WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866. 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 communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every oftizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that ilberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

#### Letter from Mr. Browning.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter of Hon. O. H. Browning, which we publish in this number of our paper. It is a calm and powerful argument against the constitutional amendment, and a triumphant vindication of the restoration policy of President John son. The Radical press has filled the air with rumors that the President intends to abandon the Constitution because a majority of Congress has abandoned it. This letter is the voice of one of his most trusted advisers, assuring the country of the firm and immutable purpose of the President, as "the executive head of the nation, tomaintain and

preserve the Constitution as it is." A vacancy having occurred in the United States Senatorial representation of Illinois in the early part of Mr. Lincoln's administration, Mr. Browning was chosen to fill it. He was understood to be the intimate and trusted friend of President Lincoln, and was supposed to have been selected at the request of the President, who wanted a Conservative Whig in the Senate from his own State, to counterpoise the Radical renegade from Democracy, Senator

Trumbull. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Browning was the trusted friend of the late President, John W. Forney, who professes the highest respect and the profoundest admiration for Mr. Lincoln, assails him in the coarsest terms—all because Mr. Browning has written a letter sustaining the restoration policy of President Johnson, which he understands to be the same that Mr. Lincoln had adopted and would have carried out if he had lived. Writing to the Press of yesterday Forney says:

Press of yesterday Forney says:

The letter of Mr. Browning, the new Secretary of the Interior, against the constitutional amendment, just published in the Copperhead papers, must be accepted as the explicit declaration of Andrew Johnson that he intends to sustain the violence of the recent rebels, and to refuse all surrender to the late tremendous verdict of the people. Such is the exact value of the carefully drawn opinion of this well-paid parasite and protessional jobber. Mr. Browning was put into office to do precisely such things. Long before he secured a portfolio, he was in training for it, and no man was ever so well prepared and equipped for a particular self-abasement. He was the most industrious claim agent and the most pertinacious advocate of doubtful cases, for the short time he practised before the departments, ever known in Washington. His printed apology is only a grateful return fee her oftline. His printed apology is only a grateful returi

Before he ventured to call Mr. Browning a "well-paid parasite and professional jobber," or to refer to "self-abase ment," to the "advocacy of doubtful cases," or to "grateful returns for office," he should have recalled to mind these lines from Burns-

" Oh! wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as other see us."

If this vile renegade could realize to its full extent the disgust and loathing with which he is regarded by a large majority of the people, not a few of whom belong to his own party, he might be Induced to change his course, and pu on the semblance at least of some sort of decency. He might, possibly, so far change his course as to make the Presa moderately respectable newspaper, instead of a receptacle of all the filth, venom and blackguardism which emanate from the purlieus of Radicalism. But we have no hope of any change for the better from the writer of the Jamison letter. His instincts are all of the lowest and most depraved character. And even if he did make spasmodic attempts at gentility, like the sow that was washed, he would hasten to return to his wallowing in the mire.

Those who are personally acquainted with this debauched and infamous po-Utleal trimmer, know him to be destitute of all correct principle-a mere mercenary, scenting from afar the fleshpots which are dripping with the plunder of the Government. Without r dollar in his pocket at the commencement of our National troubles, and a pensioner on the bounty of his betrayed ind outraged friends, he has succeeded, In the last five or six years, in amassing a large fortune, all of which has been extorted from the public treasury and drained from the pockets of the taxpayers. But not satisfied with the wages of injustry already accumulated in his hands, he is anxious for a chance to obtain more plunder, and is now engaged in the diabolical attempt to in augurate another civil war throughout the Republic. What cares he for the credit of the government or the peace and prosperity of his countrymen? They are light as a feather in his estimation, when weighed in the balance with his inordinate cupidity. He could look on complacently and see the whole country become a desolation, if he could thereby add half a million to his already plethoric coffers.

Such is Mr. Browning's slanderous assailant, John W. Forney, the basely vile renegade and apostate from the faith of his fathers, and it were vain to look for any wholesome reform from such a compound of all that is hateful and disgusting in humanity. The unprincipled demagogue is joined to his idols, and, like Ephraim of old, he should be let alone, steeped to the eyebrows, as he is, in corruption and iniquity. Sooner or later he will have meted out to him his just deserts from an outraged and plundered people; and when that day comes, as come it surely will, the unerring finger of scorn will be pointed at him, and a whip will be put in every honest man's hand " to lash the rascal naked round the world.'

To show how little it becomes John

we extract the following from a letter addressed to Forney and published in the Philadelphia Transcript by General W. Patten, of Bradford county, formerly an officer of the United States Senate Soon after you were elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, Mr. Morrison, of the firm of W. M. Morrison & Co., book-sellers, on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washsellers, on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington city, said to me one day; "General Patten, you and Colonel Forney seem to be out in the favor to negotiate with him to give us the contract for supplying members of Congress with books to which they are entitled. As he will probably expect a bonus for it, you may tell him that we will give him \$5,000 for it." I said I would do it with pleasure. I informed you of his request and the amount of bonus he offered; but you said he must do better than that—you must have \$10,000 for it. he offered; but you said he must do better than that—you must have \$10,000 for it. Said I, Colonel, that seems to be pulling up pretty steep and I doubt whether they can afford to give it. "Well," you said, "I don't care whether they can or not; there are other parties competing for it, and I can get it." I reported to Mr. Morrison what you had said, and he said the bonus was larger than what he had expected to pay, but that he would risk it. You gave them the contract, and they gave you the \$10,000 in cash. Now, Colonel, as the only injunction of secrecy imposed upon me in this matter was not to let P. Barry Hays, your chief clerk, know anything about it, and as he has gone to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns," I do not, therefore, consider this disclosure a breach of confidence.

