

Father Abraham.

INDEPENDENT AND PROGRESSIVE.



LANCASTER CITY, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1869.

Economy, Retrenchment, Faithful Collection of the Revenue and Payment of the Public Debt.—GRANT.

FATHER ABRAHAM! EVERYBODY READS IT!

Make up your Clubs!

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GOOD!

The defeat of Dixon, ex-Senator from Connecticut, for the lower House of Congress in Connecticut on Monday last, is especially gratifying. He was one of the conductors of Doolittle and Cowan, who went with Andy Johnson in 1866, and although the District in which he was a candidate was represented by a "Democrat" in the last Congress, and went for Seymour last fall, he was repudiated on Monday. Served him right!

BE CAUTIOUS!

We would advise the gentlemen who are candidates for nomination next fall in Lancaster county, to be very cautious in their movements. Don't be "setting up" things too soon. There is trouble ahead among those who say they own things, and some of them having "dirtied themselves for nothing" heretofore, are looking wise, and threatening divers terrible things. The people, too, are looking about them, and may play "everlasting smash" with slates and "sich." Be cautious, and look sharp!

COPPERHEAD STATE CONVENTION.

The "Democratic" State Committee of Pennsylvania met on Tuesday of last week, at Harrisburg. After a long discussion the committee agreed to call a State Convention, for the nomination of Governor, on July 14, in Harrisburg. It is claimed that this delay was secured by the friends of Gen. McCandless, a candidate, who claims that in that time they can show the hands of Gen. Cass and the Hon. Asa Packer, with reference to certain legislation that has been presented before the present Legislature, and which was detrimental to the interests of Pennsylvania. These fellows are wrangling among themselves about a candidate for Governor, just as if they stood an earthly chance of success. Poor devils—they can't believe that they are "played out."

FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY!—Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan!

Whilst State after State is recording its vote on the great constitutional amendment—the glorious Republican finality—the people are coming up to the work everywhere, winning new Republican victories at the ballot box. In Connecticut, as everywhere, the amendment was made the issue, and the result is the election of the Republican candidate for Governor by from 500 to 1,000 majority, against 1,700 democratic majority last year; a gain of two members of Congress, and a majority in each branch of the Legislature—twenty on joint ballot, which places Connecticut on the right side of the great amendment.

Municipal elections in Ohio and Michigan also indicate large Republican gains. The whole country is Republicanized—every citizen, without regard to race or color will very soon enjoy perfect equality before the law.

A BOMBHELL!

Senator Billingsfelt threw a bombshell into the camp of the plunderers last week, by his proposition in the Senate, when the Appropriation bill was before that body, to anticipate the payment of the public indebtedness. The effect of this would be to withdraw from the custody of the State Treasurer nearly a million of dollars, on which he could make quite a handsome "pile," and apply it in advance to the purpose for which it should be used. The fluttering among the "elect" is said to have been very marked and rather amusing, but they had to stand it, and into the bill it went, for the proposition was so fair and proper that they dare not vote it down. Efforts will be made to strike it from the bill in the committee of Conference. Billingsfelt means business, and if that Conference Committee should report the bill without the amendment, it will not be the fault if the bill is not knocked into "smithereens," as it ought to be. We shall watch the matter with interest, and our readers will be duly informed of the result.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

It has become fashionable, on the occasion of every change in the administration of the National Government, to denounce "politicians," that term being made to include all who take any part in the organization of political parties. It might be asked what would become of a Republic without parties and party organizations? One is essential to the prosperity of the other. Parties and party organizations are the schools in which the people are educated in the principles of self-government, and taught to take an interest in national affairs. If all men were politicians in the true sense of the word, and took that deep interest in public matters which is incumbent upon the citizens of a free country, it would be much better for both country and people. Every man ought to attend primary meetings, and labor to make good nominations. Those who do attend to their duty in this respect, and labor for the success of the principles which they believe to be essential to the prosperity of the country, are sneeringly spoken of, by those who have no settled principles, as professional politicians. When their labors are crowned with success, those who do nothing, and had to be begged and coaxed to come to the polls, step forth as the proper persons to receive whatever advantages there may be in the way of office or public trust. We could name several of this class in Lancaster, and elsewhere. Whilst the conflict lasted many of them either stood aloof or maintained a neutral position—when the victory was obtained they become enthusiastic in the cause that has triumphed.

