The printing presses shall be free to ever erson who undertakes to examine the pro "The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commination of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, a med in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

THE SIGNAL CORPS, which perform ed such valuable services during the war has been entirely broken up. But it will soon be reorganized on a more permanent footing, in connection with the Regular Army.

THE NEW five cent fractional curren cy will be issued next week. About \$80,000 worth of defaced and mutilated currency is destroyed by burning per day, and \$50,000 worth printed. Arrangements are nearly completed to make the amount of the latter equal to that of the former.

ONLY TWO SURVIVORS of all those who participated in the war of the revolution, so far as known by the Commissioner of Pensions, remain, namely: Wm. Hutchings, of Penobscot, Hancock County, Maire, aged one hundred and one years, and Lemuel Cook of Clarendon, Orleans County, New York, aged ninety-nine years; and only five widows of revolutionary soldiers draw pensions from the government at a yearly amount of two hundred and ninety-three dollars.

THE Richmond correspondent of the N. Y. Herald states that it has recently come to light that the government made a mistake in the arrest of H. B. Winder, who is now confined in Libby prison on charge of being implicated in the Andersonville outrages on Federal soldiers, W. S. Winder, who has made his escape from the country being the person

JOHN CAMPBELL died in Cecil County, Maryland, lately, at the great age of 98 years. He was very deaf and almost blind, and so irksome was his manner of conversation that his friends never informed him of the existence of the war, in blissful ignorance of which he therefore lived and died.

THE statement telegraphed from Washington that Gen. Grant was about to sail for the Rio Grande in the flagship of the Gulf squadron, says The Washington Star, is without authority. The General simply designs visiting New Orleans for the purpose of inspecting the army under Sheridan, and so far from sailing in Commodore Winslow's flagship at once, will not leave for some time to come. Owing to the pressing duties requiring his attention in Washington, he has not yet determined how soon he will visit New Orleans, and when he does go it will be by the most expeditious route.

A SHORT time ago, a party of proprie tors of lands on James Island, South Carolina, started from Charleston in a boat for the island, accompanied by two officers of Gen. Sickles' staff, but were unable to effect a landing-some sixty negroes having appeared on the shore and threatened to fire on the first man who should attempt to land. negroes refused to listen to the officers, and threatened to kill the negro oarsmen if the boat should not immediately leave. The boat was followed for two miles along the shore. Two companies of the 5th Regulars have been ordered over to arrest all who offer resistance.-These are some of the results of Gen. Saxton's incendiary teachings, To those, and others of the same kind of lawless blacks, Senator Sumner proposes to denote all the coast islands and the fertile lands along the rivers for thirty miles inland. A pretty paradise they

would make. -True old King of Belgium died on the 9th inst, aged 75. He was an able man and a good king. He was an uncle to both Queen Victoria and her late husband Prince Albert, and married for his first wife Princess Charlotte, the daughter of George the Fourth, who died soon after. In 1830 he was chosen King of Greece, but declined that honor; and the enext year, the Belgians having succeeded in establishing their independence of Holland, he was chosen the first King of Belgium. His second wife was daughter of King Louis Phillipe of France, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. The latter is at present Empress of Mexico. His oldest son, the Duke of Brabant, aged thirty years, succeeds him, under the title of Leopold the Second

THE motto of the Atlantic Telegraph Company seems to be " never despair." The last European mail brings the intelligence that it has been determined to renew the attempt to lay the cable during the ensuing year. Several hundred miles of the core or interior portion of the new Atlantic telegraph cable are completed. The Great Eastern is chartered to go to sea in June, 1866, for the double purpose of laying an entirely new cable and of raising the broken end of the 1,100 miles of cable laid this year. so as to splice additional cable thereto, and thus, if successful, furnish to the public a second means of communication. The 1,100 miles of submerged cable is ascertained to be in the most perfect order by daily tests taken from the time it broke, and still continued daily. The buoys at the end of it are washed away, "but this," writes Mr. Saward, "is of no consequence, as they were intended only for a temporary purpose, the spot for grappeling having been laid down by solar observations, so that a good navigator can at any time sail to within half a mile of the broken

On Tuesday evening the famous Arctic explorer, Dr. Hayes, of Philadelphia, returned to Kane Lodge of New York the Masonic flag which the Lodge had intrusted to him, at the Merchants' Exchange in that city, five years ago, to carry to the North Pole, if possible .-General James F. Hall, one of the officers of the Lodge, introduced Dr. Hayes to the brethren present, and the Doctor, in a brief address, stated that the flag which he then returned had been planted further north than any other, except the flag of our country, and that it had floated within five hundred miles of the Pole.

Some days ago the necessary papers were filed in the Treasury Department showing that forty miles of the second division of the Kansas road had been completed, and application was accordingly made for the six hundred and Congress, for every indication of his forty thousand dollars of bonds. Since theabove, the representatives of another interest have presented themselves at | led his admirers to believe that he would the Treasury and notified the Secretary that the bonds called for are in their possession, and ask that the bonds be issued to them and not to the Kansas and Leavenworth party. The Secretary has all the papers and documents relating to the subject, and will render his decision in a few days. The amount involved is some six hundred and forty

A New Haven (Conn.) grocer had for some time past missed small sums of money from his drawer, but couldn't guess where it went to. Last week he had occasion to move an old counter. under which he discovered a rat's nest composed of \$70 in bills and currency.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, the unrivaled forger, was sentenced on Saturday ast, in New York city, to an imprisor ment in the State Prison, for four years and six months, which would naturally be supposed to be a punishment light enough to satisfy all parties except the victims of his forgeries and the public but it seems that a strong party of friends have already gone on to Albany to soicit his pardon from Governor Fenton. As the delegation includes some very influential names, it is whispered that the new year will not be very old before the prince of defalcators is restored to his family.