The Baltimore radicals still threaten to resist the removal of the Police Commis-

Malignant Stupidity. It was not until one of their own most listinguished leaders had been branded as a "copperhead" and a "rebel sympathizer," that any Republican dreamed of pausing to consider whether inustice might not have been done to a large number of the American people by the free application of these terms them during the last five years. But the letter of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to the Cleveland Convention having brought down upon his head a shower of the same uncomplimentary terms that have been so freely bestowed upon Democrats, some of his Republican friends have had their eyes suddenly opened to the "malignant stupidity of the course their public journals have pursued. The New York Evening Pos

savs: A year ago it would have seemed mor A year ago it would have seeined monstrous and silly had any one ventured to assert that Henry Ward Beecher, whom the country gloried in as the great champion of its cause in Europe, and whom it had so many years loved and honored as the brave and faithful pleader of liberty, was or could ever be false to liberty. But such is the excitement to which the public mind has of late been wrought, that even so malignant a stupidity as this has been gravely put forward in journals professing to be honest and sensible; and the reasonable part of mankind has been amazed to to be honest and sensible; and the reasonable part of mankind has been amazed hear Mr. Beecher deliberately classed wit robels and rebel sympathizers.

That Mr. Beecher has been badly abused and grossly slandered by Radical members of his own party since the publication of his letter in favor of the immediate re-union of all the States, is a fact as far beyond dispute as it is far from creditable to his slanderers. But he is not the only victim of unjust abuse in the country, nor is he the only person in whose defence "journals professing to be honest and sensible' ought to raise their voice. This broad and is dotted all over with hundreds of thousands of gentlemen, many of whom are as pious, and all of whom are as patriotic as Mr. Beecher, who for five years have daily been standered as 'rebels and rebel sympathizers" by Radical blackguards who never entertained a sincere Union sentiment in

their lives, and never were capable of appreciating one. The excitement of public mind to which the Post refers was deliberately wrought up by the Radicals, who knew that their nefarious schemes could never succeed when the public mind was in sound reasoning condition. If the injustice that has been done to Mr. Beecher by his own political household shall have the effect of awakening the public mind to a sense of its wicked disposition, great good may come of it. It is essential to the future peace and comfort of every community that this thing of stigmatizing one-half of its members as "rebels and rebel sympahizers" shall come to a stop. Fierce eart-burnings have been occasioned by it; and these, if longer fed and further nflamed, will end in head-breaking or something worse. If it comes to that, forney, Butler and Brownlow, and their town and township imitators and echoes, will find that although Demoeratic tongues are not as foul and blustering as their own. Democratic muscles are strong enough to strike stunning

### Nobody Frightened.

blows.

Forney's threats of revolution and bloodshed do not seem to have had much effect upon Gov. Swann, of Maryand, if we may judge of what transdred at the preliminary hearing before im on Monday last. He gave those present to understand that he claimed the right by law to investigate the conluct of the Police Commissioners of altimore, and if he found them dere liet in duty or transcending their nowers the would take measures to compel them to obey the law, or fill their places with better men. So that Forney's threats of violence are nothing more or less than the quacking of a Governor of our sister Commonwealth, and will frighten nobody acquainted with the cowardly miscreant who utters

Gov. Swann, we believe, will do his duty to the whole people of Maryland; and if so, the Democracy will sweep the State, and elect their entire congressional and legislative tickets in Baltimore and everywhere else. This is what troubles the wretch Forney; for it sink him and his infamous party so low that the hand of resurrection cannot reach them.

If Forney is spoiling for a fight, let nim go to Baltimore himself, and com nence operations. We have no doubt ie would soon have his hands full. The people there would be perfectly willing o accommodate him and a few more of he same sort to their heart's content.

## The President and His Offense.

The great original cause of the strife etween President Johnson and those who elected him, is his assertion of the right of the Southern States to repreentation in Congress. The unreasonableness of this censure ought to be apparent to all. During the war, the suggestion that the rebel States had orfeited their right to representation received no favor except from a mere faction of Republicans, headed by Sumner and Stevens. That party not only admitted delegates from rebel States into their nominating couventions, but their Congress, on the 4th of March, 1862, passed the following act, which was promptly approved by President Lincoln:

Be it enucted by the Senate and House of Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Appresentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That From and Affect the 3d day of March, 1863, the number of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States shall be two houdred and forty-one; and the eight additional members shall be assigned one each to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinols, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont and Rhode Island.

thode Island. Approved March 4, 1862. This law, as will be observed, says that from the 4th of March, 1863, the W. Forney to call Mr. Browning or House of Representatives shall consist anybody else a "professional jobber," of 241 members. As there are but 170 members from the so-called loyal States, it is clear that this act of a Republican Congress (still on the statute book), recognized the right of the Southern States to representation, and that the members above 170 were to come from the South. This law was passed, as we have stated, by a Republican Congress, and signed by Mr. Lincoln. Yet, because President Johnson has sought to have this policy of his predecessor carried fairly into execution, he is denounced as a traitor, and threatened with impeachment!

