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# FATHER ABRAHAM

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VOL. II. LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1868. No. 6.

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PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS.

From the largest POSTER to the smallest CARD or CIRCULAR, executed in the best style, and at reasonable prices.

☞Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

OFFICE.—N. E. ANGLE CENTRE SQUARE, LANCASTER, PENNA.

*Furnishing Goods, &c.*

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FOR
UNDERCLOTHING, STOCKINGS, GLOVES, COLLARS, CUFFS, SLEEVE BUTTONS,
and Gent's ware generally, at
ERISMAN'S,
No. 41½ NORTH QUEEN ST., Lancaster.

An ivver ous grosser shtock goods—suitable for Krishdogs, Nei-Yohrs un onnery Presents—so we
Hols-Dicher, Schnup-Dicher, Collars, Hemærmel K'nep, g'shtickte Hemmer-fronts, Pocket Dicher, Perfumery, Hohr-Œhl, Cigar Case, un onnery fancy articles ous
E. J. ERISMAN'S,
41½ North Queen Street, Lancaster.
(Om sign fum gross Shtreatlich Hem.) [no20-1y

*Books and Stationery.*

C BOOKS AND STATIONERY. C
SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
H STATIONERY, H
E
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
A BLANK BOOKS. A
P LIBERAL REDUCTIONS TO Merchants, School Directors & Teachers. P
J. H. SHEAFFER,
CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE,
No. 32 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

AN GROSSE VARIETY!
Dicher, Blanks, Bobbeer, Feddera, Dinda, Dinda-glesser, Pencils un
FOMELIA UN SOCK-BEEVELA.
J. H. SHEAFFER'S
Wohlfehler Cash Buch Shtore,
No. 32 Nord Queen Shtrose, Lancaster, Pa.
no20-1y]

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BANKERS,
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no20-1y]

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GEORGE WIANT,
*BOOK-BINDER*
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
NORTH QUEEN ST., LANCASTER, PA.
BLANK BOOKS,
For Banks, Merchants, County Offices, &c., made to order.
BOOK BINDING, in all its branches, promptly attended to. [dec 4-3m

*Dry Goods.*

FURS!
FURS!
FURS!

HAGER & BROTHERS have just received an elegant assortment of
FANCY FURS FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
Mink, Sable,
Siberian Squirrel,
Fitch, Ermine,
Water Mink, &c.
—IN—
Muffs, Collars,
Eugenias, Circulars,
Skating Muffs and Boas,
Swans' Down and
Squirrel Ties, &c.

SHAWLS,
in great variety at
HAGER & BROTHERS.

Open and Filled Centre Broche,
Ristori Long Shawls,
Fancy Woolen Long Shawls,
Children's Shawls.
MOURNING SHAWLS.
BLACK THIBET
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
*At Lowest Prices.*

FALL AND WINTER
*READY-MADE CLOTHING,*
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
HAGER & BROTHERS offer for sale the largest stock, at lowest prices, all of their own manufacture,
Fine Dress Suits,
Business Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Overcoats,
From the FINEST ESQUIMAUX BEAVER to good ordinary grade.

OVERCOATINGS—
Black and Colors all grades.
FRENCH COATINGS—Black, Brown, Dahlia.
SILK MIXED COATINGS—Foreign and Domestic.
CASSIMERES—New Styles.
BOYS' WEAR—In great variety.
LANCASTER COUNTY SATTINETS—In all colors, and warranted strong.
Just received and for sale, at lowest prices, at HAGER & BROTHERS.
nov 27-5t*]

*Clothing.*

JUST OPENED
AT
BEAU MONDE HALL!
PORTICO ROW,
543 PENN SQUARE, 543
READING, PENNA.,
A LARGE LOT OF
BEAVERS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
FOR
WINTER WEAR.
ALSO,
BOY'S CLOTHING,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS!
LEVI G. COLEMAN, Cutter.
BUCH & BRO.,
no20-tf] PROPRIETORS.