CLEMENT C. CLAY, of Alabama, for merly United States Senator, more re cently a rebel agent in Canada, and at present a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, has recently been permitted by the President to receive a visit from his wife. Mrs. Clay arrived at the fortress on Thursday of this week, and was soon after admitted to an interview with her husband in his prison. Fortress Monroe correspondence states that she was surprised to find Mr. Clay in such good health, his confinement not appearing to have injuriously affected him. The health of Jeff. Davis is also said to continue good.

elephant," and one that promises to give him some vexation. Stephens, the Head Fenian, having escaped from Dublin to France, the British governnent, (according to the last news) has demanded his extradition, under the treaty between the two countries. This treaty, like all others, excludes political offenses, so that the English authorities to recover their lost prisoner, have been driven to the subterfuge of demanding him on the charge of "breaking jail." To this the French government answers that Stephens would not have broken jail if he had not been imprisoned for a political offense. Napoleon, therefore, declined to deliver the Fenian chief .-But the matter has raised some discussion in the French newspapers, looking to the abrogation of the extradition treaty. 1

THE FRENCH EMPEROR has got a new

RECENT REPORTS concerning the disposition of the various Indian tribes, with whom the Government has of late entered into treaty compact, represent a favorable aspect, and perfect confidence exists of a secure and lasting peace hereafter. The parties who made the attack on Butterfield's mail coach a short time ago, had not been advised of the treaties which had been made. An excellent profile protrait of the President, designed for distribution among those of the Indian chiefs who observe strictly the character and obligations of their treaties with the Government, has been executed in silver by M. Paquet, and is pronounced a work of greatartis-

CONTRACTS for postal service on forty routes in Virginia were awarded by the post office department on Wednesday. These routes, for which offershave been made since the regular bidding two months ago, will cover nearly the whole of these States not then awarded with immediate postal facilities. Mail service in North Carolina is in greatly increased demand. Numerous efforts are being made, and yesterday upwards of thirty routes were let. All the service will go into operation New Year's day. Contracts for service in South Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern States, are also being freely disposed of. In the Appointment Office corresponding efforts are progressing for reopening post offices in every Southern and Southwestern State. The number of decisions on the subject of appointments

Yesterday, Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee, shared large-THE NEW TOY called Pharaoh's Ser pent, which has been sold in large quantities throughout the country, was made the subject of remark by Dr. Stephenson Macadam, at the November meeting ing of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, held at Edinburgh. He said this "new toy is composed of a highly dangerous and poisonous substance, called the sulpho eyanic of mercury." It contains two poisonous ingredients, viz: mercury and sulphoevanic acid either of which will kill. By experiments made it was shown that one-half of a six-penny Pharaoh's serpent is sufficient to poison a large sized rabbit in an hour and three-quarters.— A large dose destroys life, but takes a onger time. Dr. Macadam says: "The

toy is, therefore, much too deadly to be regarded as merely amúsing, and seeing that it can be purchased by every school boy and brought home to the nursery, it is rather alarming to think that there is enough of poison in one of the serpents to destroy the lives of several children, and the more-so that the so-called Pharaoh's serpent is covered with bright tin foil, and much resembles, in outward appearance, a piece of chocolate or a comfit.'

HON, HENRY WINTER DAVIS died at Baltimore, Maryland, at 'half-past two yesterday. His disease was pneu-

monia. Mr. Davis was born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1817. He graduated at Hampden Sidney College. He entered public life in 1855 as a representative in Congress from Maryland, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means. In the Thirty-sixth Congress (1857 to 1859) he served on the same committee. In the Thirty-eighth Congress (1863 to 1865) he was chairman of the Committee on

Any one unacquainted with the man

Foreign Affairs.

or his age, looking at Mr. Davis a month ago, would have pronounced him not over thirty years of age; yet at the time of his death he was turned forty-eight. His extremely youthful appearance was chiefly due to his light complexion and hair, and to a well-preserved, tall, many and graceful figure. He had a graceful agility of carriage, and affected a certain neatly negligent style of attire. His eyes werê deep set, black and expressive, and his hands were small and delicate like a woman's. As a speaker Mr. Davis at one time stood very prominent among the orators in Congress .-He at all times exhibited a great deal of mental and physical activity, his manner often bordering on restlessness, being noticeable for disquietude even when at his desk listening to others speaking. He was, without being particularly contemplative or reflective, quite reticent, and did not pass for one of the sociable M. C.'s. It was, perhaps particularly unfortunate for his oratorical reputation that Mr. Davis was always a member of the strong party in mental quality and characteristics which were betrayed in his short career have best exhibited his powers in opposition than in advocacy of principles, particularly if part of a hopeless minority driven to bay by a strong, confident and derisive majority. His organ of

over the course." THE vote on negro suffrage in Georgeown, D. C., resulted as follows: Seven hundred and thirty-four against it and

combativeness was inordinately large,

and he would have preferred to fight

his way, inch by inch, than (to unwar-

rantably change the simile) to "walk

one for it. THE FENIAN SENATE have published a letter from Head Centre Stephens,

denouncing O'Mahony.

By published statistics we learn that the number of railroad accidents in this country during the past year was one hundred and eighty-three, against one hundred and forty the year previous. The fatality, however, was in favor of 1865, the number of lives los during that year being three hundred and four in 1864. We here find some reason for congratulating the public. Although less. We do not know to what cause this may be attributed, other than that careful about the lives of passengersby the amount of pecuniary damages they may be muleted in.

THE Strong divorce case in one of the New York City Courts was finally brought to its termination on Sunday, but in a manner rather unsatisfactory to the parties concerned. The jury, after being in deliberation for forty-eight hours, came into court and expressed the opinion unanimously that it was impossible for them to agree. They were therefore discharged by Judge Garvin. The point of disagreement was on the question relative to the adultery charged against Mr. Strong, ten of the members being in favor of rendering a verdict declaring his innocence, and the other two refusing their assent thereto.

the charges of adultery against Mrs.

Strong. A ST. PAUL correspondent of the New York Herald claims, for Minnesota the credit of being the healthiest State in the Union, especially for persons troubled with pulmonary affections. The correspondent tells how, despite the cold winter temperature incident to the high latitude of the State, the dryness of the favorable locality for consumptives, thousands of whom from the East are now scattered throughout its extent in all directions. Figures and data are given to prove that no one afflicted with consumption who removes to the State before the disease has progressed too far in the system fails to experience relief and to be rewarded with a materially lengthened life. The Pulmonary Brigade of the city of St. Paul is one of the marked institutions of the place.