There are those who persist that the public offices should be given to retired business men, who have been rusting for years on the shelf of idleness, and living amid luxuries that have totally unfitted them for active life. But it should be remembered that men who prospered in business, even ten years ago, would find themselves perfect novices among the business activities of this progressive age. Ask any member of the whisky ring or any other class of public plunderers, that description of officer he would prefer, and he would unhesitatingly tell you a retired merchant. The more honest he is the more unsuspecting he will be, and the easier it will be to poke straws in his eyes. The man who is sneeringly called a "politician," is the man who they would dread most, as he does not walk upon stilts, with his head so high that he does not know what is going on around him. Whilst we would exclude corrupt and mercenary men from public office, those who have shown themselves to be upright and honest politicians and statesmen should be honored and recognized. This denunciation of "politicians" comes very often from a class of men who keep aloof from active participation in politics, either from a fear that it will cost them something, or from an innate love of ease—commonly called laziness.

THE FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The most important government appointments for Eastern Pennsylvania, have been made. The most prominent, and decidedly one of the best that could have been made, was that of Hon. Henry D. Moore, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. The Surveyor of the Port is E. O. Goodrich, Esq., of Bradford county. For United States Marshal, our friends, "Jolly" Jack Hiestand, of this city, and Major George M. Lauman, of Reading, were considered the prominent candidates with chances in favor of the former. But they happened not to be about when the appointment came to be announced, as the prize was carried off by Gen. John Ely, of Doylestown—a very excellent, competent and deserving man, by the way. William H. Barnes, has been appointed Collector of Revenue for the First District, William R. Leeds, for the Second District, Capt. O. A. Luckenbach, for the Eleventh District, and Geo. C. Evans, for the Third District. John B. Kenney, has been appointed Assessor for the First District, and William Stokely for the Second District. We are particularly pleased to know that Capt. Luckenbach, of Bethlehem, who lost a leg at Cedar Mountain in 1862, has been so handsomely provided for.

A PEN PICTURE.

The following from the Reading Dispatch is graphic and life-like, and may reflect a countenance familiar to people in this locality. It is at least worthy of careful study: "Some men are Republicans from principle; some we delight to honor; others are Republicans for pay. This latter class are like devils hanging around the sacramental board of a country Methodist Church, where the bread is said to be served unspiced, and the elder is used more frequently than wine. These devils will about 'hosanna hosanna!' so long as the bread and elder hold out, but the moment that is gone they want to steal the sacrament set, table-cloth and all, and will refuse to shout 'hosanna' again until the cups are replenished and fresh bread is again introduced to their mouths by the ever indulgent conscientious members of the household of the Lord. Paid Republicans are like paid devils. Neither of them are of any value. Old Satan hates the one; honest men despise the other. "We would not be understood as opposed to paying any man for services rendered his party or government; quite the contrary; but we do mean to say that we are opposed to paying in advance for any man's political services or paying twice for any labor that services may have performed to his party and his own voluntary about neither do we think that any Republican who is such from principle, would ask the violation of either of the above rules."

BAD FOR COPPERHEADS.

It is said that a Vigilance Committee has been organized on a firm basis in the city of New York, that it is composed of numbers of the best men in the city, and that it is determined to see the murderer Real hung. It is publicly declared that if all legal measures for the punishment of theft, murder and crime of all grades fail, the Vigilance Committee will take the cases in hand, and sweep the murderers and thieves out of the city. That course will materially reduce the "Democratic" majority in that almost God-forsaken city.

THE FAT IN THE FIRE!