GEORGE B. COLEMAN,
*MERCHANT TAILOR,*
Having leased Erben's old and well-known stand,
NO. 42 NORTH QUEEN-ST.,
Offers to the public an entire new and superior stock of GOODS of every description, which will be made up in the very best and most fashionable style.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description, for sale cheaper than they can be had anywhere else in the city. [nov 20-tf

*Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.*

1868. 1868.
SHULTZ & BROTHER,
HATTERS,
No. 20 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
LANCASTER, PENNA.

Latest style Fall and Winter HATS and CAPS in all qualities and colors.

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

We are now opening the largest and most complete assortment of Ladies' and Children's FANCY FURS ever offered in this market, at very low prices.

*ROBES! ROBES!! ROBES!!!*

Buffalo Robes, lined and unlined; Hudson Bay, Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Fox, Coon, &c.

BLANKETS AND LAP RUGS

Of all qualities, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all persons in want of articles in that line.

GLOVES, GAUNTLETS and MITTS.

OTTER,
BEAVER,
NUTRIA,
SEAL,
BUCKSKIN,
FLESHER,
KID, &c., &c.

Ladies' Fine Fur Trimmed Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts and Hoods.

PULSE WARMERS and EAR MITTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
no20-tf

## Poetry.

### BABY'S STOCKING.

Hang up the baby's stocking,
Be sure you don't forget!
The dear little dimpled darling!
She ne'er saw Christmas yet.
But I've told her all about it,
And she opened her big blue eyes,
And I'm sure she understood me,
She looked so funny and wise.

Dear, dear! what a tiny stocking!
It doesn't take much to hold
Such little pink toes as baby's
Away from the frost and cold.
But then for the baby's Christmas
It never will do at all;
Why, Santa Claus wouldn't be looking
For anything half so small.

I know what we'll do for the baby;
I've thought of the very best plan;
I'll borrow a stocking of grandma—
The longest that ever I can.
And you'll hang it by mine, dear mother,
Right here in the corner, so,
And write a letter to Santa,
And fasten it on to the toe.

Write, "This is baby's stocking
That hangs in the corner here;
You never have seen her, Santa,
For she only came this year;
But she's just the blessedest baby,
And now, before you go,
Just cram her stocking with goodies
From the top clear down to the toe."

## Miscellaneous.

### THE LATE THADDEUS STEVENS.

**Eulogy of Hon. O. J. Dickey, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, December 17, 1868.**

At the opening of the United States House of Representatives on 17th inst. an unusually large crowd was in attendance in expectation of the eulogies to be delivered upon the career of the late Thaddeus Stevens, representative from this district. The galleries were closely packed, and the floor of the hall fully occupied, many having been drawn to the spot to listen to the maiden effort of the successor to Mr. Stevens. After the reading of the journal, Hon. O. J. Dickey arose and said:

Mr. Speaker: The painful duty has devolved upon me of announcing to the House the death of my predecessor, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. The distinguished statesman was not merely my predecessor in this body, but in my childhood my father taught me to admire and love him who was the instructor and guide of my youth and the friend of my mature years. If an intimacy with wise and noble men be one of the greatest blessings that can crown a man, then in no part of my career have I been so fortunate as in my association with Thaddeus Stevens. It was in his office and in connection with him that I commenced my professional life; and from that moment, through the turmoil of my legal and political contests down to the moment when in his last will he selected me to perform the last service one man can ask from his fellow, our friendship suffered neither diminution or interruption.

Informed that my duty requires of me a sketch of the history of my friend, I hope to be pardoned by the House for any prolixity of statement, promising to leave to others, abler and fitter, his associates here, who are to follow me, the analysis of his character as a statesman, and the story of his struggles and triumphs in this arena, where he was recognized as a great leader, and bore the name of the "Old Commoner."

