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Literary

A Detective's Story. [The following, which we translate from the French, appears in a little volume before us, entitled "Annals of the Empire and Restoration," published at Brussels in 1859:] A police agent should never be a man who is a conscientious regard for truth. Foucher compared those honest men of the force, but which the stagecoach which must make its regular trips, full or empty. A detective should make his report every day, in order that he may receive his pay, and show his fidelity and zeal; for if he knows nothing he must invent a story of some kind, and, if, perhaps, he does know something, he should seek in every way to amplify the details, and magnify the importance of the whole affair. The police are very good for the detection of counterfeiters, murderers and other violators of the civil law, but when they dabble in political matters, they often commit as many blunders as they gain successes. The secret political police, however, has its ramifications throughout the country, and its agents in all classes of society. If a Frenchman, for the matter of that, a European of almost any nation, gets up a conspiracy against the government, he is a sure target for the eyes of the secret police. Under the Empire this class was never more effective, although it then employed Foucher, the most famous police, had two or three buckets full of reports which he never read. Of all the governments that have fallen to the lot of France decidedly the most ridiculous was the Directory. The secret police was the most numerous, the best organized, the best equipped, the best directed, was the most cruel of them all. The agents, however, were capable, honest, intelligent men, and they soon learned to keep away from the Directory office, for the members of the Directory often gave, for their figure of Gohier, asking for the thousandth time the question "What do you know? Have you any reports to make to me?" The answer was always in the negative, and Gohier was slow in showing his vexation. M. Real, who was then one of the principal functionaries in the department of police, happened to meet Foucher on evening just as the latter was going to the Luxembourg; Foucher asked him to go to the Directory. "No," said Real. "Why not?" "Because Gohier is there, and the more I see of him, the more I feel that he would come shambling across the room to ask if I had any report for him."

Miscellaneous

Report of the Secretary of the Navy. There are within our boundaries about 350,000 Indians, most of whom have been amiable, and a few loyal and progressive. Some, however, have been incited by the war, and have taken up arms against the government, and in the Territories, by the collisions with the Indians, have kept up a constant warfare, which we have sent troops to suppress. It ought not to be the policy of the Government to exterminate the red man, but rather, through missions and treaties, to pacify them. There have been 2,912 patents granted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865. The number of patents granted during the year ending June 30, 1865, was 2,912, and the number of patents granted during the year ending June 30, 1864, was 2,812. The number of patents granted during the year ending June 30, 1865, was 2,912, and the number of patents granted during the year ending June 30, 1864, was 2,812. The number of patents granted during the year ending June 30, 1865, was 2,912, and the number of patents granted during the year ending June 30, 1864, was 2,812.

War Department

Gen. Grant's Report. Gen. Grant's report opens at the date of his appointment to the chief command of the United States Army in the West. He states that he has had the honor to receive only a few orders and communications from the War Department, and that he has not had the opportunity to see the President. He states that he has not had the opportunity to see the President, and that he has not had the opportunity to see the President. He states that he has not had the opportunity to see the President, and that he has not had the opportunity to see the President.

Sumner's Impudence

A Washington correspondent of the World relates the following incident, with positive assurance that it is true: One day last week a well-known personage in the city, and of old time personal acquaintance of the President, was a brief call on Mr. Johnson. As it has been his wont to do, but a few moments had elapsed when a messenger entered with a voluminous telegraph dispatch for the President. He found it to consist of seven pages of printed matter, and containing instructions to the President on all these topics, such as the abolition of slavery, the Freedmen's Bureau, negro suffrage, which might be read or placed in a book, and which are the well-known hobbie of the general and political party. It was in one corner of it was written a sum, and in the margin of the paper, the name of Mr. Johnson was written, and exhibited tokens of displeasure and indignation at this evidence of Mr. Sumner's impudent and unmanly interference with personal and official independence. Mr. Johnson gave vent to his sense of the ambitious busybody, and neglected to acknowledge it in a decidedly terse and characteristic way.