

Father Abraham.

INDEPENDENT AND PROGRESSIVE.



FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1870. LANCASTER CITY, PA.

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THE NEGRO VOTE.

The Fifteenth Amendment, it is said, will confer the ballot upon about 900,000 negroes, 800,000 of whom reside in the slaveholding States. In three Southern States alone, where the Democratic party now holds complete sway, namely, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, about 85,000 negroes will be sent to the polls for the first time this year through the operation of the Amendment. There will be 47,000 of such new votes in Kentucky, 34,500 in Maryland, and 4,500 in Delaware.

A SQUARE BLOW.

"We," says the Norfolk (Va.) Day Book, "suppose our Democratic friends throughout the country are somewhat amazed at the haste the people of Virginia have manifested in being reconstructed and getting back into the Union under Republican auspices; but then they should remember that we waited very patiently for nearly four years for them to oust the Republicans, and as they failed to do so at the last Presidential election, our supply of patience gave out, and we had to 'reconstruct' without waiting four years longer for them." This is what we should call a square blow between the "peepers."

A GOOD HIT.

The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial is logical when it says: "A Democratic paper of this county attempts to demonstrate the unfitness of the colored people for self-government by describing the destitution among old and infirm negroes who flocked to Washington during the war, and still remain there. Now, let it base a similar argument on the destitution and misery prevailing among a certain class of white people in New York and other large cities, and it will arrive at the conclusion to which modern 'Democracy' logically tends, that no people are fit for self-government." The Lancaster Intelligencer will please make the proper application.

The Inquirer, printed at the "Soldiers' Monument," continues its abuse of Senator Billingslet. Failing to defeat his nomination last fall, its editors are endeavoring by gross falsehoods and misrepresentations to render him odious in the eyes of his constituents. Let them alone—they are but gnawing a file.

TAXES AND THE TARIFF.

Gen. Grant has recently expressed an opinion favorable to a reduction of the taxes as a measure expected by the people and of wise statesmanship. We have reason to believe that the free traders, under whatever disguise they present themselves, will receive little encouragement from him. His message betrayed his sympathy for a genuine American policy, the development of the marvellous resources of our country, and so far as possible, complete independence. If taxes are to be reduced, free trade and everything resembling it must be abandoned. Let Gen. Grant place himself in the lead and plant himself on the American platform of protection and down with the taxes, and nothing will be able to stand before him. In the future of American politics it is not difficult to perceive this is to be a prominent idea.

WELL PUT.

The Louisville Commercial, a staunch Republican journal, established a few weeks since in the very hot-bed of Kentucky Democracy, holds its own against all odds. In its last issue it thus unequivocally gives its views of the final and complete ratification of the fifteenth amendment:

"Of all the political changes which have taken place in the United States since the war none has proved so distasteful to the Democratic party as the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution. That party, outside of Kentucky, has become pretty well reconciled to all previous legislation in the interests of what it chooses to call Radicalism, but this last result of the war is more than it can bear. At this moment the Democratic press and leaders are boiling with rage, and the thunders and fury of the Vatican against heretics are nothing compared with the awful curses and terrible denunciations which our dying proslavery party is launching against its triumphant rival. The hoary old sinner dies hard. The bellows of its anguish shake the political firmament like an earthquake. But Radicalism is undismayed; it rejoices in the consciousness that its great work is almost done. For at least twenty years it has been fighting against the Democratic party, that great enemy to freedom and the rights of men, and at last it has succeeded in making the fundamental law of the land a charter of the liberties and rights of the people without distinction of race, color, class or previous condition of servitude. This is what the fifteenth amendment amounts to, and its adoption involves the absolute defeat and ultimate extinction of that party which has fiercely resisted, inch by inch, every step of the way that had to be traveled over before this final goal could be reached."

A DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

In a recent speech of Hon. A. F. Sargent, of California, in Congress, on the "Record of the Democratic Party," he summed up the fearful account in the following sentences. Every candid man must acknowledge their truthfulness. We commend their perusal to every reader:

"The history of the Democratic party! It is a record of treason and blood at the South, of obstruction and malignity at the North. At the South its members hurled armed legions against a flag which had never waved over them save in protection and kindness. At the North they discouraged enlistments and resisted drafts and depreciated credit, and cried out for peace even at the price of national dismemberment. They derided and insulted those who honestly fought for the country; they encouraged and applauded those whose treachery, incompetency, or faint-heartedness precipitated disaster upon the armies of the Republic; they denounced Grant, and cheered McClellan; they cried out against Sherman, and eulogized Fitz John Porter; they abused the loyalists of the South, and found perennial comfort in the attitude of Kentucky; they gave nothing voluntarily to the Federal Treasury; they contributed sparingly, or not at all, to funds for the relief of our wounded soldiers. Even those of them who professed devotion to the Union were opposed to all stringent measures to preserve the Union. Those who favored the war were opposed to bloodshed. They denounced Lincoln as a tyrant and usurper, and their most widely-circulated journal placed Wilkes Booth on their list of martyrs.

"If the Republic could have been preserved without coercing the South; if the flag could have been triumphant without invading the sacred soil; if freedom could have been assured without enfranchising a slave; if the Treasury could have been filled without levying a tax; if armies could have been recruited without men, and victories gained without battle; then, perhaps, would Democratic policy have made us as great, as united, as free, as powerful, and as victorious as we are today. As it is, the Democracy made their own record, and from that record they cannot escape by post-mortem repentance and loud-voiced protestations of innocence after judgment. Wherever a convention resolved that the war was a failure, it was a Democratic convention; wherever men conspired to resist the draft, wherever a plot was laid to infect a city or destroy its public works, there was a Democratic meeting. I do not mean to say that thousands upon thousands of brave, true Democrats did not enlist and fight and sacrifice and die for the good cause. I do not mean to say that there may not now be here and there in the Democratic party loyal, freedom-loving, patriotic men. But I do mean to say that the party as a party is by the acts and declarations of its representative men, by its published proceedings and by its notorious history, identified beyond the possibility of doubt, or the chance of mistake, or the hope of withdrawal, with the great crime that so nearly wrecked the American nation."

POOR QUAY!

We have reason to believe that Friend Quay is in tight papers. He has failed in "pinching" the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., and is now endeavoring to "pinch" Mr. George K. Anderson, a leading spirit at the present time in Harrisburg. Who next?

A PATECHIO FELLOW.

Mr. A. G. Henry, one of Mackey's lackeys—editor of a one-horse paper in Kittanning—now loud in his abuse of Irwin and in the interest of the "ring" it seems, was after the "spoons," and he is worthy, and reminds us very much of his distressed brethren of the broken ring in this locality.

A letter from this unhappy individual written to General Irwin, in November last, is decidedly interesting. Here it is:

KITTANNING, Nov. 19, 1869. GEN. W. W. IRWIN, Dear Sir:—Yours covering \$10, came to hand, and for which I am much obliged, and have placed the same to your credit.

I was under the impression that you had hauled off the track. I could see nothing in the papers but Mackey, and of course concluded that you had dropped the matter entirely. But to be candid, my opinion is that unless you see your way very clear, I would not risk it. I am under the impression that there is a ring already formed, which is prepared to spend more money than I think you are able to do, even if so disposed, and that money you know is a hard thing to beat. There is no man in the Commonwealth I would sooner see reinstated in the Treasurer's Office than yourself—this you know—but I would also dislike to see you sacrificed, hence I repeat, unless you have a very sure thing, do not attempt it.