Rumors are floating around of a commotion in the camp of the Thugs. It seems that the Inquirer firm does not work well, and there is in consequence trouble in the "Soldiers' Monument." The arrangements for the offices next fall cannot be made to suit all parties, and criminations and recriminations are the order of the day. Then, too, the Congressional canvass last fall affords a prolific cause of disputation. The amiable editor-in-chief of the Thug organ pitches in all around, and his disappointment rankles and festers, and at certain times he tells tales, and has even gone so far as to caricature some of the chief Thugs. The redoubtable George—he of the "Green Bag"—the ornament of the Lancaster bar—figures conspicuously in the group, which the said organ-grinder, on special occasions, exhibits to his jovial companions. A "sly fox," with spectacles, who grinds another kind of an organ—who is, in fact, in the organ business—is represented in these caricatures as slyly looking on and laughing at the performance of the belligerents. We are assured that it is a very rich and racy affair all through, and it really looks as if the Thug organization had become thoroughly demoralized. The weight is becoming too heavy, and the whole concern being rotten, must come to grief. Well, well—it is high time that the rogues should fall out, that honest men may get their dues. Further developments will be looked for with much interest.

POOR DEVILS!

The Intelligencer, and other Copperhead journals, grow very lively over Republican disagreements and predict a schism in the Republican ranks. "The wish is father to the thought." They have been talking that way for the last seven years. Just now there is no indication of a difference of opinion, however small or upon however indifferent a matter, among our representatives in Congress, that does not afford them encouragement. The struggle over the Civil Tenure law they magnify into a cause of quarrel which is not only to continue, but to grow into enormous proportions, as a stumbling block of offence between the President and Congress. General Butler, who a few months back was "the beast," is now mentioned with respectful admiration, and hopes based upon his leadership in the House as likely to lead to new complications and quarrels. General Grant has the face-ache caused by a decayed tooth, and we are told he is being hurried to the grave by the contentions and disputes of his political friends. If Senator Fessenden is not in an amiable mood, and Senator Morton also being irritable, a little war of words occurs, which these gentlemen explain away five minutes afterwards in a cordial private conversation, the affair is bruited abroad as a bitter quarrel between the magnates of the Senate.

But there will be no division, as there is no cause of serious difference in the Republican ranks. The President has the full confidence of the party, both in and out of Congress, and in the work of legislation he will move harmoniously with that body. The Civil Tenure law question has already been satisfactorily disposed of, and though differences of opinion may arise in the distribution of the patronage of the Government, these differences will leave no scar or wound behind. A month hence the party will almost have forgotten that they ever existed. Upon all the distinctive principles of Republicanism the party is and will continue to be a unit.

THE DEATH OF GEN. PHIL KEARNEY.

We are informed by a prominent lawyer of this city, that while sojourning in Amboy last night, he passed a pleasant hour in company with a former rebel officer, who was attached to Stonewall Jackson's division of the Confederate army during the war, and who related an interesting reminiscence of the death of General Kearney, of which sad event he was an eye witness. "The gallant Kearney," he said, "received his death wound from a private in my command, and when he fell from his horse, I hastened, with many others, to the point where he lay, not supposing that his wound was a mortal one. Just as we reached his body, however, his limbs gave one convulsive quiver, and then all was over. Seeing that he was a Major General, word was sent to headquarters to that effect, and General Jackson coming to the spot immediately, gave one glance at the dead officer's features, and exclaimed, 'My God, boys, do you know who you have killed? You have shot the most gallant officer in the United States Army. This is Phil Kearney, who lost his arm in the Mexican War.' He then involuntarily lifted his hat, every officer in the group following his example, and for a moment a reverential silence was observed by all. Subsequently the body of the dead soldier was placed upon two boards, and when being removed to headquarters, was followed by General Jackson, General Ewell, and other officers, while a regimental band preceded it, playing a dead march. —Newark (N. J.) Courier.

GEORGE S. TWITCHELL.