GOVERNOR James L. Orr, of South Carolina, the Executive chosen by the people of the State at their recent elecion, issued on Monday week his proclamation announcing his assumption of the duties of office, by permission of the President, and instructing the citizens in regard to the Commonwealth's present status. He informs them that. hough civil governmentis restored, the habeas corpus still remains suspended in the State, and the military power is herefore paramount in all matters of which it has special supervision, among which is the adjudication of all controversies in which the freedmen are in. terested. The Governor gives the blacks and whites both some good advice, telling the former that on their own sobriety, industry, honesty and good behavior alone must they now depend for happiness, and counselling towards them on the part of the latter kindness, humanity and justice

A REMARKABLE Thanksgiving gathering took place in York, Maine, at the residence of Daniel McIntyre, Esq. Four generations were present. The venerable grandfather is eighty-two years of age, and what is remarkable, weighs but seventy-two pounds, with not even a gray hair intermixed with his black locks or whiskers. He carries on his farm in person; last summer he worked with the hands mowing in the field, and now performs the duties connected with the care of two yoke of oxen, five cows, one hundred sheep, &c., &c., assisted only by a young lad. He reads his newspaper regularly without spectacles. His bigger and better half is hale and hearty, weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds. They have had twelve children, eleven o them being alive; ten of them were present at the Thankseiving feast; one. not having quite his growth, measuring six feet three inches, with lots of grand children to make grandmother's goodies disappear somewhat rapidly.

Information having been received by the government that parties in New York, in the interest of Maximilian. were engaged in shipping articles, contraband of war, to Mexico, the Secretary of State has directed the United States Attorney to keep a vigilant watch on all vessels sailing for Mexican ports, and to seize all contraband articles. The government is determined to break up this sort of traffic. The parties engaged in this business allege that they have a carrier route, entitled, Maximilian Express Company. Some facts will shortly be made public, showing up the matter more definitely.

A PUBLIC meeting of the citizens of Chambersburg, says the Repository, was held in the Court House on Thursday evening last, to memoralize the Legislature in behalf of the despoiled people of Chambersburg. Col. D. O. Gehr presided, and J. W. Douglas, Esq., report ed a memorial to the Legislature, which was read and adopted. It is a temperate able representation of the peculiar sufferings of the people of Chambersburg and while it does not claim restitution at the hands of the State, it appeals to the generosity of a Commonwealth whose treasury is overflowing, for temporary aid to enable our crushed citizens measurably to recover from the destruction of July 30, 1864. A resolution of thanks to the generous people of Carlisle, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other points, who kindly contributed to the sufferers immediately after the fire, was adopted, and D. O. Gehr, J. McDowell Sharpe, Geo. W. Brewer and A. K. McClure, Esqs., were selected to go to Harrisburg and present the claims of our people before the proper committees of the the Legislature. Speeches were made by Senator Duncan and Representative Stumbaugh heartily endorsing the movement and expressing their purpose to devote their best energies to give it success.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON is getting a visitors at the White House is daily diminishing. The daughters of the President, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, will do the honors of the White House and receive their friends on New Year's day. No other reception than this will be given until February, a month being required to place the Executive Mansion in complete repair.

MESDAMES E. CADY STANTON, Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony, all of them ardent advocates of women's rights have addressed a petition to Congress, asking an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, that shall prohibit hereafter the States respectively from disfranchising any of their citizens, on the ground of sex. They claim that fifteen millions of white women have quite as much right to be invested with the suffrage, as four millions of blacks.

THE total losses by fire the past year amounted to over forty-three millions by the Methodist Episcopal Church as of dollars, against about twenty-eight the 100th anniversary of the establishand a half millions the previous year.

The Republican Party Must Split. That the Republican party will soon e split in twain is ascertain as anything can be. Even if it could hang together on the question that now threatens it with speedy disruption, it would split up as soon as that question is dispose of. The old Tariff issue is showing signs thirty-five, against four hundred and of life, and upon this it will be impossible for the Republicans to agree. Those in the New England States not the number of accidents the past year | satisfied with the enormous profits was above that of the previous year, it they are making now, will insist seems that the fatality was considerably upon raising the duties. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has already made a move in that direction in the railroad companies are becoming more | United States Senate. The Republicans of Pennsylvania will follow their lead, consideration, no doubt, superinduced | but those of New York and the Western States will insist upon a reduction instead of an increase of the Tariff. There has already been a Free Trade League organised in New York. Its leading

and most active members are influential

Republicans, and its principal organ is

the New York Evening Post, whose ed-

itors may be classed among the fathers of the Republican party. The commercial interests of New York would be promoted by a reduction of the duties on imported goods. The same is true of the agricultural interests of the Vest. Branches of the Free Trade League of New York may therefore be xpected to be organized in the west, where they will supersede the "Loyal Leagues" now or lately in existence With the Republicans of New England All of them agreed on a verdict in favor and Pennsylvania struggling for an inof Mr. Strong on the issues relations to crease of duties, and those of New York and the Western States fighting for, 'free trade.'' a permanent division of that party would seem to be altogether

certain. On this, as on all other questions, the great body of the Democratic party nappily hold no extreme views. They hold, and have always held, that a Tariff which will afford sufficient revenue to defray the ordinary expenses of atmosphere, the peculiar character of an economical administration of the the soil, and the almost total absence government, will also, if levied with disof fogs and moist winds render it a most | crimination, afford sufficient protection to the American manufacturer to give him a fair profit on his goods.