Thaddeus Stevens was born at Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 4th day of April, 1792, and died at his residence in this city, at midnight, on the 11th day of August, 1868. His parents were poor, in a community where poverty was the rule and wealth the exception. Of his father I know but little, save that he enlisted in the war of 1812, and died in the service. Upon his mother chiefly fell the burden of rearing their four sons. She was a woman of great energy, strong will, and deep piety. Early seeing the ambition and fully sympathizing with the aspirations of her crippled boy, she devotedly seconded his efforts for the acquisition of knowledge, and by her industry, energy and frugality, largely aided him in procuring a collegiate education. He returned her affection with the full strength of his strong nature; and for many years after he had acquired fame and fortune in his adopted State, had the pleasure of making an annual pilgrimage to the home which he had provided for her comfort, and where she dispensed, with means he furnished, a liberal charity.

In the last year of his life, in writing his will with his own hand, while making no provision for the care of his own grave, he did not forget that of his mother, but set apart an ample sum for that purpose, directing yearly payments, upon the condition "that the sexton keep the grave in good order, and plant roses and other cheerful flowers at each of the four corners of said grave each spring." In the same instrument, devising one thousand dollars in aid of the establishment at his home of a Baptist Church, of which society his mother was an earnest member, he says, "I do this out of respect to the memory of my mother, to whom I owe whatever little of prosperity I have had on earth, which, small as it is, I desire emphatically to acknowledge."

After attending the common schools of the neighborhood, he fitted for college at the Peacham Academy, in his native county, entered the University of Vermont, and remained there about two years. The college suspending operations on account of the war, he proceeded to Dartmouth, and graduated at that institution in 1814. After reading law at Peacham in the office of Judge Mattocks for some months, he left his native State and settled in Pennsylvania in 1815, first in the town of York, where he taught an academy and pursued his legal studies. The rules of court in that district having required students to read one year in the office of an attorney, he went to Bel Air, Harford county, Md., and was there examined and admitted to practice in August, 1816. He at once returned to Pennsylvania and opened a law office at Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, and entered upon the practice of his profession in that and adjoining counties. He was soon in the possession of an extensive and lucrative business, to which he gave his entire attention for some sixteen years.

I may here be allowed briefly to allude to a few traits of Mr. Stevens as a lawyer. Although not perhaps of great national reputation as such, he was recognized by the profession, in a State claiming some eminence for the high character of her advocates and jurists, as one of her greatest lawyers, and was so pronounced by three of her ablest chief justices—Gibson, Black, and Lewis—who tried him by the sure test of uniform power. I need scarcely say that Mr. Stevens shone at the bar with the same clearness of statement, force, and eloquence of expression, power of argumentation, wit, sarcasm and invective, which he employed in legislative halls, and that there, as here, he was master of all the weapons of debate.

As an advocate he was always jealous of the rights of his profession, and resisted their innovation. He was always courteous to the court, and uniformly brief, never speaking beyond an hour on any question. He never took or used notes of the evidence, the speeches of opponents, or the rulings of the court, trusting wholly to a memory that never failed him. In the preparation of his law, he was industrious and careful. Here, too, relying upon his memory, his brief address contained no more than the name of the case and page of the book. In argument he cited but few authorities, and those directly to his purpose. Grasping one or two points which he conceived vital to the cause, he directed all his energies and concentrated all his powers upon them, giving little attention to subordinate questions.

No matter with whom associated, he never tried a cause save upon his own theory of the case. At *Nisi Prius* he uniformly insisted on personally seeing and examining before they were called, the important witnesses on his own side. Generally relying upon the strength and presentation of his own case, he seldom indulged in extended cross-examination of witnesses, though possessing rare ability in that direction. He never consented to be concerned or act as counsel in the prosecution of a capital case—not from opposition to the punishment, but because it was repugnant to his feelings, and that the service was the duty of public officers. He was as remarkable for his consideration, forbearance, and kindness, when opposed by the young, weak, or diffident, as he was for the grim jest, haughty sneer, pointed sarcasm, or fierce invective launched at one who entered the lists and challenged battle with such weapons.

He was always willing to give advice and assistance to the young and inexperienced members of the profession, and his large library was ever open to their use. He had many young men read law with him, though he did not care to have students. There were, however, two recommendations which never failed to procure an entrance into his office—ambition to learn and inability to pay for the privilege.