> 'are worse than one." The rights and liberties of the American people have been guarded by a written Constitution. That is their charter of freedom Abrogate that, and we have anarchy or despotism. Its violation is a crime. and that may be committed as flagrantly by usurpation of power as by open and armed resistance. Members of Congress who swear to support the Constitution and violate their oath, may be more dangerous enemies than they who with

"TWENTY TYRANTS." said Jefferson

arms in their hands refuse obedience to its requirements. Congress, when raised above the Constitution, by a usurpation of power, becomes an irresponsible body. A Legislature of many heads, is monster more terrible than a Nero or Caligula.

Condemned by their Friends The New York Herald, which ranks mong the noisiest and most active sup-

porters of the Congressional policy of econstruction, condemns the efforts of John W. Forney and the pestilential pack of howling Radical curs who bark in concert with him, to produce a collision at Baltimore. The Herald says that "the proclamation of the Governor of the State of Maryland, cautioning all those who are inciting riots in the City of Baltimore that the whole power of the State will be exhausted to compel bedience to the laws and to preserve the peace of the commonwealth, is well timed and places the conduct of the radical agitators in its correct There is no possible justifieation for the threatened resistance of the Police Commissioners to the laws of the State. If, as they allege, the Governor has not the legal power to remove them, they should test the question in the courts and not organize an armed rebellion against the authority of the Executive of the State. The report spread by the Commissioners and their friends that a compromise had been offered by the Governor, based upon the consent of the Police Commissioners to divide up the inspectors of election, and which distinctly denied by the Governor, shows that the revolutionary officers are sensible of the weakness of their post tion and the illegality of their action Sworn charges have been made against them of violations of law and misconduct in their official capacity, and these charges, as the Governor declares, must be investigated. There can be no compromise of the laws of the State. But the present action of the Commisioners alone proves them to be unfit gard as degrading. They assert that persons to hold control of the police and should occasion their removal.

The Evening Post, too, with more of ruthful and patriotic good sense than we are used to finding in journals of its political caste, warns the Radicals that if they resist Governor Swann by force of arms, the law will be against them. and public sentiment must condemn them. It says:

They [the Commissioners] argue upon this that the power of removal "gives no power to the Governor to try for official misconduct, or to pronounce them guilty." This seems to us manifestly absurd; if it were the true meaning, then a majority o the Legislature would have the right by the Legislature Would have the right by the constitution to keep the Commissioners in office, even though they had been judicially tried and found guilty of official misconduct. It is of no use to argue that the constitution intends that. It seems to us clear that the Police Commissioners are amenable to the Governor during the recess of the Legislature; and as we have no doubt of the Legislature; and as we have no dot of the Legislature; and as we have no doubt they have acted properly and lawfully, we are sorry to see them put themselves in the wrong. Nor can we think well of the attitude of the Republicans in Baltimore. They have taken for granted that the Governor will do wrong—this they have no right to assume; then they have publicly announced that they will resist the Governor's acts, and the Mayor of Baltimore, we read, has now quite a formidable army at his back. Is civil war so welcome and so profatable that it should thus be invited?

profitable that it should thus be invited? The Post further concedes that Governor Swann appears throughout this unfortunate affair to have acted with 'moderation and good sense.''

This Baltimore squabble is a purely local affair. We in Pennsylvania have of right no business to interfere in it, and very little would have been said about it here if John W. Forney, upon whom the mantle of "old John Brown" appears to have fallen without carrying with it old Brown's courage, had not excited our people by his inflammatory appeals. Our right to interfere with the removal of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore by the Governor of Maryland, is on a par with the right of the people of that State to Interfere with the removal of the Flour Inspector at doubt but that the Commissioners will Philadelphia by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

#### Sour Grapes!

It is getting to be quite fashionable for negro-loving office-holders, after being removed, to write letters of resignation, which the radical organs pubrippled duck in the last hours of its lish with great gusto. These self-sacriexistence. They have no terror for the | fleing patriots generally state that their 'self-respect" will not admit of their holding office under Andrew Johnson any longer, or that they fear a continuance in office will be construed by their party friends into an approval of his policy. These follows are generally careful to date their letters anterior to the time of their removal, and they are. as a general rule, very abusive in their terms. But one of these worthy patriots, who was recently compelled to "walk will be but the first swell of the mighty | the plank," forgot to ante-date his letavalanche which is destined ere long to ter, and made himselfdoubly ridiculous by publishing a letter of resignation dated several days after his removal had been announced at Washington! The valorous Potter, late Consul at Montreal, avoided this blunder and carefully dated his letter a few days before his removal: but it was not published until some time after he got his leave of absence from headquarters. It is remarkable that these letters of resignation are never heard of, and no unwillingness to continue in office is publicly expressed, until after the announcement of the removal and the appointment of a successor! It is to be regretted that some of the prominent radical office-holders cannot manage to publish their pompous and hyper-virtuous letters of condemnation and resignation at least contemporaneously with their ejection from office, if not a little in advance of the announcement of that unpleasant fact. It would have a much better look.

