ROME. The Italian Government has determined to send Vegeszi on a mission to Rome.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

News by the Cable to Tuesday, November 27. A Fenian Outbreak Imminent in Ireland. Strong and Bitter Language of the London Press. THE FENIANS WARNED TO EXPECT NO MERCY FROM ENGLAND. The First Uprising to be Stamped out with an Iron Heel. The London Press on the Alabama Claims. FENIANISM. THE EXPECTED OUTBREAK IN IRELAND—VOICE OF THE LONDON PRESS. A MARKED sensation is manifested here at the prospect of an immediate outbreak in Ireland. All the London papers, to-day, except the *Post*, simultaneously use strong and bitter language against the Fenians, and warn them that they will receive no mercy. The *Times* says: "The rebellion must be stamped out, as we stamped out the cattle plague." The *Telegraph* declares "that measures must be taken which will render it certain that the very first symptoms of revolt shall be stamped out with an iron heel." The *Standard* says: "Englishmen dread the odious necessity of crushing any rebel movement." The *Morning Herald*, referring to the condemned Fenians in Canada, says: "There should be no loophole of escape for future offenders." Troops are being sent to Ireland, and gunboats are sailing for Irish ports.

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GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

THE ARREST OF ORTEGA.

It is now clear upon the doubts as to the cause of the arrest of Ortega, and the authority upon which it was made, I am enabled to say that General Sheridan acted upon his own motion in ordering the arrest of Ortega and his party. General Sheridan has communicated the particulars of the arrest and the reasons that induced his action, and the Government approves his course. It appears that Ortega, in the opinion of General Sheridan, was violating our neutrality laws, and that he is supported in Mexico by a very small part of British and French merchants—these being really the only adherents or supporters of Ortega in Northern Mexico—the Mexican or native population almost unanimously supporting Juarez. Ortega contemplated a coup d'etat, and had no supporters except the former adherents of Maximilian. It is further stated that the object of the French and English merchants was to control the valuable trade in Northern Mexico, and prevent American merchants from monopolizing the same. Prior to the arrest of Ortega affairs were in a disturbed condition, but now there is confidence and tranquility upon the Rio Grande.

WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS POSITIONED.

Since the special meeting of the Cabinet yesterday afternoon, there has been the greatest interest manifested as to the purpose of this extraordinary convention of that body, and various speculations have been sent off to the Northern Press on the subject. We are enabled to state positively that the Cabinet was called together to consider our foreign relations. In this connection it may be stated that it is known that the French Government has declared its purpose to disregard the arrangement for the withdrawal of the first detachment of French troops from Mexico, during this month, as agreed upon by Mr. Seward and Drouyn de Lhuys. The French Emperor has notified our Government that he cannot effect the withdrawal of the troops until next Spring, when he proposes to embark the entire force at once. In view of the failure of Napoleon to comply with his agreement to withdraw a portion of these troops, and inasmuch as the notification of this forfeiture of the agreement comes at this late day, our Government is not disposed to put full confidence in the further promises of the French Emperor. There is reason for believing that this matter was the immediate cause of the Cabinet meeting on Thursday, and Friday of last week the subject was again considered in the regular session. General Grant being present by request of the President. It is intimated in official circles that instructions have been sent to our Minister in France to demand the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

REDUCED ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the next year will be much less than heretofore, especially in the War Department. The Quartermaster-General, who formerly required enormous appropriations, will not ask a dollar for the coming year. THE CONSERVATIVE ARMY AND NAVY UNION. The Conservative Army and Navy Union, at their meeting on Thursday night of last week, after a warm discussion, passed by a two-thirds vote a series of resolutions declaring that the proposed Constitutional Amendment ought to be rejected, and that, in the judgment of that organization, it is clearly the duty of the Conservative Party throughout the country to appeal to the Northern and Southern States to extend suffrage to the negro on such qualified basis as may be deemed proper and just.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

In conversation with a friend a few days since, President Johnson remarked that there was a mistaken idea that the recent elections had established the fact that the coming Congress would be more Radical than ever. The elections had indeed perpetuated the power of Congress, but the same elections had established the fact that the Constitutional Amendment could not be passed. Was it not therefore the duty and interest of both parties to unite on some middle plan that would admit the South on terms satisfactory to the North? Although the President did not distinctly refer to the plan of Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty, he was understood to allude to it.

JACOB THOMPSON.