I had a talk with Mackey a week or two ago, in Pittsburg, and he seemed very sanguine, although he gave me no evidence, except that he thought that he would have a clear field. What encouragement you have received, I do not know, but one thing you must remember, and that is, that not one in ten of those fellows that are sent to Harrisburg are to be trusted, particularly when there is money brought into the question. They seem to think that they are bound to make all they can, no matter if it involves their honor and former good name. You know this as well as I do. You must not infer from what I have written that I desire you to withdraw; far from it, but I earnestly hope you will weigh well your chances, and if you will have bona fide evidence sufficient to induce you and your friends to believe that you can make it, pitch in with all your might, but if otherwise pitch out, for defeat at this time will be your political death. For the purpose of illustrating what I have written, take for example such men as Col. Jackson, Stranahan, Nicholson, Davis, and others that I could name, who denounced the scheme when it was first announced, to defeat you, in the most better terms—that it was an outrage of the most damnable character, but what did they all do? All walked into the pen like sheep, as they were, and took their little promise to pay from parties who have not paid them yet. So it is, and so it will be as long as the people will persist in sending men to the Legislature who are not men, but mercenary hounds. While under the impression that you were off the track, I wrote to Quay that I intended being a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House, and asked him to help me, and also what he thought about it. He replied immediately that he would do all he could. This, however, need prevent me from supporting you, for you have been a warm, personal friend, and I have never yet been charged with "going back" on my friends. You have done me many favors which I am afraid I shall never be able to pay, but I want you to aid me in this Clerkship business. It pays \$400 more than the P. M., and as it is the "spoons" I am after, I would like very much to have the place. My office needs various improvements which requires money, and although I have plenty on my books, yet I cannot collect it in sums to be of any service. I will also state for your information that I have been a member of the Good Templars since May last, and intend to remain one the balance of my life. My last drink was taken in Harrisburg in April last. I want no more such suffering as I had there; so you need have no fears on that score. I make this statement because it is due to you. Help me if you can. The member from this county is not of much account, and he will have to be seen by whoever gets him. But he is easily influenced. Col. Findley has more influence over him than anybody I know of, and I will see the Colonel and Mackey is making a big effort, and I rather think they intend to get up a fight on the "Speaker to withdraw attention from themselves, and to make the Speaker question serve their purposes. This is merely supposition, as they tell me nothing.

I have written more than I intended, and trust that you will pardon me if I have said any thing to give offence. Let me hear from you more fully—your prospects—the number you can count on sure, and any other matters you may see proper to mention. Yours truly, A. G. HENRY.

THE SCHEPPE CASE.

The bill vetoed by the Governor covering the case of Dr. Scheppe, was reconsidered in the Senate on Tuesday, and on the question shall the bill pass notwithstanding the Governor's veto, it was determined in the affirmative, by the Constitutional majority of two-thirds—the vote being Yeas, 22; Nays, 5; both of our Senators voting in the affirmative. The bill also passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 62 yeas to 20 nays, and is therefore enacted into a law.

A NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

General Calk has introduced in Congress a bill "to create the Northern Judicial District of Pennsylvania." It provides that the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Sullivan, Lycoming, Clinton, Cameron, Elk, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean, shall form a judicial district of the United States, to be styled the Northern District of Pennsylvania, and the appointments of judges, clerks, &c., for the same. Courts are to be held at Williamsport at present. Terms of the circuit courts are to be held also at Wilkesbarre and Pottsville. The Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin says: "The bill will probably become a law, and we believe, the members of the bar generally, in this part of the State, are favorable to the measure."

Correspondence.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16, 1870. Messrs. EDITORS: Since my last, several very important measures have received the attention of the Legislature. The House on Thursday, in Committee of the Whole, considered the license bill, asked for by the Good Templars' Convention which lately met here, submitting to popular vote of a district whether or not liquor shall be sold therein. Deacon White, of Pittsburg, offered a substitute, the main feature of which is contained in the third section, which, after providing that in case it shall appear that there is a majority against license, an election having been held, reads: "It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, or to have in his possession and intoxicating liquors at retail, in quantities more than one quart, or to drink on the premises, to any hotel, inn, tavern, or eating house, or to any person or persons whatsoever, within the said city, borough or township, from that time forward, and until the legal voters of the city, borough or township shall, at an annual election, be in favor of license." A special session for its consideration will be held to-morrow.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

which passed but a short time ago, on Thursday last was vetoed by the Governor for various reasons. The Democrats were, of course, jubilant and the Republicans correspondingly despondent. Charges of corruption were freely made against the Executive, and a Committee appointed to investigate. They had a sitting in Philadelphia last Saturday, but nothing was accomplished. A motion to discharge the Committee was voted down in the House yesterday, and it is presumed that an effort will at once be made to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charges.

THE SCHEPPE CASE.