Geary Nominated for Vice President General Geary's besetting sin is his vanity. Having dyed his hair and whiskers, and gotten himself up regardless of expense after he had secured control of the electioneering fund of the Radicals, he strutted through the recent campaign with the air of a peacock. His friends know his weak point, and they play upon it skillfully. The latest specimen of the kind which we have seen is a mock serious nomination of the hero of Snickersville as the next Radical candidate for the Vice Presidency. Simon Cameron has had that done through his organ, the Harrisburg Telegraph. The article assures us that Forney has been getting the inside track of the Winnebago chief. Since he has been detected as the author of Geary's speeches, Simon has decided that something must be done to break the effect of that intimacy He accordingly has Geary proposed as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. That is a stroke worthy of the great political financier. Geary will be fool enough to think Cameron can secure him a nomination, and will put himself into his exclusive keeping. Forney had better look sharp. He has one chance left. Let him nominate Geary for President. Our word for it, if he runs his name up at the head of both his newspapers, Cameron will be completely checkmated in his own game. Let him take our advice, and he can continue to own the next (lovernor of Pennsylvauin and to dictate not only his speeches but all his actions. A word on such a subject to so shrewd a politician as For-

# ney will be sufficient, we are sure.

General Sherman. Lieutenant-General Sherman, in company with General Grant, had an interview with the President yesterday, continuing more than an hour. The firstnamed afterwards informed a friend hat he intended to return to St. Louis in the course of a few days.

After the joint interview between the President and General Grant and Ligutanant-General Sherman terminated, he President and Sherman had a conference of long duration,

The South Will not Adopt the Amendments.

We consider it to be settled that no single Southern State will voluntarily endorse the proposed amendments to the Constitution. The objections which they urge cannot be overcome. The are developed in each town, city and hamaction of several of the States, and the tone of the Southern press, almost without exception, lead us to that con

clusion. The most remarkable feature

in the matter is the great calmness with

the slightest attempt to arouse the pas-

readers to ignore national politics,

domestic affairs and the local interests

of their States and communities.

They urge them to abandon the

control of the Federal Govern-

ment to the Radicals for the pres-

ent, and to devote all their time

and energies to repairing their broken

fortunes. Southern newspapers are

filled from day to day, and from week

to week, with propositions for building

railroads and erecting manufactories in

their midst. The want of capital is a

greater source of complaint with them

than the past or proposed action of Con-

gress. They have declared the propos

ed amendments to be of such a char-

acter that the people of the South can

never adopt them, and having done

that they quietly direct attention to

local concerns. That the newspapers ful-

ly express the settled resolve of the people

bide their time, preferring to continue

to be unrepresented in Congress rather

than to submit to terms which they re-

Congress has no right to make any such

conditions precedent, but being power-

less to control the matter, they are con-

tent to wait until reason resumes its

sway in the North. That they will

stand firmly by their convictions thus

expressed, there is no reason to doubt.

How the Radicals will meet this kind

of opposition to their revolutionary de-

signs remains to be seen. They cannot

deny the right of the Southern States

to reject the proposed amendments. In

submitting them for adoption, they fully

recognized the right of the people of the

lifferent States to approve or to repudi-

ate them. The people of the South hav-

ing decided not to accept them, the

Radicals are at the end of that string.

What new move they will make we

can only vaguely conjecture. They must

do something. They cannot neither

either is to meet political death. They

The Baltimore Police Commissioners.

The examination of the Baltimore

Police Commissioners was resumed yes-

Swann in relation to the conduct of

the officials whom he has summoned

Saturday night shows that men of the

most infamous character were employ

ed by those whose duty it is to see crime

suppressed in Baitimore. A more out-

rageous record was never fastened upon

any set of men. The examination of

witnesses on the part of the people was

resumed on yesterday, and continued

up to one o'clock, when the counsel for

the defense began to call their witnesses.

The case will be likely to be concluded

on Wednesday, and there can be no

be removed. They are clearly guilty

The Radicals have abandoned their

design of inaugurating a new civil war

in Maryland, and the law will be allow-

ed to take its course. Thoughtful men

of all parties were justly alarmed at the

revolutionary proposals of Forncy and

others of his class, and capital shrunk

back instinctively from such a struggle.

It is not impossible that the people may

yet learn to discriminate between those

who are friends and those who are ene-

The New Legislature.

The Pittsburg Gazette, one of the

nost Radical newspapers published in

this State, makes the following rather

remarkable admission as to the charac-

ter of the men whom its party have

elected to the coming Legislature. It

The new Legislature is not, on the whole

as strong a body as the immediately pre-ceding one. Indeed, there has been a grad-

al diminution of intellectual power in the

The Gazette might safely have gone

been noted for corrupt jobbing when-

mies of the country.

anxiety.

e have no doubt. They are prepared to

re developed in each town, city and hamet, holding excitedly to the most pronoun ed opinions on one side or the other, and ed opinions on one side of the content and the eady to fight for those opinions. A spark night at any moment drop into such a nagazine, and then—what then? We of magazine, and then—what then? We of the North yet hardly know what civil war means, as they have learned it who have seen street divided against street, family agalust family, law obliterated, order de-stroyed, civil securities overthrown, and neighbor arrayed in mortal enmity against which Southern journals approach the question. There is no bluster and not sions of the people. They advise their to devote their entire attention to their

The Republican Press on the Baltimore Issue. [From the Baltimore Sun of Friday.]