Mr. Stevens first engaged actively in politics with the anti-Masonic party of 1828-9, which he joined in their opposition to secret societies. He was elected to the popular branch of the Legislature of his State in 1833, as a representative from the county of Adams, and continued to serve in that body almost without interruption until 1840, during which time he served two terms as speaker of the Legislature, if not the State. During this service he championed many measures of improvement; among others the common school system of Pennsylvania, which, at a critical moment, he saved from overthrow by a speech which he always asserted to have, in his opinion, been the most effective he ever made.

By that single effort he established the principle, never since seriously questioned in Pennsylvania, that it is the duty of the State to provide the facilities of education to all the children of the Commonwealth. In behalf of this measure he joined hand with his bitterest personal and political enemies. He highly eulogized for his course upon this question, the chief of the opposing political party, Governor George Wolf, and denounced with all his power of invective the time-servers of his own party. Himself the child of poverty, he plead the cause of the poor, and by the force of his will, intellect and eloquence, broke down the barriers erected by wealth, caste and ignorance, and earned a name that will endure as long as a child of Pennsylvania gratefully remembers the blessings conferred by light and knowledge.

In 1837-38 Mr. Stevens was a member of the Convention called to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, an assemblage which numbered as members many of the strongest men of the State, among whom Mr. Stevens stood in the front rank. This Convention, notwithstanding the able and strenuous opposition of a strong minority, led by Mr. Stevens, inserted the word "white" as a qualification of suffrage, thus disfranchising a race. On this account he refused to append his name to the completed instrument, and stood alone in such refusal. For the same cause he opposed, but unsuccessfully, the ratification by the people.

In 1842 Mr. Stevens, finding himself deeply in debt by reason of losses in the iron business, and liabilities incurred in numerous indorsements made for friends, removed to Lancaster county, one of the largest, richest, and most populous counties of the State, and resumed the practice of his profession. His reputation as a lawyerr had preceded him, and his income almost at once became the largest at the bar. In a few years he paid his debts and saved the bulk of his estate. In 1848 and 1850, he was elected to Congress from Lancaster county, when, declining to be a candidate, he returned to his profession until 1858, when he was again elected and continued to hold the seat without interruption until his death. His course upon this floor has passed into and forms no unimportant part in the history of a mighty people in a great crisis of their existence. But I have promised to leave to others to say what may be proper in illustration of his great achievements in his latter days.

To those here who judged of the personal appearance of the deceased only as they looked on him bearing the burden of years and stricken with disease, though he still stood with eye undimmed and will undaunted, I may say that in his prime he was a man *physically well proportioned*, muscular and strong, of clear and ruddy complexion, with face and feature of great nobility and under perfect command and control. In his youth and early manhood, notwithstanding his lameness, he entered with zest into almost all of the athletic games and sports of the times. He was an expert swimmer and an excellent horseman. When residing at Gettysburg he followed the chase, and kept his hunters and hounds.

On a recent visit to his iron works, I found the old mountain men garrulous with stories of the risks and dangers of the bold rider, as with horse and hound he followed the deer along the slopes and through the gaps of the South Mountain.

In private life, among his friends, Mr. Stevens was ever genial, kind, and considerate. To them he was linked with hooks of steel. For them he would labor and sacrifice without stint, complaint, or regret. In his hours of relaxation there could be no more genial companion. His rare conversational powers, fund of anecdote, brilliant sallies of wit, and wise sayings upon the topics of the hour, made his company much sought, and many of these are the current coin of the circles in which he moved.

Mr. Stevens was an honest and a truthful man in public and private life. His word was sacred in letter and spirit, and was never paltered in a double sense. In money matters he was liberal to a fault, and out of his immense professional income he left but a meagre estate. In his private charity he was lavish. He was incapable of saying *no* in the presence of want or misery. His charity, like his political convictions, regarded neither creed, race nor color. He was a good classical scholar, and was well read in ancient and modern literature, especially on subjects of philosophy and law. In his old age he read but few books. Shakespeare, Dante, Homer, Milton and the Bible would, however, generally be found upon his table in his sleeping-room, where he was accustomed to read in bed. He was simple and temperate in his habits. He disliked the use of tobacco, and for forty years never used or admitted in his house intoxicating drinks, and only then by direction of his physician.