Confession of the Sentenced Murderer—Mrs. Twitchell Accused of Killing Mrs. Hill.

Considerable excitement was caused throughout the length and breadth of Philadelphia, on Saturday last, by the announcement that George S. Twitchell, Jr., now under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, had made a written confession, in which he directly accused his wife, Camilla Twitchell, of committing the murder, and acknowledged that he aided her in throwing the body out of the window.

It will be remembered that Twitchell has steadily denied all along, that he knew anything whatever of the murder, and that himself and wife were in bed at the time the tragedy occurred.

On Thursday last, however, Twitchell intimated to Rev. George Bringham, his spiritual adviser, that he desired to make a statement in relation to the murder, and imparted some information at the time to the Reverend gentleman, that the latter kept to himself.

On Saturday morning by appointment, Rev. Mr. Bringham and Mr. William B. Perkins entered the cell of the condemned man. Here Twitchell dictated and signed the following confession:

"I went to my room on the night of the murder, and instead of going to bed, lay down on the lounge which was in my room, and fell asleep. My wife was in bed at the time. I was aroused at her repeated calls, and ran down to the dining-room, where I found her much excited, saying: 'I have had a quarrel with mother and killed her.'"

"I do not know whether she said: 'Save me!'—or help me hide it!" "But at last we threw the body of Mrs. Hill out of the window, to make it look as if she fell out."

"I went down stairs and washed my hands and face at the hydrant; then went to my room, undressed, and went to bed. My wife came up afterwards, and got into bed, where we staid until Sarah (Campbell) rang the bell."

"I think we were in bed ten or twenty minutes. I made a solemn vow to God, that night, that I would never reveal it, but I cannot keep it any longer. I am sorry that I said 'I knew nothing of it,' but I did it with the vow in my mind, and to save my wife."

"I now make this disclosure that I may have peace with God. (Signed) GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, JR."

In the presence of Rev. George Bringham and William B. Perkins.

To Mr. Bringham, Twitchell expressed a desire to have his confession published, and accordingly the reverend gentleman proceeded to the newspaper offices and furnished the information, which in a short time was heralded all over the city, and the excitement consequent thereon was intense.

It was reported that Mrs. Twitchell, as soon as she heard of the confession implicating herself in the murder, left the city, but it is now ascertained that such was not the case.

Mrs. Twitchell visited her husband in his cell last Friday week for the last time. They appeared as loving as ever, and the request was made by Twitchell that she should call on Monday, as usual. Monday came, but not the wife. This occasioned some uneasiness in the husband's mind. Tuesday arrived, but no Mrs. Twitchell. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday passed, but the woman did not put in an appearance. On Wednesday last the prisoner was very much depressed in spirits, and looked more dejected than he had on former occasions. He could not understand her absence, and wondered concerning her conduct and whereabouts.

The general opinion appears to be that the confession does not tell the truth, but was gotten up to help his case before the United States Supreme Court.

An application had been made to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington for a writ of error, in Twitchell's case, but it failed. Governor Geary having declined to grant a respite, the sentence of the law was no doubt executed yesterday, and Twitchell is now before his Maker.

HON. B. F. WADE ON THE EQUALITY OF ALL RACES BEFORE THE LAW.

Hon. Benj. F. Wade, of Ohio, has written a letter in reply to an address from the National Executive Committee of Colored Men. In the course of this letter, Mr. Wade utters the following noble sentiments:

It is true that for more than thirty years, whether in the Legislature of my own State, as a Judge upon the Bench, in the Senate of the United States, or in private life, I have, with resolve and determined purpose, labored to bring the Constitution and laws of my country into harmony with the laws of God, who "is no respecter of persons." Equality before the law and exact justice to all men, without respect to race, color, or nationality, has been the polar star to guide me in all my efforts, and the prize for which I have fought. Nor am I conscious that I have ever during that time subordinated those great principles to any other, or compromised them for any special consideration whatever. Yet I claim no special merit for this; it was but the performance of a plain and palatable duty which every man owes to his God, to his country and to humanity. Had I done less, it would have been a self-derogation for which I should have despised myself, even as I have despised all others who have compromised these great principles through cowardice, self-interest or ambition. And now, thank God, after a thirty years' struggle, I have lived to see these principles triumphant, every man in our great Republic equal before the law, and the laborer relieved of the foulest and most degrading violation of his rights. But, in my judgment, much more remains to be done; for I can never believe a Government perfect while it is possible for one man to appropriate the avails of the labor of thousands, while those that perform the labor pine away their life in poverty and destitution, or to monopolize an unlimited extent of God's earth to the exclusion of others. These evils are yet to be corrected, and may I not expect that you who have been so lately emancipated from the foulest oppression and injustice will take the lead in these great and necessary reforms!

JOB PRINTING.

Handbills, Cards, Bill Heads, Programmes, Posters, &c., &c., printed in the best style and at reasonable rates, at the FATHER ABRAHAM Job Printing Office. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, April 7, 1869.

Dear Father Abraham: We are having busy times here, and legislation is being put through at a frightful speed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Was disposed of by the Senate on Friday last, and is now with the Conference Committee. Several very wholesome amendments were added, on motion of your indefatigable Senator, Mr. Billingsfelt—one abolishing entirely the franking privilege. The good results that will accrue from its adoption are two-fold—it saves a large sum to the treasury in the matter of postage alone, and will, at the same time, dispense with the expenses incident to the publication of a large number of useless documents. The most important amendment, however, is the following: The 21st Section of the bill reads: "For the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the Commonwealth, which was on the first days of July and August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and the first days of January and February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the sum of one million eight hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to which Mr. B. offered the following amendment: "And that immediately after the passage of this act, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and are hereby required to anticipate the payment of at least one-half of the five per cent. loan due the first day of July, 1870, the amount of which is \$1,250,000, in accordance with the provisions of the sixth section of an act to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt." This created quite a spirited discussion for a considerable length of time, participated in by Messrs. Billingsfelt, Connell, Errett, (the two latter being members of the Finance Committee) Wallace and Lowry. Mr. B. based his arguments upon facts and figures, obtained from an examination into the accounts of the State Treasurer, and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, showing that there is at present a surplus fund on hand amounting to \$1,268,000; that the receipts into the State Treasury for the month of December, 1868, January and February last, exceeded those for the corresponding months of last year by \$185,000; that the receipts of the State Treasury for the months of April, May and June, of last year, were \$897,000, and the expenses of the same months were \$624,000, which, should the receipts and expenses for the three coming months be the same as last year, would leave a balance in the Treasury on the first day of July next, of \$1,322,000; that the expenses this year will be a great deal less than those of last year, whilst the excess of receipts over expenses in July next will alone be sufficient to pay the semi-annual interest due on the debt of August next. Hence it could easily be seen that we can afford to pay off immediately \$800,000, of the five per cent. loan due July 1st, 1870, and thus save the interest thereon for fifteen months, amounting to \$50,000, and still leave a sufficient balance in the State Treasury.

The amendment passed by the following vote:

Y. N. A. S.—Messrs. Beck, BILLINGSFELT, Brown, (Mercer,) Burnett, Coleman, Davis, Jackson, Kerr, Linderman, Lowry, McCandless, M'Intire, Nagle, Searight, Stinson, Taylor, Turner, Wallace, White.

N. A. S.—Messrs. Connell, Errett, Fessenden, Graham, Olmstead, Osterhout, Robinson, Stutzman, Worthington, (Speaker.) Yeas, 19. Nays, 9.

The vote of your Senator, Gen. Fisher, against this reformatory measure, caused considerable surprise, as he had taken high ground in favor of retrenchment on other parts of the bill. Contrary to general expectation no provision was made in the bill, as it passed the Senate, for the immortal "twenty-seven," but it is generally believed that the Conference Committee will recognize their claims, and provide for their pay. The Senate may or may not accept their report.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The House has been engaged mostly in considering local bills, which, notwithstanding the late stage of the session, continue to pour in upon the Legislature. The General Assembly law was before this body, and passed to third reading under a call of the previous question. Its final passage has been delayed for a few days.