Accompanying the veto message above referred to was one disapproving the bill providing that in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter the defendant in a writ of Error from the Supreme Court to the Court trying the same may be sued out, and empowering the Judge thereof in all cases of murder in the first degree to review both the law and the evidence, and to determine whether the ingredients necessary to constitute murder in the first degree have been proved to exist, and if not so proved, then to reverse the judgment and send the same back for a new trial, or to enter such judgment as the laws of this Commonwealth require. This bill was designed to meet the case of Dr. Scheppe, now under sentence of death in Carlisle. The Governor, in doing the constitutional duty of the veto, refused to append his signature. The Legislature, however, passed it over his veto.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

State Treasurer Mackey, has furnished the Finance Committee with a statement of the balance in the Treasury and where deposited on the 31st of May, 1869, when he took possession of the office, and the balance in the Treasury, and where deposited on the 31st of January, 1870. It may be of interest to your honorable body to know that in May 31, 1869, Stehman, Clarkson & Co., had on deposit \$20,133.35 of the State Funds, and Blair & Shenk, had \$9,738.62. On the 31st of January last, \$5,000 was deposited with the former, and \$5,000 with the latter. The statement does not show the amount of deposit each month as asked for by the Committee, neither the amount in the vault each month. Such an exhibit it is expected will be furnished at the meeting to-morrow.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Edward Scull contesting the vote of Hiram Findlay in the Senate, has withdrawn from the contest. The investigation of the Diamond vs. Watt case is proceeding quietly, with the chances in favor of the latter gentleman.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor has made the following appointments, but far leaving Lancaster county out in the cold: George Shaffer, sealer of weights and measures for the Southern district of Philadelphia. Parkhurst M'Laughlin, superintendent of powder magazine, Philadelphia. Henry E. Goodman, port physician. William S. Thomson, lazaretto physician, Philadelphia. Robert L. Bodine, four inspector at Philadelphia.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

The following is the local legislation for Lancaster county since my last: Bills and Petitions introduced:—In the Senate.—By Mr. Billingslet, An act requiring the Common School Reports to be distributed by the County Superintendent to the parents of the members of the Legislature, thus saving over \$3,000 to the State. In Committee. Also, An act (with petitions for same) to incorporate the Pequea, Warwick and Springville R. R. Company. In Committee. Also, (with petition) An act declaring part of Conestoga county to be the seat of the Lancaster and Gettysburg highway for the propagation of fish. In Committee. Also, (with petition) An act incorporating the Pequea Association of Lancaster county for the detection of thieves and recovery of stolen property. In Committee. Also, a resolution calling on the Auditor General for a statement of the county accounts with the State. Passed. Also, a petition from citizens of East Hempfield township, praying for the passage of an act to have the bounty accounts of said township re-audited and settled. Also, a petition for an appropriation to Experimental farm in Chester county.

In the House.—By Dr. Herr, an act to tax mortgages and other moneyed securities in Lancaster county. In Committee. By Mr. Wiley, petitions for an appropriation to Experimental farm in Chester county. By Mr. Goshalk, an act continuing the present fees of the county officers.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1870. DEAR AB: Two important decisions have just been rendered by the Supreme Court in both of which the lower courts have been sustained. In the contested election case of 1868, carried to the court of Quarter Sessions to the Supreme Court, the Republican contestants have all secured their places. Notwithstanding the riots and bloodshed of 1868, under which so many frauds were committed in the third, fourth and fifth wards, are yet the friends of our opponents, Chief Justice Thompson and Sharwood, representing the Democratic wing of the Supreme Court, delivered a dissenting opinion. However, though it has cost the contestants a large sum of money in the way of fees, &c., justice has been done, and there is very few of our citizens, outside of the McManis School, who are not satisfied with the result.

In the case of Dr. Paul Scheppe vs. the Commonwealth, which has attracted so much attention, Judge Read delivered an opinion, holding that the Supreme Court cannot review the evidence, nor can it have anything to do with the merits of the case. On Saturday night last, a desperate encounter with a burglar took place in the second ward. Mr. Henry Meyers, residing at a grocery store at Clement & Carpenter streets, hearing a noise up stairs, undertook to ferret out the cause, when he came upon a burglar helping himself to wine and brandy in the bin. Mr. Meyers was once closed with the ruffian and a desperate struggle ensued, dur-

ing which the burglar emptied a Colt's revolver, two of the shots taking effect in Mr. M's arm and one in his hand. Notwithstanding his wounds he stuck to his man, and the consequence was his capture. He had a hearing yesterday, giving the name of James Parks, and in default of \$5000 bail was sent below. Parks says the pistol went off accidentally in the scuffle.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held in the large room of the Assembly Buildings yesterday, and was presided over by Hon. D. M. Fox. The earnings for the year 1869, was \$6,047,844.13, showing an increase of \$17,514,42, over the year 1868.