> Courage in the Absence of Danger. The Louisville Journal, noted for the eennessof its satire, and the aptitude of

ts inuendos, relates that "though Carl Shurz has recently traveled extensively through the South, he did not get there luring the war." This is unkind of Prentice. For, if Shurz had exposed nimself to danger, an unlucky shot night have deprived President Johnson of the invaluable service of that political charlatan, as given in his longwinded report. It is well remarked by the Buffalo Courier, that the whole of that document "instead of being what the President asked from him-a statement of facts-is a partisan argument against the President's policy, in some parts so offensive that it must have required great magnanimity in the Presilent not to have thrown it into the fire. Shurz even goes so far as to argue for enforced negro suffrage, and to reply to he position taken by the President on hat subject." This is all that could have been reasonably expected of one nore distinguished by his words than by his deeds. Should he and Butler mite in their opposition to the President and General Grant, it is hard to tell what would come of it.

Church Raids.

A few months ago there were extensive raids made by the "truly loyal" Bishops and Clergy of the different de nominations, down South, to capture churches and confiscate them to their own use Rishon Scott of the Northern Methodists, took the Potomacroute, and Bishop Simpson the Mississippi. They were quite successful so long as they had bayonets and negro troops to help them, but since the civil authorities have got into operation, these stolen churches are being returned to their rightful owners. But the "confiscating" propensity does not yet appear to be crushed out. We find the following account of a difficulty in the Shenandoah valley, in a late num-

ber of the Baltimore Gazette: "Sometime since a Rev. Mr. Lloyd came to this place (Berryville), and repesented that he had been appointed to the Berryville Circuit by Bishop Clarke The people told him they had a preach r, one who had remained with them during the troubles of the past four years; that they were satisfied with him, &c.; that they did not desire his (Lloyd's) services; that they would not hear him, nor contribute to his support, &c. Still he remains and continues to mpose himself upon the community who do not desire his services.

The opposition of the people to Mr. L

s not because he is loyal. A number of the leading members of this charge can present as fair a record of loyalty to the dovernment during the rebellion as any man. Their loyalty has never been called in question. They refuse to receive this gentleman because they do of and cannot endorse the position of his Church. The chief organ of that Church, the Christian Advocate and Journal, has raised the black flag of *amalgamation and negro equal* by. It says, **in** a late editorial of amagamation and narro equation. It says, in a late editorial:
'This godless frejudice against negro equality deserves divine punishment. She (the church) must cease to loath and dissociatemen on account of the control of the con olor. She must give her brethren o he despised hue her cordial fellowship in her churches, her schools, her count-ing rooms, must they move freely and unnoticed,' &c. Now a church which leparts from its appropriate work of spreading Scriptural holiness and turns ts attention to politics, and which subtitutes the negro in the place of the lospel, is not the church we prefer, and he people of this section will not receive is its pastors men who may be sent to them from such a source."

This is to the point. The misfortune s, for the Northern clergy who have adopted the infidel dogmas of New England, that these churches could not e carried away. Some of them made out oretty well in "confiscating" libraries. watches, plate, jewelry, &c., but these churches have to remain.

THE anxiety of Maximilian's govern ment to encourage emigration to Mexico from the United States is shown in the strong inducements to settlers held forth in the documents recently issued for widespread circulation by his "Imperial Commissioner of Colonization," the American ex-Confederate Lieutenant Maury. Maury presents in glowing colors the wonderful natural resources of the country, which only need Anglo-Saxon brain and muscle for their development. Meantime, both Maximilian and the republicans are awaiting with the greatest anxiety the action of breathing spell at last. The number of the Congress of the United State relative to their affairs. The republicans are sanguine that they will soon be reinforced by an army from this country, while Maximilian expresses great desire for the most intimate friendship with us and our government, and hopes. though not at all confidently, for recognition. He thinks, however, that if he could have a private conference with President Johnson and Secretary Seward he tould soon bring them over to his side.

THERE is said to be a very decided disposition on the part of Members of Congress to increase the number of National Banks, most of the members, heing interested in securing such favor for different parties. The probabilities are, therefore, said to be that an additional issue of one hundred millions of currency will be authorized.

SUNDAY NEXT, January 9th, will be elebrated throughout the United States ment of the church in this country.

"The very man," said Daniel Web-er, "of all others who has the deepest Raphael Semmes, late Commander of ster, "of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who the Alabama, arrived at Washington on Thursday night, in charge of Lieut. suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil. A de-Lyman P. French and Sergeants Casidy and Jones. United States Marines preciated currency, changes of price, paper money falling between morning and noon, and falling still lower between noon and night—these things and was at once taken to the Navy Yard, where he was placed temporarily in a room hastily fitted up in the dispensary constitute the very harvest-time of speculators, and of the whole race of those building over which a guard was placed He will, however, be moved from his who are at once idle and crafty; and of that other race, too, the Catalines of all times, marked so as to be known for-ever by onestroke of the historian's pen, present quarters to more commodious quarters adjoining the Chapel, now being fitted up for him. From the Star

may outlive such time. They may either prey on the earning of labor by their cent. per cent., or they may hoard. But the laboring man—what can he hoard? Preying on nobody, he becomes the prey of all.—His property is in his hands. His religious his fund his productive freshold. named, on an order from the Navy De liance, his fund, his productive freehold, his all, in his labor. Whether he work on his own small capital or another's, at which Semmes expressed greataston ishment, and claimed that he had been his living is still earned by his industry; and when the money of the country be-comes depreciated and debased, whethparoled, and that this arrest was in vio-lation of the parole.

Lieutenant French made the circum-

er it be adulterated coin or paper with-out credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him of his bread." The above should be inscribed in letters of gold upon an immortal tablet. They are words of wisdom, that the class to whom they are addressed are prone to forget, greatly to their disadvantage and to their sorrow. The whole financial system of this country is now based upon an irresponsible paper currency-more vicious and worthless in its relation to gold than any Mr. Web ster saw during his political career. The laboring men have been foolish enough to sustain, by their votes, this policy, his younger days here. which is consuming their small resource and rendering the maintenance of the most frugal existence almost impossible. Will they ever awake to their true inslender built, and is dressed in a pair of grey pants, vest and coat, and a dark terests, and demand that this public swindling and robbery shall cease?