A statement has been published that the President has given to Mrs. Thompson permission for her husband, Jacob Thompson, to return home. This is untrue. He positively refused to give any such permission, but said Thompson must take the consequences of returning, as other prominent Rebels still abroad.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

A considerable number of crippled discharged soldiers are constantly arriving here from Northern cities to enlist in the invalid corps of the army. Many are having their fare paid from the funds of Soldiers' Homes, charitable, and other institutions, and as no more cripples are received into the army, these men are thrown penniless upon the Board of Relief of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, and must be supported or furnished transportation to their homes. The fact that such men are not recruited here should be made public, and their coming discouraged.

A FRENCH ELECTRICIAN.

A French electrician, M. Charles, says that a lightning rod protects a circular space (around the rod), the radius of which is equal to twice the height of the rod above the roof of the building to which it is attached. According to this theory, if a rod extends ten feet above the top of a house, it protects a circular space of forty feet in diameter.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN IOWA.

ON Thursday evening, November eighth, J. W. Myers, a resident of Manchester, deliberately shot and killed his own child, and attempted to finish his bloody work by murdering his wife. It appears that on the evening in question he obtained a pint of brandy at a drug store and proceeded home. He appeared to be in his usual health and spirits, and partook of a hearty supper.

After dining he remarked to his wife that he would address a note to his mother, and having written and folded the same, he put it in his pocket. He then kissed his wife in an affectionate manner, stepped into the kitchen, took down a shot-gun which had been previously loaded with buck-shot, and deliberately fired upon his wife through an open door. The charge passed over her head and through the front door casing. He then passed out and around the house to the east window, and pointing the muzzle of the gun through one of the panes, discharged the other at his mother-in-law, who was standing in the front room with his babe, a child eight months of age, in her arms. He probably intended to kill her, but missed his aim, the shot hitting the little innocent in the back, and passing through came out in the region of the abdomen, killing it almost instantly and badly shattering the hand of his mother-in-law. He intended to kill them all, and supposing that the deed was finished, he turned and fled to the barn, which stood near by, and completed the bloody chapter by cutting with his own hand his throat from ear to ear.

The whole of this transpired in a very few moments, and, aroused by the discharge of the gun and the screams of the women, the citizens rushed to the spot. On bursting into the house a scene met the gaze that beggars description, and caused the stoutest hearts to tremble with an undefinable horror. Up and down the room, frantic with terror, rushed the mother-in-law, her dress clogged with blood, which but a few moments before had coursed in the veins of the child that reclined in her lap, while the young wife, stupefied by what had taken place, was more dead than alive. In the uproar and confusion no one thought of making search for the author of all the misery, and it was supposed that he had fled; but about an hour and a half afterward his body was found, his life being extinct, his throat being fearfully gashed from ear to ear, while around and beneath him the floor was covered with a crimson torrent.

The escape of the wife was almost miraculous. In the side of the wall, opposite the place where she stood, can be counted the holes of twelve large buck-shot. He fired at her head, but his excitement prevented a deliberate aim, and the shot passed over her harmless. Mr. Myers was a young man thirty years of age, a tinner by trade, quiet, industrious, of sober habits, and much respected as a citizen. Several letters were found on his person, some addressed to his wife, and another to the public, wherein he accused her of infidelity. Jealousy was undoubtedly the leading cause which led to the perpetration of the fearful deed, although it is not known whether he ever had any grounds for suspicion or not, his wife being a woman highly respected.—*Dubuque Journal* Herald.

IMPROPER CONDUCT OF TEACHERS.

ON Tuesday last week very reprehensible conduct was perpetrated in the public schools of Ebersburg, this county. A Mr. Singleton, a young sprig of a lawyer, who was a candidate for District-At-Large last year on the Disunion ticket, and was defeated of course, is now employed as Superintendent of the schools in Ebersburg. He teaches the higher class. He has for one of his assistants, who teaches a younger class of scholars in the same building, a Miss Eliza Jones, Ebersburg, and the keeper of a very respectable hotel in that town, has a bright little boy of about twelve years of age, who was attending the school or class taught by Miss Jones. It seems that a shifty, black-faced, woolly-headed little negro girl was attending the same school. Miss Jones ordered the little black white boy to sit beside the little black girl in an unusual place in the school, and on some circumstances, said he "would rather sit on the floor than beside the nigger." The mistress told him "it was a better place to sit in a bar-room with Copperheads." This expression showed most conclusively the partisan feeling of her conduct. The white boy still refused. The partisan teacher then locked the door so that no one could get out to report her proceedings. It is said Mr. Singleton did the same with the door of his room in the same building. Miss Jones then commenced flogging the white boy for not sitting beside the negro girl, and during nearly half a day, it is said, she most unmercifully whipped him, until "the boy was so bruised and mangled that he could hardly reach his father's house."