John Tillman, colored, died at Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, from injuries received on the 10th of the present month, by being struck in the head with a pitcher in the hands of one William Atkinson. Atkinson, it appears, was the lover of a colored girl, living in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, who visited a ball against the wishes of A. He threatened that if she attended the ball, and permitted any one to come home with her, he would kill him. Deceased accompanied the girl home and was met at the door by Atkinson, who seized a pitcher, and throwing it at his head, succeeded in fracturing the skull. Atkinson has been committed. Gov. Geary's veto of the Metropolitan Police Bill has disappointed many and pleased others. The Bill had many points that were not to the taste of a large number of the party, while there are those who are so disgusted with the present system, that anything would be considered an improvement on the present force. All is not harmony in the domestic ranks either, as it is asserted a large fund was raised to defeat the bill, and as it is conceded Geary vetoed the bill out of purely disinterested motives, the question naturally arises what became of the month's pay signed away by each one of the officers?

WASHINGTON NEWS AND ITEMS.

Commissioner Delano has, upon the recommendation of a commission which he appointed, decided to prescribe the use of Wheeler's cancelling stamps after May 1st, in place of the ribbon stamps now allowed to be used. The order does not supersede the present common method of cancelling.

The February Debt Statement shows a further reduction of nearly four millions. Naturalization is to be made uniform by Congress throughout all the States.

The President has nominated Thomas T. Wilson, Esq., of Pittsburg, to be Consul at Matamoros.

The Congressional feeling in favor of the recognition of belligerent rights to the Cubans is steadily gaining ground.

Dr. Samuel Bard, late editor of the Atlantic New Era, has been nominated by the President as Governor of Idaho.

The House Committee on Commerce will report before long a number of important measures, among which is a bill offering a bounty for vessels constructed of American iron; also, a bill to subsidize several steamship lines in the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco to the Chinese, Japanese, and Malayan ports, and Australia. There is a disposition in Congress to deal liberally with the question of the American shipping interest.

It is said that the President will nominate no one to the Supreme Bench who is not positively committed to the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.

The membership of the National Labor League numbers over nine hundred thousand.

Liquor tax collected for 1869, \$49,927,345.00. Tobacco tax for the same year, \$28,939,275.90.

Mr. Sherman's funding bill provides for the issue of three classes of bonds, \$400,000,000 each; the first ten and thirty years, five per cent.; second, fifteen and twenty, four and a half per cent.; third, twenty and sixty, four per cent. It also provides for setting aside yearly \$150,000,000 of custom receipts to pay the interest on the public debt, and for a sinking fund to reduce the public debt.

The Reconstruction Committee of Congress have agreed to report a bill providing for the removal of all political disabilities upon application to the courts.

The number of franked letters sent from here last month amounted to over 2,370,000, at a cost of about \$15,000. The printed matter forwarded amounted to about 150 tons, at a cost of \$95,000.

Hon. D. J. Morrell gave a reception to the Pennsylvania delegation on Friday the 11th inst.

The indications are that the Senate will pass the House bill abolishing the franking laws without any amendment.

Judge Carter of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, decides that death caused by apoplexy, created or aggravated by intemperance, is not a bar to the recovery of a life policy.

The National Capitol is shortly to be ornamented with a flag manufactured in San Francisco, entirely of California silk.

A bill to provide some protection for our shipping interests has been agreed upon by the Committee on American Navigation.

The President declines to recognize Cuba.

The Senate Judiciary Committee sustain the Georgia Legislature.

Nebraska, Georgia and Mississippi will all be admitted by the 20th inst.

Congress is making so little headway with the Appropriation bills that the Tariff bill will have no chance for consideration during the session.

The President will issue a proclamation declaring the Fifteenth Amendment to be part of the Constitution, previous to the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections.

Revels, the African carpet-bagger from Mississippi, has already become a familiar sight on the floor of the Senate of the United States. Senators go out of their way to shower attentions upon him, so that he cannot complain of ill-treatment. So marches along the spirit of John Brown.

The House Military Committee are showing up things in regard to the selling of cadetships at West Point and at the Naval Academy.

The census controversy has at length been disposed of in the triumph of the old bill of 1850, which entrusts the whole matter to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and the work to the United States Marshal's office.

The Ways and Means Committee of Congress are stated to favor a reduction of the income tax to three per cent., and an exemption of salaries of two thousand dollars or less.

By direction of the President, the District of Columbia is transferred from the Department of the East to the Department of Virginia.