Cunning By-Play. In THAD. STEVENS' late speech, one of the most noticeable paragraphs is as

Daniel Webster on Paper Money.

men greedy of other men's property and prodigal of their own. Capitalists may outlive such time. They

follows: Nor do I regard with any respect the cunning by-play into which they de-luded the Secretary of State, by frequent telegraphic announcements that 'South Carolina had adopted the amend-ment''—"Alabama has adopted the amendment, being the twenty-seventh State," &c. This was intended to de-lude the people and accustom Congress to hear the names of these extinct States as if they were alive, when, in truth, they have no more existence than the revolted cities of Latium, two-thirds of whose people were colonized, and their property confiscated, and their right of citizenship withdrawn by conquering

and avenging Rome. The radicals-or, more properly speaking, the infernals, says the Cincinnati Enquirer-were caught in their own trap, when they insisted upon forcing the Southern States to adopt the abolition constitutional amendment. In their eagerness to adopt it they did not see that it overthrew their theory that the Southern States were out of the Union by their own act, and should be treated as such, and denied representation in the Union. They got the amendment at the expense of cutting their jugular vein, through which their political current flowed. They have recognized the Southern States in the most imposing and public manner, and must now take the consequences.

The Test Oath. The argument of Reverdy Johnson in the Supreme Court, in the case of Garland denying the constitutionality of the test oath, is attracting a good deal of attention among lawyers, and is universally pronounced one of the finest efforts ever delivered before that bench.

At the close of his argument, Senator Johnson addressed the court as follows: "Will the court indulge me with a word or two more? Every right-minded man-every man who has within his bosom a heart capable of human sympathy—who is not dead to the kinder and nobler feelings of our nature—who is not the slave of his own dishonor—of low, degraded passions, of hatred of his countrymen, or of political partisanship, solely for its own wretched triumph reckless of the nation's welfare; but must wish, but must make it the subject of his daily thought and of his prayers to God, that the hour may come, and come at once, when all the States shall be again within the protecting embrace and shelter of the Union, enjoying alike its benefits (and greater were never vouchsafed to man contented and happy and prosperous, sharing in its duties, devoted to its principles, and participating in its renown. And when the people through-out our almost boundless domain may be seen coming together as brothers, with one love of country and one hope of a common destiny—of safety, welfare, and national glory—with one determination to achieve it by united efforts —inspired and strengthened by an equally pure and ardent patriotism, for mer differences forgotten, and nothing remembered but their ancient concord and the equal title they have to share in the glories of the past, and to labor together for the even greater glories of the future. And may I not, with truth, assure your honors that this result will be expedited by the bringing within these temples—the courts of the United States—a class of men now excluded, who, by education, character and profession, are especially qualified by their example to influence the public sentiment of their respective States, and to bring them, if any doubt yet exists to the conviction which it is

believed, they unanimously entertain—that to support and defend the Constitution of the United States, is not only essential to their people's happiness and freedom, but is a solemn duty to their country and their God. May it please your honors, depend upon it, that in that event they will be seen gathering around the altar of the Union, resolved to support it, under every exigency, at all hazards, as one man and with one voice be heard invo-king the blessings of Heaven for its maintenance and preservation till time inself shall be no more.''

yet exists, to the conviction which, it is

Intemperate United States Senators.

A Washington correspondent, in alluding to the exclusion of Senators SAULSBURY, of Delaware and McDou-GAL, of California, from the Standing Committees of the Senate, on the pretext of their habitual intemperance, says: "But why suspend the ax of reform when the work is but half accomplished? Why make invidious distinctions by reproving McDougal and Saulsbury for a fault that exists to a greater extent in the son-in-law of the Chief Mustice of the United States—a title by which one of the Rhode Island Senators is much better known than as simple Mr.
Sprague. It is a fact patent to
every Senator, and every one faevery Senator, and every one familiar with the doings of the Senate, that Mr. Chase's son-in-law is the most bibulous youth in Washington. It is known that he was non compos mentis during the most eventful hours of the last session, and that he exceeded all other legislative tipplers in the amount of amusement he created for the galle-ries during some of the night sessions last winter. Now, why this partiality that rebukes Saulsbury and McDougal and has not a word to say against the son-in-law of Mr. Chase?"

The successor of General Cass, Chandler, of Michigan, is also in the same category. The reason of the discrimination against McDougal and Saulsbury is, they are Democrats; Sprague and Chandler are Republicans.

Mr. Stevens' Position.

Throughout the whole of the late war, when the rebels had entire possession of from seven to ten States, the Govern-ment and the people of the United States maintained that those States were still in the Union; now that the war is over and the rebels have been conquered and their bogus governments displaced, and we have possession, it is sider those States as ow session, it is proposed to con-States as out of the Union.— This is an absurd position, and yet it is the one that Mr. Stevens desires to put the country in.—Phila. Ledger.

arrest: He was arrested at his place, Spring Hill, about four miles from Mobile, Ala., on the evening of the 15th inst., by Lieut. French and the sergeants above partment, as he was sitting quietly in his parlor reading a paper. Lieut. French, on entering the house, at once informed him of the object of his visit,

we take the following in relation to his

stances attending the arrest as pleasant as possible, and informed his prisoner that he would allow him until twelve o'clock the following day to arrange matters with his family, which privilege he accepted, and at noon, on the 18th he appropried himself as ready 16th he announced himself as ready (having taken leave of his wife and three daughters) and the party at once proceeded to New York via Mobile and New Orleans. On the passage he was quite cheerful, and talked freely about his arrest and of his conduct during the war, and his prospects of an early trial expressing himself willing to stand the trial, and arguing against the legality of his arrest. Semmes has the same look of audacity for which he was noted in his younger days here. He wears a moustache and imperial, which are perfectly white, while his hair is yet dark. He is now about 50 years of age, and is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather

THE PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL deidedly the ablest Republican journal in Western Pennsylvania, is earnestly and actively combatting the wild and detructive theories of Stevens and Sumner. The following articles are from its

issue of Friday last: Senator Summer .- The special mesage of the President has been the subect of much discussion in the Senate, principally, however, by Senator Sum-ner. This gentleman, in his characteristic manner, has seen fit to apply gross epithets to the views and efforts of the resident on the subject of restoration. nd he draws his facts, such as they are rom newspaper correspondence and from the private correspondence of men as radical as himself. No one questions his privilege to do so, but does he not betray a lack of faith in the Executive officer of the Government? The President's policy has been formed and diinformation obtained rected rected upon information obtained through official channels—from officers of the Government in whom the people have the greatest confidence and who are not tainted with even the suspicion of intrigue or personal prejudices. Either the President and his subordinates are unfaithful to their trusts, or Senator Sumner and his allies are unjust, if not

unscrupulous, in their action.