As indicating the wholesome reaction in the Republican press of the North in regard to the mendacious attempt of self-seeking partisans to stir up ire against this community on account of the issue relative to the removal by the Governor of the Baltimore police commissioners, we cull a few brief extracts from the leading journals of that character in different quarters. They all. will be seen, show that they now under-stand the main question in issue, and are satisfied of the authority of the fovernor, under the law, to act, guided by the facts which come before him as the determination which he may make: [From the Springfield Republican, rep.]

Colonel Forney, in writing inflam-matory letters from Baltimore, seems determined to have a political row there, f possible. The cause of quarrel is the conductof certain police commissioners, who are accused of appointing incom-petent judges of election and using unair means to deprive conservatives of the right of suffrage. Governor Swann has ordered the commissioners to appear efore him to answer these charges forney says they will not appear, and f the Governor undertakes to remove them, they will resist by force. As the law authorizes the Governor to remove them for official misconduct, if they fall to appear and clear themselves of the charges made, the Governor will at least have the law on his side in removing them. We should hope the Union men of Baltimore are too wise to be misled by such platters of mischief. If it comes them. to fighting. Celonel Forney will be conveniently absent, and the "mig North" he so confidently invokes not rush to arms to help any class of Marylanders inviolent resistance to their own laws. (From the Chicago Republican, rep.)

We not only deprecate, but we heartly and unqualifiedly denounce, as dangerous to the country and fatal to the republican party, the language which Col. Forney writes from Baltimore. Pennsylvania and the North will reply that this Maryland quarrel must be adjusted according to law and without any rebellion on the part of Union men. If Governor Swann has the legal right stand still nor go backward. To do to remove the commissioners, let him must advance or die. We await the redo so. If he does so from corrupt reaassembling of Congress with no little sons, impeach him. If the President has the lawful power, as he certainly has, to order troops into Maryland to sustain Governor Swann in any official acts which Governor Swann is permitted by the law and the courts to do, let ted by the law and the course to do, are no loyal Union men of Maryland fire on the federal flag, for they cease to be Union men when they do so. Let us maintain, in spite of every provocation, our allegiance to the Union and our posterday. We published in last evening's edition of our paper an extract from the evidence taken before Governor session of the flag, and denounce as political mountebanks and charlatans the would be republican agitators who to answer for their misdeeds. The full report of the testimony taken up to would throw us into the false position of rebels against the national authority.

[From the New York Post, rep.] We warn the Republicans that if they the law will be against them, and public sentiment must condemn them. They (the commissioners) argue upon this, that the power of removal "gives no power to the Governor to try for official disconduct, or to pronounce them uilty." This seems to us manifestly guilty." This seems to us manifestly absurd. If it were the true meaning, then a majority of the Legislature would have the right, by the constitution, to keep the commissioners in office, even ough they had been judicially tried It is of no use to argue that the consti-tution intends that. It seems to us clear that the police commissioners are amenable to the Governor during the recess of the Legislature; and as we have no doubt they have acted properly and lawfully, we are sorry to see them put themselves in the wrong. Nor can we think well of the attitude of the Republicans in Baltimore. They have taken for granted that the Governor will do wrong; this they have no right to assume. Then they have publicly announced that they will resist the announced that they will resist the Governor's acts; and the Mayor of Bal

timore, we read, has now quite a formi-dable army at his back. Is civil war so welcome and so profitable that it should thus be invited? The Post further concedes that Governor Swann appears throughout this unfortunate affair to have acted with

'moderation and good sense." From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, rep. Governor Swann has, we are forced to believe, from a perusal of the law creating the office of police commis-sioners of Baltimore, a legal right to remove such commissioners. It says that in the recess of the Legislature he can remove them for official misconduct. If ual diminution of intellectual power in the Houses at Harrisburg for ten years past. This is an evil which calls imporatively for rectification. But no adequate remedy can be found except in the electors themselves. So long as they are content to accept inferior men they will get plenty of them, and few of the other sort. When they insist than men of the superior grades shall be selected for the Legislature, such will be brought forward, and not before." he now chooses to regard the action of the present commissioners in the appointment of election judges, in the light of "official misconduct," he has a legal right to do so, and the aggrieved parties should quietly submit. If it should then prove that the Governor has been guilty of an illegal decision, of an exercise of power on a groundless pretext, let him be called to account in further. It might have said that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has always the manner provided by the State constitution. He is open to impeachment if he, under the shadow of the law,

and the violent men for whom he speaks

are condemned by the influential reput lican journals of the country, with scarce-ly an exception. Whatever may be

thought of the issues involved in the talked of removal of the commissioners,

a few extreme and reckless men have

striven to produce collision and riot

The influence of this outside opinion

the organ of the radicals in Baltimore. and will, no doubt, help to prevent the serious occurrences which have been

The Legality of Contracts Adverse to

Public Morality.