The farce in the House on Thursday last week between Gen. Butler and Sunset Cox was exceedingly amusing. Sunset called Benjamin a "bomb-proof soldier," which was considered to be an imputation on the personal valor and military record of "the hero of Fort Fisher and Dutch Gap," and an excellent joke, as jokes go in Congress. Butler, however, if not a great soldier, is something of a joker, and is more than a match even for the brilliant Sunset at this sort of thing, so he merely told S. Cox to "shoo fly," and Cox got so angry that he evidently had a desire to turn the farce into a tragedy by cutting out the "lights" of Butler, when his friends succeeded in carrying him off, and calming his excitement by the administration of a dose of brandy and soda.

Commissioner Delano gives it as his opinion that the Revenue of the Government could not stand such a large reduction as the abolition of the income tax, or even its reduction to three instead of five per cent.

The National Hotel was damaged by fire on Tuesday last.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the earnings of building and similar associations are taxable as incomes to the amount of five per cent., and urges assessors to enforce the law strictly.

It is suggested that Commissioner Delano be made a Cabinet officer, and his Department made a separate Bureau.

Judge Strong's nomination to the vacant seat of Mr. Stanton on the Supreme Bench of the United States has been favorably reported from the committee, and the indications are favorable of a reasonably prompt confirmation.

The President continues firm in his determination not to do any thing in the nature of the recognition of the Cubans. He bases his grounds of objection upon his fear of complicating the Alabama claims, and his notion that any interference would involve the United States in a war with Spain. It is understood that at the next meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs the resolution according the Cubans belligerent rights will come up for consideration and be favorably acted on.

Gen. Logan's speech in the House on Monday on the subject is considered to be the opinion of the committee.

Father Abraham's Chips.

CALIFORNIA has 40,000 Indians. LA CROSSE, Wis., has had sixty days of consecutive good sleighing this winter.

The culture of indigo is to be introduced on the Isthmus of Panama.

STEAM canal boats are to be tried on the Lehigh canal, next summer.

THE Minnesota House of Assembly has adopted a Constitutional Amendment allowing women to vote.

HALSTEAD, STYLES & Co., of New York, failed last week; liabilities, \$350,000.

GOV. HOFFMAN, of New York, pardoned sixty-eight criminals during the year 1869.

An art critic speaks of a twilight picture "that has a faint suggestion of a recent sunset."

CANADA is talking of issuing fractional notes as a part of its scheme to rid the country of foreign silver coins.

SENATOR SUMNER believes that both Cuba and Canada will be peaceably annexed to the Union within ten years.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW has located in Philadelphia and engaged in a large manufacturing business.

GOV. GEARY has vetoed the Metropolitan Police Bill. The Republicans are gloomy—the Democracy jubilant.

OUR familiar man of luncheon is derived from the daily meal of the Spaniards, at 11 o'clock.

COL. SMALL, a well-known member of Ellinger's Lilliputian Troupe, died in Baltimore on Friday.

THE "bored of trade." Dry goods clerks waiting on lady customers who "only come to see."

THE Mormon Legislature has passed a bill which has been signed by acting Governor Mann, granting the women of Utah the right to vote.

THE total amount of coal consumed in this country in 1869, was 29,839,014 tons. In England in 1868, 103,141,157 tons was used.

In consequence of renewed persecutions of the Jews in Russia, a great influx of those people into this country is anticipated.

WEIGHT not so much what men say as what they prove, remembering that truth is simple and naked, and needs not inventive to apparel her comeliness.—Sydney.

IT is stated that since the transfer of telegraph lines to the British Government the amount of domestic telegraph has increased one-third.

AN exchange paper says that there are no less than twenty Pennsylvanians in the Ohio Legislature, seven Senators and thirteen Representatives.

TWO men in Chicago publish a card in the Tribune of that city, claiming to be the makers of the Cardiff giant. They seem to seek notoriety as impostors.

THERE is intense excitement in Clark county, Ill., over some gold discoveries on Big Creek, some twenty miles from Terre Haute.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature of Ohio to amend the State Constitution so as to extend the right of suffrage of women.

GEN. SHERMAN was lately elected a member of the London Army and Navy Club—a distinction never before conferred upon an American officer.

THE route of the Northern Pacific Railroad is to be changed in response to the ruling of the Secretary of the Interior, that land grants to railroads must be