THE CATTLE BILL.

A great outrage has been attempted on the public by the passage through the Senate, on Friday, of the notorious Cattle Bill. A synopsis of its provisions I sent you some days ago. The bill, as it passed the Senate, is a gross violation of the law, and was made in the bill, as it passed the Senate, for the immortal "twenty-seven," but it is generally believed that the Conference Committee will recognize their claims, and provide for their pay. The Senate may or may not accept their report.

ADJOURNMENT.

A joint resolution, fixing on Thursday, the 15th, as the day for final adjournment, is pending before the Legislature. No action on it has yet been had; but if the report of the Conference Committee, on the Appropriation Bill, when submitted, be at once accepted, the resolution may prevail. The whole matter, however, remains in doubt.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Hopkins introduced an act legalizing the election of directors of the Lancaster Park Association, and their official action. Passed the House.

Mr. Peters introduced an act to divide the Washington borough election district, in the county of Lancaster, into two election districts, and fixing the place of holding the elections therein. Passed the House.

The following have passed the Senate: an act to incorporate the Mannheim slate company.

Also, an act to increase the number of terms of the several courts in the Second judicial district, and to expedite business therein. It reads as follows:

SECTION 1. That the terms of the several courts of record in the Second judicial district, composed of the county of Lancaster, shall commence on the third Monday of each and every month, of each year, except the month of July, and all executions shall be made returnable on the first day of each and every term of said court, excepting writs of mandamus, and writs of habeas corpus, which shall be returnable at such terms as they are now returnable to.

SECTION 2. That the stated terms for jury trials in all the courts in the said judicial district, shall be and remain as now fixed by law.

The following have passed finally: an act granting a pension to Sarah Miller, the widow of Frederick Miller, deceased, a soldier or marine of the war of 1812. A supplement to the act for the relief of wives deserted by their husbands in the county of Lancaster and other counties, approved the 27th day of February, 1867. An act refunding the collateral inheritance tax on certain bequests contained in the last will and testament of James Buchanan, deceased.

GENUINE ELOQUENCE.

There is no people in the world with whom eloquence is so perfect as with the Irish. When Leitch Ritchie was travelling in Ireland, he passed a man who was a painful spectacle of pallor, squalor and raggedness. His heart smote him, and he turned back. "If you are in want," said Ritchie, with some degree of peevishness, "why don't you beg?" "Sure, it's a begging I am, your honor." "You didn't say a word." "Ov coorse not, yer honor; but see how the skin is speakin' through the holes of me trousers, and the bones cryin out through me skin! Look at me sunken cheeks, and the famine that's starin' in me eyes! Man alive isn't it beggin' I am with a hundred tongues!"

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

[COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.]

The Attorney General decided that Mr. Halsey being engaged in the manufacture of patent leather, is ineligible under the act of 1789 for the position of Register of the Treasury, and accordingly Hon. John Allison, formerly member of Congress from Western Pennsylvania, was to-day nominated by the President. The decision of Mr. Hoar is ridiculed by almost everybody, and as Secretary Boutwell is engaged on his farm in Massachusetts in the manufacture of butter and cheese, it is not impossible the point will be made that he too is ineligible under the same act. Mr. Halsey did not want the Registership, and personally is not sorry to be ruled out, though he was willing to accept it for the purpose of aiding the Secretary in reorganizing the Department.