Among those lost on the Evening Star was Mrs. King, who was bringing hither some twenty or thirty girls for her extensive bagnio on Basinstreet, in this city. It seems that she had just had a magnificent building for the purpose of her business erected on Basin street, at a cost of \$18,000, and that she leaves two minor children as her heirs in New York. The question of enforcing obligations made with women of ill-fame as coming under the head of contracts, contra bonas mores, will there-

contracts, contra bonas mores, will there-

Among those lost on the Evening

upon

has already operated beneficially

apprehended.

ever the Republicans have had a mapursues an illegal course. This is the redress which the Unionists of Balti-more should wait for, instead of now listening to the counsels of wicked agijority. There is no denying or disguising that fact. The morality of the dominant party has always shown tators. badly in that respect. The leading (From the New York Times, rep.) men in its ranks in this State are noto. The Baltimore American states that riously venal. Curtin, Cameron and should the Governor proceed with his inquiry, and as a consequence of it re-move the commissioners, "they will refuse to deliver up the books and records Forney, prominent leaders, are well known as trading politicians. The wealth they have accumulated has been of their office.' And then a conflict of authority will practically begin. It is evident that a mere denial of made by political jobbing. When such men lead a party what can be expected from the rank and file. We do not jurisdiction should not, and probably will not, influence the action of Gov. Swann. His right to remove the comknow whether the coming session will be what is known in this State as a missioners when the Legislature is not 'profitable" one or not, but we are sure in session is too plainly asserted by the law to be successfully controverted; and that the first question asked by the men who compose the Radical majority, his right to institute the inquiry which the commissioners refuse to acknowledge follows clearly and incontestably. A denial of jurisdiction, therefore, will not whenever a measure comes up, will be
-"is there any money in it?" Those who desire to secure any special legislaavail the commissioners. The inquiry may proceed in their absence; and if tion at the coming session will be apt to find it a costly business. The men who compose the majority are below medicative in point of intellect, but they ocricy in point of intellect, but they resistance take no more violent form will be found fully up to the mark when than a refusal to deliver up the books and papers of their office, the chances it comes to making merchandize of their and papers of their office, the chances votes. Of course there will be some of trouble will be reduced to small dimensions. The law will be available honorable exceptions amongst them, but against them; and to that, we are glad to observe, the American no longer they will be few and far between. threatens resistance. It is satisfactory to note that the evolutionary appeals of Mr. Forney,

The Impeachment of the President.

The following very sensible article is from the Albany Journal, the central Radical organ of New York. We trust that its warnings and its cautions will be heeded in the quarter in which they are addressed. If they are not, the are addressed. If they are not, the the republican party give no counted darkest and worst chapter to the history nance to the threats and plans by which of the country is about to open. The Journal says:

"If an impeachment were ordered, it would not merely be the trial of Andrew Johnson but also the arraignment of a party Johnson but also the arringment of a party which represents a very great minority and exceedingly active minority (large majority, counting the South in), of the American people. That party accepts the President as its leader and exponent. It sustains his policy with energy and determination. It defends, upon what it calls Constitutional grounds, the very acts which are relied upon to justify the process of arraignment. It says that any attempt to withdraw this power from the Executive would, in itself, be usurpation. We cannot doubt that if articles of impeachment were to be prepared, the Democracy would consider itself as having been placed at the bar—would repudiate the judgment as the fulmination of one party against the other, and would stand ready to uphold the President in a refusal to submit; even though that refusal should result in civil war, as would be most which represents a very great minority and should result in civil war, as would be most likely in the excited state of the public mind

certain to prevail.

"Let us imagine the condition of affairs, A chief magistrate condemned by a court whose jurisdiction is denied at the outset by several millions of American citizens. He refuses to obey process. The Senate the opened in the District Court.—
declares him out of office; but he persists to prevail.

THE PENIANS IN CANADA.

Close of the Trial of Col. James Lynch -The Prisoner Found Guilty and Sentenced to Death-Extraordinary Harangue of the Pre Judge.

[Special Desputch to the World.] TORONTO, October 25, 1866.
The evidence having closed for the de ice, the judge announced refreshments cheese-to be eaten at the eats, for the jury, and there was a short

seats, for the jury, and there was a short interval.

Mr. Martin, counsel for the prisoner, addressed the jury. He thanked Solicitor-General Cockburn and Hon. H. Cameron, counsel for the prosecution, for the very kind and courteous conduct of the trial. They had appealed to no passion, distorted no fact. He, too, wished only for a fair trial. All aimed only at justice; and as the judge and counsel did their duty, so should the jury do theirs, and cast aside prejudice and preconceived opinions. No one had attempted to prove that the prisoner eventurt a hair of any man's head or committed any cruelty. His appearance was that of a humane man who could not be guilty of murder. Let the proud boast be ours that a Canadian jury shall be above all sarpjiction of injustice. He contended that the decision of the jury was final, and there was no appeal, and it could not consign to the gallows one who had never hurt the ne gallows one who had never hurt the air of a child.

hair of a child.

Here he was interrupted by Mr. Cameron, who said Martin was mistaken as to the provisions of the statute. The Judge said the prisoner should have the full benefit of the discretionary power vested in his office.

Mr. Martin argued that the prisoner could not be regarded as an American officent on the could not be regarded as an American officent on a subject as had been proved, he could not be regarded as an American (attach); con; once a subject, as had been proved, he was always a subject, and the indictment charging him as an American citizen falled. The witnesses for the defence agree that Lynch was not an officer, and he himself has stuck to it throughout the whole transaction. No country had ever gone so far as to hang a reporter. When Garibald invaded Italy English reporters went with him and were uninjured. There were parties who wrote from Kentucky: "We regree texteeditiedly the position of Mr. Lynch He is word uninjured. The wrote from Kentucky: "We regret exceedingly the position of Mr. Lynch He is innocent; came over as newspaper reporter, and were in no way connected with the interest of the before a and was in no way connected with the invasion. We would testify to this before vasion. We would testify to this before a commission, but cannot go to Canada, knowing that we shall lose our lives." The counsel reviewed the testimony, and begged the jury to dispel all outside prejudice. The case was one of life and death, and he was confident they would decide without party bias, and give a verdict according to the evidence.