If our informant has given us the truth, we look upon this as one of the most diabolical acts we have ever recorded. The attempt to teach misbehavior in a school-room, and to enforce it with cruel and unmitigated punishment, is a crime of so horrid and revolting a character that should condemn its perpetrators to the deepest scorn and contempt of every human being.—*Johnston Democrat*, November 14.

A LONDON correspondent, referring to the want of hotel accommodations that will be felt in Paris during the great Exhibition, branches off into the subject of hotel-keeping generally. To insure success in such an undertaking, he recommends the employment of American stewards. So it seems at least one "vexed question" is settled at last, and it is only an American after all that can "keep a hotel."

NEWS ITEMS.

CHIME IS IMPROVED IN CHICAGO.

NINE failures in Lynn, Massachusetts, within the last month.

VERY fine oysters are selling at the wharves in Alexandria at fifty cents per bushel.

QUARANTINE on vessels from New Orleans has been removed.

HON. CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, died last Friday.

THE Lake Erie fisheries, along the peninsula, are flourishing handsome profits.

THREE large whales were seen in the harbor of Fort Monroe a few days ago.

Boats.—To make boats last four years. Grease well with a mixture of tallow, lamp black, and beeswax; then set them away in a closet. This method has never been known to fail.

THE Wilmington (North Carolina) Journal says that the peanut crop of that section of the State will be about half as large as before the war. The average then was about eighty thousand bushels.

A NEW island is forming in the Mississippi River opposite St. Joseph, and two citizens have built a shanty on it in order to secure the first claim to enter when the Government places it in the market. It is two miles long.

THE report of the Secretary of State of Illinois, now going through the press, will show the total receipts of the treasury during the last year to be \$1,569,600, and the disbursements \$1,574,000. The present debt of the State is \$2,222,000, a reduction of \$100,000 within the year.

We have late advices from Montana. Snow had fallen to a great depth in the region of Fort Benton. The plains were covered to the depth of three feet, and several westward-bound trains, with women and children, were enduring untold misery.

It is said that the negroes of Mobile established a savings bank a short time since, and it got going swimmingly, until a circus came along, when the depositors drew all the money out in order to attend it.

THE American yacht *Allee* is bid up at East Coves for the Winter, none of the English yachts having accepted Mr. Appleman's challenge to race for one hundred pounds. The *Allee* will probably sail for Boston or on before the first of May next.

It is stated that the report of the Secretary of War, to be submitted with the President's Message at the opening of Congress, will show that there is but one Revolutionary pensioner living, Samuel Dunn, who enlisted in New Hampshire, but who lives in New York.

A DISPATCH from Des Moines, Iowa, says a party consisting of Daniel Ellis, Mrs. Baker, Miss Baker, and two young ladies by the name of Manners, twenty of nine years, and another young lady, Edith Knoxville, Iowa, in October last, crossed the plains, were captured by the Indians, and all but the three young ladies were killed.

THE Good Templars of the Susquehanna District held a Convention at Shippensburg, Cumberland County, last week. The attendance was very large, and reports from all quarters speak of a flourishing condition of the order. The next session of the Convention will be held at Harrisburg, February, 1867.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Gazette* estimates the population of Cincinnati at two hundred and ten thousand. In 1825 that city contained but sixteen thousand inhabitants; Newcomer and Covington were petty villages; the suburbs were nothing; no railroads existed; and turnpikes were unknown.

An old colored woman, after watching anxiously for two nights for the meteor, propounded the following interrogatory to another of her race: "Where and where stars dat were to shoot last night, what do white folks talk so much about?" The other replied: "I guess dat Ben Butler is been about and bottled dem all up."

A MAN named Martin Tate, living at Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, died a few nights ago of hydrophobia. He had been bitten by a rabid dog several weeks ago, and was under a seemingly successful medical treatment, when he suddenly expired at some domestic place, took sick immediately thereafter, and died in the most terrible agonies.

Market Report. Wheat per bushel, \$1.00. Corn, 75c. Flour per barrel, \$4.00. Pork, \$10.00. Lard, \$6.00. Sugar, \$12.00. Coffee, \$15.00. Tea, \$20.00. Rice, \$10.00