The Senate had a brief Executive session and Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, formerly of Illinois, called up General Longstreet's nomination as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, which office is estimated to be worth \$30,000 per annum. He moved to confirm, when Mr. Brownlow sent to the Clerk's desk, he being too feeble to read it himself, a fearful catalogue of crimes of which he indicted General Longstreet, and denounced in most vehement terms, the very idea of bestowing so rich a gift upon one whose hands were bloody. He thought that to confer honor and riches upon him, was to dishonor the Union dead, and to mock at the mained and surviving heroes in blue. His remarks were exceedingly passionate and impressive. He alluded to the unrecognized suffering and destitution among loyal Tennesseans, which had been largely brought on by the desolation and persecution in East Tennessee of this man, and called the attention of the Senate to the fact, that Longstreet still wore the insignia of his Rebel service, and was proud of the death awards he had won in the Union army. So damaging were Mr. Brownlow's remarks that an adjournment was had to prevent rejection.

While our President was General, frequently a team consisting of two tiny ponies and a plain little carriage, corresponding in size, driven by an orderly or a little boy, was to be seen in our streets. This was the establishment of General Grant's little son; who at other times would be seen in the saddle on the back of one of these little Shetlands, still accompanied by the orderly. The President has another son 16 or so. This youth, somewhat impressed with the diffusive properties of his father's high station, as the soldier's wife was who thought, when her husband was promoted to corporal, that she was corporal too; wished to make calls in the Presidential carriage. "No," replied the father, "if you want to make calls, make them as other young men do, on your feet." The younger son's establishment receives an interpretation from this. Some remarks had been made about it by some of our democratic plain gong people. The appearance of the orderly, especially, "stuck in their crop." In spite of the General's destitution of personal ostentation, it bore appearance as if they were "putting on airs." But now it would seem to be a model of exercise and object teaching for the child, most rational and beneficial, and the orderly was, of course, a necessary part of the instrumentality. But as soon as he is large enough to go alone, then no orderly and no carriage—at least, none for style.

People like Mr. Grant because she brings with prosperity the same qualities which made her happy and beloved in adversity and obscurity. Few women ever bore the perilous test of sudden fame and fortune with a more hearty happiness or more unassuming grace. Is she pretty? No. She is a roly poly of a little woman, with beautiful neck, hands and feet. Her features are well cut, but her eyes are crossed. Some of her friends wished her to have them straightened. "No," she said. "Mr. Grant had loved her ever since she was a little girl with her eyes crossed. He had said that she would not be herself to him if they were straight. Crooked they should remain. If he was satisfied what mattered it to other people?" General Grant is after the "rings" in the Treasury Department. He recently remarked that it had given him more trouble than any other department except the Interior. "It is full of rings," said he. "I am told that favoritism in it to particular bankers and interests has been common for years." Grant is after such little arrangements with a sharp stick, and the parties who have been running these machines had better stand from under.

The colored Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana was upon the floors of Congress some time to-day. While in the Senate quite a number of Senators went up and spoke to him. Dr. Dunn is copper-colored, of fine proportions, and very respectable looking, with an intelligent cast of features, and is said to speak both French and English fluently. He was attired in a plain suit of black cloth, with gloves, the color of his skin. It is a long while since the Republican party in the House of Representatives has had to contend with a more disturbing question than the Mississippi bill. The matter has developed much bitterness in the House and much unpleasantness in the reconstruction committee. The bill has been before the House for several days, but to-day it was postponed until December next by a vote of 103 to 62. The postponement leaves the State where the President (as was evident from his interview with the Mississippi republicans some time ago) wished it should be—under the control of the military authorities, instead of placing it again under the control of a convention.

It is said that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury will rigidly apply the provisions of the law of 1789 to all applicants for office under the Treasury department. This will be applying the principles laid down in the inaugural in regard to odious laws. A abandonment of all business, trade, or commerce will be made the condition precedent to accepting any office in the Treasury Department.

The movement to remove General Baxter as Naval Officer at Philadelphia, would have succeeded but for Secretary Borie, who made a personal appeal to have him retained, and the President concluded to let him remain. The removal of General Baxter would have been an outrage on a gallant soldier, and no less gallant Republican.

The cost of printing the agricultural reports ordered by this Congress, will