vidence. Solicitor-General Cockburn replied briefly Solicitor-General Cockburn replied briefly and temperately. He expressed sympathy with the prisoner, and said he had been allowed to produce any evidence compatible with law and justice. If the jury believed the evidence offered, they must deem the prisoner guilty. For the defence, it had been set up that the prisoner was a reporter for a Louisville paper, and that it was in that capacity that he came over. But although they make the statement, they have

that capacity that he came over. But although they make the statement, they have not showed, by any evidence, that he is a reporter. If he was employed as such, the counsel for the prisquer might have summoned over the proprietor of the Journal, which would at once get over the matter. But nothing of the kind was done, and the law did not contemplate that any man, even if he is a reporter, has a right to come over, mingle with and assume a command. The prisoner had claimed that he was an American citizen by a document proved to American citizen by a document proved to be in his own handwriting. If satisfied of guilt, their duty to the country required them to bring in a verdict of guilty; if any doubt, to give the prisoner the benefit and accust his

acquit him.
Judge Wilson summed up at length. He argued that if reporters give aid and comfort to invaders, they become part and parcel of them, and are liable to the same punishment. He thought the testiniony of punishment. He thought the testimony of the Crown was unshaken; that the prisoner was proud to have come to Canada as a Fenian invader, armed against the Canadians, giving countenance to the invaders, and identified as a commander. He read and reviewed the evidence. The prisoner, if a reporter tor the Louisville Counier, could have produced the evidence of its proprietor. He might have been both a reporter and a commander. If he had merely stood by he was not a neutral. The law recognized no neutrality in crime. It was his duty to warn others, and dissuade them in all cases of crime; no man can stand neutral. So of reporters and in all other cases.

other cases.

At 4,20 the jury retired to consider, an at 5.35 brought in a verdict of guilty. Solicitor-General Cockburn moved the judgment of the Court on the prisoner. The erier having read the usual proclamation crier having read the usual proclamation previous to sentence or death, his lordship asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed on him. The prisoner replied with his usual calmness and admirable with his usual calminess and admirable deportment: "My Lord, you must hav noticed the disadvantage my counse labored under in not being able to procur the attendance of witnesses who could prove that I, in act or part, had no connection with the Eventual Invasion. I came over a that 1, in act or part, had no connection with the Fenlan invasion. I came over as a reporter, not knowing that I was breaking the laws of this province in doing so, and as God will some day be my judge, I declare before the court and his lordship that I took no part in the invasion. At the same time, I take this opportunity, as it may be my last one, of returning sincero thanks to the learned counsel who conducted the presented and Mr. Consented ducted the prosecution, and Mr. Cameron, and the court and jury for the attention which they have given to my case, and for the impartial manner in which I have been the discount of the court of the impartial manner in which I have been the discount of the court of

tried."

Judge Wilson then proceeded to pass
sentence of death upon the prisoner. He
expressed regret and pain, and his/voice was
tremulous, apparently from contending
omotions. There was trepidation, and at omotions. There was tropidation, and at last petulant anger in his tone, little consistent with his previous avowals of calimness and judicial temper. He charged the prisoner with having come, as if a reporter, to gloat and glory over the blood of the slain. Why, he asked, if the iron heel of the Saxon is on the Celt should the injury be repeated in Canada, the relation only of the parties being reversed? Will any man of sense answer the question? Why, rob Canadian farmers and kill Canadian young men? He had abstained from characterizing the crime had abstained from characterizing the o had abstained from characterizing the crime of the prisoner appropriately, but he night predict justice now. The motive is at an end. The Judge, at this period of his address, sadly marred by the display of temper the effect of his previous self-restraint, but yet gave the prisoner the benefit of the delay left to the discretion of the Judge, as to the sentence itself, he had no alternative but to pronounce. It was obligatory upon him pronounce. It was obligatory upon him He would give all time for bringing for He would give all time for bringing forward all legal objections that can be made to the course of this court. In the usual words he sentenced the prisoner "to be taken from the place of confinement to the place of execution on Thursday, December 13, and there be hung by the neck until he is dead." He held out little hope for mercy. Thus terminates the first trial. In private conversation with your correspondent, Col. Lynch asserts that those who suppose he acts as an officer or had gone to Canada except as a reporter, are mistaken. He say

acts as an officer or had gone to Canada except as a reporter, are mistaken. He say be came at the request of Gen. McDermott, of Louisville, to write an account of the Fenant Campaign, little dreaming that he broke the laws either of Canada or his adopted country. He desires the press to say that, according to the evidence, he had a fair trial, and was treated with courtesy and kindness both by Judge Wilson, Solicitor-General Cockburn, and Hon. J. H. Connor. In the late war in the United States he knew reporters were respected on both sides, and thought the same rules would be observed in Canada. He was born in the County Galway, Ireland, and oorn in the County Galway, Ireland, and was chief clerk of the Board of Charitable was chief clerk of the Board of Charitable Donations and Religious Bequests, in Dublin, from 1837 to 1842, when he emigrated to the United States. He has been in business at Louisville. In 1849 he went to California and has visited the chief cities in the West Indies and South America. He enlisted in the United States army, and was quartermaster in the Twenty-Fourth United States Volunteers, with the rank of major. He was afterwards chief clerk in the Discharge Department at St. Louis, with the rank of Department at St. Louis, with the rank aptain. There are assurance current in well-ir

formed circles that, although the decision of the law is proclaimed, the sentence will not be executed. I have it on the authority of a member of the Imperial Parliament that he home government have determined to oid execution; and the name of John A McDonald is coupled with similar able declarations.