Weighty Testimony.—The testimo ny which General Grant gives concerning the temper of the South while it may not square with that of persons in less responsible positions, and less can-did in their utterances, is not to be dismissed lightly. His concluding words are as follows: "The citizens of the uthern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible; that while reconstructing they want and require protection from the Government, That, they think, is required by the Government, and is not humiliating to them as citizens; and that, if such a course was pointed out, they would pursue it in good faith." He regrets that "there cannot be a greater commingling at this time between the two sections, and

particularly of those intrusted with the If Mr. Sumper and Mr. Stevens would as General Grant went, and observe for themselves, mingle with the people, then speak their honest belief, they vould be better legislators because better

nformed men. The Republican Split. We copy the following racy remarks from the Richmond (Va.) Times: The signs that the radical iceberg which was threatening to overwhelm us is about to split in twain are becoming unmistakable. The rupture between the Jacobins and the Girondists of the party has fairly commenced, and when with the ponderous Thor hammer of his vast popularity, the political rats began at once to look around for safe quarters. The Chronicle has been for nearly four days upon the conservative side of the political sapling, which is an instance of political consistency without a paral-

el in the history of that paper.
Forney, who has not turned an "ocasional" summersault for a week in the casional columns of the Philadelphia Press. plucked up courage enough the other day to denounce the last war hoop of Stevens. We happened to be looking at that flexible individual with a very powerful opera glass on Tuesday last, when one of his assistant secretaries was reading the waret of Couract Courage. reading the report of General Grant on the loyalty of the South, and it was ious he had made up his mind that vious ne had made up his him driat there was very little more bread and butter in the pantries and firkins of the radicals. We then predicted the sagacious old Norwegian rat would swim off to the "conservative" ship that night, and we were not mistaken. There was after Grant's report a smell of savory cheese and bacon about the conservative party which convinced Forney that there was agood time com-ing in that quarter, with rich nibblings and not overmuch hard work; and until the radicals show that they are stronger than the President and Gene Grant, the "ever faithful Forney gone for them. But the position of Mr. H. J. Raymond, member of Congress and editor of the New York Times, is most important. After much shifting and long hesitation, he-has broken with Stevens, Sumner & Co. He has at last nailed his colors to the mast, and has linched the Caliban of Pennsylvania supremabold. strong and uncompromising. He has at last "burned his ships," and intends alongside of the President and General Grant to fight it out on the conservative

in a death struggle for suprecy. His reply on Thursday the speech of Stevens was b line all winter and summer too. Raymond is shrewd, well versed in the polities of the day, and is now the leader of the rational, intelligent and respectable wing of his party in Congress. The steps of this adventurous young Tele-machus are watched overand guided by that sagest of Mentors, Thurlow Weed, the man who slew Horace Greelev in a hand-to-hand contest last Fall. The disintegration of the Republican party will not be rapid, however. That ferd cious old snapping turtle, Thad Stevrens, will die hard; indeed, he will be dangerous for some months after his head is chopped off.

Snow Storm in a Ball-Room. A writer in Once-a-Week gives a description of a Russian ball at Moscow, during which the scene in the ball-room was enlivened by the strange phenomenon of a snow-storm, produced by the sudden temperature of the room. The writer thus describes it: The evening passed pleasantly enough, but toward the close the heat began to

get intolerable, and although the gen-tlemen did their duty well, it is only fair to say, in farming the fair ones and bringing them ices, it became more op-pressive. At last a gentleman, braver than the rest, (probably his arm ached) threw open the top part of a window, and now happened the phenomenon.—
A cold gust of wind blew suddenly in through the open window, and the heated air which was congregated in the upper part of the room became suddenly condensed and descended upon the ly condensed, and descended upon the assembled party in the form of snow-flakes. Probably there never was seen so curious a sight in a ball-room. Ladies and gentlemen in ball-toilette, in the midst of a dance, and snow-flakes descending; and were it not for the incongruity of the attire, more like a skating party. The snow-storm, as may be imagined, was the conversation of the guests for the rest of the evening, and of the inhabitants of the town for the enguing week.

etchum Sentenced to the State Prison for Four Years and Six Months---Recorder Hoffman's Remarks, etc., etc. [From Yesterday's N. Y. World !

The Benicia Boy.

John C. Heenan at Home-His Desire to

Avoid Notoriety—He Refuses to Re-en-ter the Ring—His Opinion of Prize Fights in England and America, &c.,

[From Friday's New York World.]

John C. Heenan, the celebrated adversary of the late Tom Sayers, arrived

in this city from Boston yesterday after-noon. The news of his arrival soon

week from Europe, and has since then

been passing a few quiet days in com-pany with his wife, and a few friends,

at the residence of his mother in Stam-ford, Conn., whence he arrived in this

city on Wednesday noon, and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. Although a

great number of his admirers and friends, sporting gentlemen, and professionals of the ring, had called upon him dur-

ing his stay at Stamford, and had been

made aware of his coming to this city during the present week, the exact day

of his arrival they were unable to ascer-

tain, and were thus prevented by the ingenuity of Heenan from making any

display at his coming. Heenan seems desirous to avoid notoriety of all kinds

at the present time, and the "fancy" who hoped that his advent would be the

signal for a grand "blow out," were

signal for a grand "blow out," were sadly disappointed on finding him so determined to keep "retired from the public gaze." However, Wednesday morning a goodly gathering of the sporting fraternity assembled at the de-

pot awaiting the incoming trains from

stamford, as by some means or other they had ascertained that the ex-cham-pion would be on one of them. After waiting patiently for two trains, they made up their minds they had been sold, and dispersed, spoiling for some-body to yenr their spleen against. Nev-

body to vent their spleen against. Nev-ertheless, the 12 o'clock train brought Heenan with it, and, as the gentlemen

who had expected him on the previous

trains had gone home, he was enabled to reach his hotel without being recognized.