Mr. Stevens was deeply loved and fully trusted by his constituents. He was often in advance of their views; sometimes he ran counter to their prejudices or passions; yet such was his popularity with them, so strong their faith in his wisdom, in the integrity of his actions and the purity of his purpose, that they never failed to sustain him.

Popular with men of all parties, with also his own supporters, his name was a household word. To them and among themselves, "Old Thad" was a name of endearment, while even his foes spoke of him with pride as the "Great Commoner." No man ever died more deeply mourned by a constituency than Thaddeus Stevens.

Having briefly selected some of the incidents that marked the history of my friend, I will in conclusion say a few words of him on a subject in connection with which he is probably more widely known than any other—slavery. Mr. Stevens was always an anti-slavery man. From the time he left his native mountains, to the moment of his death he was always not only anti-slavery in the common acceptation of the term, but a bold, fearless, determined, and uncompromising foe of oppression in any and every form. He was an abolitionist before there was such a party name. His opposition to American slavery never altered with his party connection, and was never based upon mere questions of expediency or political economy. He always viewed it as a great wrong, at war with the fundamental principles of this and all good governments, as a sin in the sight of God, and a crime against man. For many years, long before it became popular to do so, he denounced this institution as the great crime of the nation, on the stump, in the forum, in party conventions, in deliberative assemblies. On this question he was always in advance of his party, his State, and his constituents.

Always resident in a border county, he declared the fugitive bill unconstitutional, asserted the right of free speech, and stood between the abolitionist and the mob, often with peril to himself. This was one great cause of his having been so long in a minority, and of his entrance late in life into the councils of the nation; but for this, he was fully compensated by living to see the destruction of an institution which he loathed, and by receiving for his reward, and as the crowning glory of his life, *the blessings of millions he had so largely* aided to make free.

The remains of Mr. Stevens lie in Lancaster, in a private cemetery, established by an old friend, in a lot selected by himself, for reasons stated in the touching and beautiful epitaph prepared by himself for inscription on his tomb: "I repose in this quiet, secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited by charter rules as to race, I have chosen it that I might be enabled to illustrate in my death the principles which I have advocated through a long life—equality of man before his Creator." Let us trust and believe that if the earnest and sincere prayers of millions of poor, down-trodden, and oppressed may smooth the pathway of the traveler on his journey from this world to the bourne of all, his has been a happy exit.

## Father Abraham's Chips.

GRANT makes segar-lighters out of office-begging letters.

IOWA has one thousand six hundred and eighty miles of railway.

WITHOUT counting Alaska, the United States has 1,500,000,000 acres of land.

THE girls who make Manilla cigars, in Manilla, receive seven cents a day wages.

THE Boston *Post* says morphine is again in fashion in suicidal circles in New York.

YOUNG men anxious to get rid of their wild oats would do well to get a sewing-machine.

THREE dry goods clerks employed by one firm in New York are paid $10,000 a year each.

MR. J. P. ALEXANDER, called the "cattle king" of Illinois, owns 75,000 head of cattle.

IN Nevada mahogany is so abundant that it only costs $3.50 per cord, and is used for firewood.

ONE hundred and thirty of the clergymen of the Church of England are said to be converted Jews.

THE water was drawn from the Tidewater canal last Friday. This ends navigation for the winter.

SUNBURY, Northumberland county, talks of having a steam ferry. That is a story twenty years old.

A MAN in Allegheny City is anxiously looking for his wife. At last accounts she had not been heard from.

IT isn't safe to act on a sudden impulse, for it is a frisky colt which is pretty sure to throw you in the mud.

THE Penna. canal is being made wider and deeper for its whole length. Double locks are to be constructed.

WHERE grapes remain on the vine until dead ripe their value for wine making is increased from 4 to 10 per cent.

ON the 8th of January a convention of the editors of Central Pennsylvania will meet at Bellefonte, Centre county.

THE Congressional committee, to investigate the election frauds in New York, commenced its session on Monday.

THE Bank of Candor, Tioga county, New York, was broken open and robbed of $34,000, on Thursday night last.

SCARLET fever prevails to an alarming extent in Chester. In one family three children have died within as many days.

MR. COLERIDGE was once asked which of Wordsworth's works he considered the prettiest, when he promptly replied, "His daughter Dora."

A BOSTON clerk was lately robbed of $14,000 while going down the steps of a bank. The robber threw black pepper in the clerk's eyes.

THERE is no certainty that the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the legal-tender act may be rendered for some months,

THE Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of returns showing the disposal of 27,187 acres of the public domain during the present month.

A PICTURE of Abraham Lincoln was found on the body of Coshackama, Chief of the Apache Indians, who was killed in battle with our troops last month.

LORENZO DOW defined death-bed repentance to be burning out the candle of life in the service of the devil, and blowing the snuff in the face of Heaven.

IT was Josh Billings who suggested, in his lecture at Skaneateles, the other evening, that Andrew Johnson had better get insured, for his policy is nearly run out.

A TON of chewing gum is a good deal of nastiness to have to think of, but there is said to be a factory on Staten Island which makes a ton of this abomination every day.

A MEMORIAL in opposition to the bill which passed the House of Representatives increasing the duty on copper, has received the signatures of the leading mercantile firms of New York.

COMMERCIAL travellers are holding meetings in New York with the object of framing a petition asking Congress to take action relative to the license laws of various cities and States.

GEORGE PEABODY has given away six million one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, and there are a good many richer men than he who haven't given away a tenth part as much.

THE U. S. House of Representatives, on Monday, by a vote of 154 to 6, "resolved, that all forms and degrees of repudiation of the national indebtedness are odious to the American people."

HON. E. M. STANTON has returned to the practice of law in Washington, and says he has withdrawn permanently from politics. Rebels and copperheads will now breathe free and deeper. But he "still lives."

JUDGE Underwood, of the U. S. District Court, Richmond, Va., has decided that having held any office under the rebel Confederacy disqualifies a man from holding any office under the State government.

GREEN county claims to have the meanest woman agoing. She compelled a servant girl to walk two miles in the rain to get a two-dollar bill changed so that she might pay a washerwoman one dollar and ninety-five cents.

HON. Schuyler Colfax was entertained by the Union League of Philadelphia on Saturday last, at a *banquet*—no more *dinners* now. Mayor McMichael presided, of course, and eloquent and appropriate speeches were delivered by him, Mr. Colfax, Ex-Gov. Curtin, Gov. Geary, Gen. Sickles, and others.

WITH cogent pertinency the Boston *Transcript* says: "Mr. Johnson's salary is $25,000 a year. We think it would not be a bad idea to pay it in a Treasury bond for that amount, on interest, due in seventeen years, with the provision that the interest as it accrues be deducted from the principal, instead of being paid to Mr. Johnson."

COL. WYNKOOP, Indian agent for the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, has sent in his resignation to the Government, for the very remarkable reason—remarkable in an Indian agent, we mean, of course—that he disapproves of massacreing innocent women and children. He believes that General Custer's late fight with the Cheyennes was simply a massacre.

ON Saturday a lady alighted from her carriage at Eleventh and Sansom streets, and passed into a store, the carriage driving off. A little girl noticed something fall as the person stepped from the carriage, and going to the gutter found a purse containing over $60. The child took it into the store, handed it to the owner, and did not receive as much as a thank you.—*Phil. Press.*

THE Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune* has the following from a wife, which is a legal document: "To whom it may concern: I hereby give notice that the sale of spirituous liquors to Homer [illegible] is contrary to my wishes, and that I will prosecute, according to law, any person who disregards this notice. Catherine Hays." By the law of Kansas a woman can prosecute any liquor seller who sells to her lord and master.

THE nominations of Alexander Cummings as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Col. Marks as Collector at Philadelphia, it is said, will not be confirmed by the Senate. The men who fought Andy Johnson as Sampson, Rollins and Cake have done, ought to be sustained by the Senate, and it looks as if they will let Gen. Grant settle all this matter after the 4th of March. No heading off.