His arrival, however, was soon known

n sporting circles, and from three in the afternoon till late in the evening, in sporting circles, and from three monasternoon till late in the evening, Heenan good naturedly, bore up with the importunities of the many who called to shake him by the hand. In

the evening, in company with several

gentlemen and old sporting friends. he

visited several resorts of the fraternity and was warmly greeted wherever he

was seen. Yesterday, in the afternoun and during the evening, he received quite a number of persons who called upon him, but refused all attempts

nade to give him a " rousin' welcome

which, of course, includes "a sleepless night and a headache in the mornin'."

Determined to keep aloof from public exhibitions and demonstrations of all kinds, he made his intentions to that

effect known to the many who wished him to be feted, in a polite but deter-mined manner, that forbade further

urging of their request. A number of the "old sports" intimated that a good

natch might be yet made for the 'Benecia Boy," but they received no

encouragement from the ex-champion

our reporter concerning a prize-fight which was to have come off lately, but

did not, Heenan made this significant

one not, it is far better it never came off—it's a good thing. You see, the opinion in England regarding prize-fighting is the same as it is evidently.

nghting is the same as it is evidently here. There will be no more great fights in England, and in a short time there'll be none here." In answerto a question as to whether he would ever enter the ring again, hesaid: "No sir; not under

any consideration; even if I ever felt so well inclined I would never think of it

On the contrary, in a convesation

On Saturday, being the last day of the December term of the Court of General Sessions, Edward B. Ketchum, the great forger, was placed at the bar to receive the sentence of his crime. The particular ulars of the case are too well known to need repetition.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER. spread among sporting circles, and of course created quite a flutter of excitement. Heenan arrived in Boston last

Soon after Recorder Hoffman and Judge Russel took their seats on the bench, Ketchum was conducted to the bar. He looked pale and care-worn.
His eyes, kept mostly on the floor, were
surrounded with dark circles, and appeared somewhat | bloodshot. There
was a forced look of firmness and stolidity in his face, however, that betokened the exertions he was evidently making to repress the feelings under which he labored. He exhibited no trepidation, though the general expression of his features showed that he endured, much mental suffering.

Morris Ketchum, the prisoner's fath-

er, sat beside the prisoner. The District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, having moved for judgment on the pris-

Ex-Judge Allen, his counsel, applied for a postponement of the sentence, on behalf of Ketchum, Sons & Co., and read an affidavit of Mr. Francis N. Bangs, reciting that the litigation in relation to the financial affairs of the firm rendered it necessary that said postponement should be granted.

THE MOTION TO POSTPONE THE SEN TENCE DENIED.

The Recorder denied the motion. The Court does not entertain the lightest doubt of the good faith of the application made for a postponement of the sentence, and the Court also sees very plainly that the sentence of this prisoner will lead to a great deal of confusion, and greatly damage the business affairs of the house with which he has been connected; but that is one of the inevitable consequences of the commission of crime by any one who is engaged in large business operations.—
The personal calamity to himself is not all that follows the commission of a crime, but every one connected with him in business or social relations is involved in it. That is one of the penalties that follow it. While the interests of the creditors undoubtedly require that more time should be given for the examination of this prisoner, I cannot but feel, after looking at this case care fully, that the State, whose laws have been violated, requires that they should be vindicated with some degree of promptness. There are other interests besides those of the creditors. There is the great public interest which must be consulted. The law has been violated, consulted. The law has been violated, and violated under circumstances which by reason of the very character of the violation, attracted unusual attention; so that the State has a greater interest than the individual. While I regret very much that one of the consequences of this sentence must be that honest persons must be the losers by it, I feel it my duty, in view of the fact also, that when this plea was taken it was (although not expressed) understood that the case would be disposed of in the course present year. Whether that was understood by the counsel or not I do not know but it was intimated t the District Attorney. I shall, fore, feel bound to proceed to the sen tence of this prisoner.
The Clerk (Mr. Vandevoort) then said

Stand up, Ketchum. Mr. Ketchum then rose and stood at

KETCHUM SENTENCED. The Clerk—Have you learned a mechanical trade of any kind?

Mr. Ketchum—No, sir.

The Clerk—What have you now to

Heenan's personal appearance as lately given by certain English journals who described him as "fast falling away say why judgment should not be pro-nounced upon you according to law " . Ketchum—Nothing, sir. under the ravages of consumption," is far from the truth. He is as straight in The Recorder addressed the prisoner as follows: I have given your case Edward B. Ketchum, most anxious and in his walk as ever; his eye has lost none of its old brilliancy, and the ruddy hue of his cheek is not the flush of dis-case, but the bloom of health itself. His careful consideration; not because I ever doubted what the interests of society required or duty demanded of me voice is the same as of old-full, round and sonorous. With the exception of a cold, caused by the changeable state of the weather, he is as able and hearty but for the reason that I well know that many gentlemen of high character and excellent judgment entertained views as on the day when he stood in the ring with Tom Sayers, "the observed of all entirely at variance with my own. Occupying as you did an exalted position among the business men of this great observers.' commercial city; commanding as you did unlimited confidence and credit Wild Doings. possessed as you were of great wealth and influence, you became involved in A correspondent of the New York Times gives an account of the reasons speculations as vast as they were dan-gerous and ruinous; and then, to save for the removal of Brevet Brigadier the financial ruin of yourself and house; which seemed imminent, you did what General Wild, of Massachusetts, from the superintendence of the Freedmen's no one of inferior position or credit could have done, raised immense sums of money upon paper which you forged, thegenuineness of which no one doubted Bureau in Georgia, as given by General Steadman, military commander of that department. He says: "He (Wild) was, no doubt, an honest symply because you presented it. It was the every-day story, varying only from other stories in the magnitude of and conscientious man. But there was no practicability in him. He proposed to redress the multiplicity of slumberthe forgeries and the greatness of your fail, and you gave a shock to credit and to confidence from which the business ing wrongs which had been spent for a century on the unfortunate blacks; he was inclined to instantaneously square up for the innumerable cruelties inflict-ed upon this oppressed people for an age interests of the city did not readily recover. Your friends and those who ask for you the mercy of the Court say you were laboring under a mania. But -in fact, he fallaciously and mischiev-ously went to work to educate and ele-vate the black man with an utter disreevery man whose personal sympathies do not to some extent warp his judgment, gard of the feelings and rights of the white race, who, at least, had claims, if knows that it was no other mania than that which seizes on every man who only as equals.

"He mounted a body of black men. who rode at large over the country and committed excesses of the most in-famous character. The people generally

commits a crime in order to avert a personal calamity which he cannot endure to meet. If, sitting here as judge, I should mitigate your punishment for any of the reasons assigned, suffered at the expense of every man who had a black face. A perfect reign or because hearts are aching and fainting, or because of my own personal sympathies with those who mourn for you, I should feel that every sentence I had passed upon a first offender had been a wrong, and that I was indeed a "respector of persons." It of terror was rife; everything became unsettled; and an implacable hatred between the two races was the natural offspring. He not only did not co-operate with the commanding general, but he zealously worked to clog his efforts was indeed a "respecter of persons." is my duty so to administer the law that all men may feel and know that none are beyond either its protection or its power. It may well be, as claimed by in all particulars. "Two outrageous acts of Gen. Wild are brought to notice. For some alleged reason or other, he caused an old genyour friends, that if you were permitted to go free, you would soon be able to retleman, weighing over two hundred pounds, to be tied up by the thumbs until the entire flesh was torn from the bones. Only a few days before General Wild was relieved he arrested two of deem your reputation and re-establish your position. But if this Court should yield to their application, it would be an official declaration that men of influence your position. the first ladies of the county, and had them stripped naked and examined by and station could offend against the laws without the fear of punishment. Public interests and necessities demand that the penalties of violated law should be two colored women, an indignity I never heard of before during the war. "When General Tilson took charge the direst disorder prevailed, and nearly visited upon the offender by way of example as well as of punishment. If you had been put upon trial upon all the indictments brought against you, sixty thousand indoleut blacks were be ng kept and supported by the Federal commission. He issued an order, the enforcement of which set matters right the term of your imprisonment would have extended through the greater part of your life. The District Attorney has t once. deneral Tilson has but a little over a housand paupers, and most of these are vindicated the law by arraigning you upon one to which you have pleaded upon one to which you have pleaded guilty, with full knowledge of the consequences. Upon that plea the extreme punishment is five years' imprisonment. The law, however, directs the term of imprisonment shall not expire during the winter months. Indischarge thereick in hospitals. He says that he is bound that all able-bodied negroesshall e made to work." the winter months. In discharge, therefore, of my duty, I must pronounce the sentence of the Court, which is that you Enquirer, writing from Toronto, Canada, be imprisoned in the State prison for

Sensible Talk.

position, I think they have behaved well. It may not be fashionable, but

honor them for the feeling they exhibit."
That is plain and sensible talk. Themen of the South who were engaged in

the rebellion, and now, recognizing its overthrow and legitimate consequences, maintain their manhood, and show that

they have some feeling and spirit above the craven are far more worthy of honor than the fence-straddling gentry who

were neither here nor there in the fight. They are to-day sounder and more re-liable Union men than Stevens, Sum-

ner & Co.; for while they admit secession was a failure and recant their heresy, Stevens, Sumner & Co. assert that

secession is an accomplished fact, and

wrested from an alien enemy.—Roches

THANKS to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens

for an interesting public document,

containing the First Annual Message

of President Johnson and the Report of

ter Union.

the State Department.

gives the following information conthe period of four years and six months.

A number of the prisoner's friends erning several Confederate officers: A number of the prisoner's friends then gathered round and shook hands with him, and he was subsequently re-

"I met here General John C. Brecknridge, General McCausland, Colonel Harry Gilmore, Major John Castleman, Captain, Hinde, and others who had been officers in the armics of the Conmoved to the city prison preparatory to being sent to Sing Sing. federacy. General Breckinridge looks and is in perfect health. It was represented during the war that his hair had The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher de-ivered an address on Reconstruction at turned from jet black to silvery white. That was a mistake. A few gray hairs are perceptible about the locks, that is all. He iskeeping house in an humble, retired way. He is much respected by the citizens, and is invited to two or three parties a week at the residence of Troy the other evening and is reported by the Times (Rep.) as saying:
"Those flashes of Southern sentiment, bitter editorials and tossing heads, are not surprising when we think of the scourge that has swept over them—that three parties a week at the residences of the first families. He is a great walker, walking from six to ten miles a day, a proud spirit has been obliged to confess defeat at the hands of men they despised—that their property has been while the weather permits such exer-cise. He is a hard student, reading a greatdeal. Allthegentlemen here from the Confederate army conduct themswept away—their sons slain—they reduced from affluence to beggary. When I think of this, the wonder is that they are as temperate as they are. Considselves with great propriety, and are treated with respect and attention by the citizens." ering their fearful defeat and humiliated

Throughout the whole State

Confederates in Canada.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati

Five Daughters.

A gentleman had five daughters, all of whom he brought up to some respectable occupation in life. These daughters married, one after another, with the consent of their father. The first married a gentleman by the name of Poor, the second a Mr. Little, the third a Mr. Short, the fourth a Mr. Brown, and the fifth a Mr. Hogg. At the wedding of the latter, her sisters with their husbands were present. After the ceremonies of the wedding were over, the

old gentleman said to his guests: "I have taken great pains to educate my daughters, that they might act well their part in life, and from their advantages and improvements, I fondly. hoped that they would do honor to the family; and now I find that all my pains, cares and expectations have turned to nothing but a poor, little, short, brown, hogg."