Stevens and the Ironmasters. A few days ago an iron manufacturer

of Pennsylvania called upon us to say that he and others of his craft in his state thought we did them injustice in classing them with the "greedy protectionists." "We do not need a high tariff," said this gentleman; "we do not want one, do not ask for one and do not desire to inour odium with the public as high tariff men." We remarked to him that Mr. Daniel Morrill and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens were generally believed to speak the wishes of the erally believed to speak the wishes of the iron men of Pennsylvania. "They do not," was his reply, "Mr. Stevensowns a little iron foundry, which is of no account at any rate. My company makes more iron in a week than he does in a year, and his foundry is so disadvantageously situated, and labors under so many insurmountable difficulties, that it can never be made profitable, no matter how high a tariff is laid on imported iron. He speaks only for himported iron. He speaks only for him-self, and a few others as badly situated as himself; but the great body of the iron men of Pennsylvania are not of his mind, and do not need a high tariff. -N. Y. Evening Post, (Radical)

---—A boy, fourteen years old, was shot dead on Third street, Cincinnati, yes-terday, by a comrade of the same age, for knocking his hat off, THE FENIANS.

Clemency and Amnesty Officially Asked

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The following scuments have been issued: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1866. D. Thurston, Esq., United States Consul, T

SIR: For your information I enclose a copy of a note of this date, which I have addressed to Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce the British Minister here, upon the subject of the conviction and sentence of James Lynch and John McMahon, by a colonial court of Canada, on the charge of complicity and participation in the late attack on For

In accordance with the purpose expre in accordance with the purpose expressed in that communication, you are expected to procure, without delay, for the use of this department, a copy of the record of the trial and conviction of Lynch and McMandon; and also of all further trials and convictious of a similar character. shall take place in Canada, with the le ssible delay after their termination I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 27, 1800.
SIR: It is understood that James Lynch
and John McMahon have been recently convicted in a colonial court of Canada, and

and John McMahon have been recently convicted in a colonial court of Canada, and sentenced to death upon a charge that, being citizens of the United States, they were actors in the assault made in the month of June last, at Fort Erie, in that colony. It can hardly be necessary to direct your attention to the fact that the Government of the United States is required by the highest considerations of national dignity, duty and honor, to inquire into the legality, justice and regularity of the Judicial proceedings which have thus taken place, and that after making such a careful scrutiny, we shall expect to make known to her Majesty's government, such opinions as the President, upon due consideration, shall adopt. With this view the United States Consul at Toronto, is this day instructed to procure for the information of this department, a copy of the record of the trial and conviction of Lynch and McMahon, and also of all further trials and convictions of a similar character, which shall take place in Canada.

While no unnecessary delay in the examination of the cases which are thus expected to come before this Government is intended, it may nevertheless happen hereafter that delays will unavoidably result fees were

to come before this Government is intended, it may nevertheless happen bereafter that delays will unavoidably result from past incidents or from future ovents, which cannot now be foreseen.

I have now the honor to request you to take such proceedings as you may think proper, to the end that such applications of the consul shall be promptly granted.

The President directs me to assure you of The President directs me to assure you of The President directs me to assure you of his confident hope that her Majesty's Government will not only cheerfully comply with the request I have thus made, but that they will think it preper also to examine the judicial proceedings aforesaid with a careful regard for the rights of the United States, and to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries. Such relations are always difficult and delicate in States that are adjacent to each other

in States that are adjacent to each other without being separated by impassable borders.
For this reason it would be very gratifying to the President if you should be able to give me an assurance that the execution of the sentences pronounced upon convicted Fenlans will be suspended, if occasion for delay shall arise, in the manner before mentioned, to make it desirable.
Finally, I deem it proper to say that the

Finally, I deem it proper to say that the offences involved in these trials are in their nature eminently political. It is the opinion of this Government that sound policy coinof this Government that sound policy coincides with the best impulses of a benevolent nature in recommending tenderness, amnesty, and forgiveness in such cases.

This suggestion is made with freedom and earnestness, because the same opinions were proposed to use in our record divil were proposed to us, in our recent civil war, by all the Governmentsand publicists

war, by all the Governments and publicists of Europe, and by none of them with greater frankness and kindness than by the Government and states men of Great Britain.

I am very sure that you will find that these recommendations of a policy of clemency and forgiveness in the case of the parties concerned are in entire harmony with all the suggestions and representations which this Government has made to her Majesty's Government in regard to the aggressions which have been made on the aggressions which have been made on the Canadian frontier, and that they are also n barmony with the proceedings which his Government has thought it just, wise

this Government has thought it just, whee and prudent to pursue in regard to the violation of its own neutrality which was involved in those aggressions.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant, Wm. II, Seward,

To the Honorable Sir Frederick W. A. Bruck.

Stanton and Sherman. It is rumored, and the rumor is not a pleasant one in times like these, that Wm. Teeumseh Sherman may be called to the Secretaryship of War, in case of Mr. Stanton's retirement. If this be so, or if it be probable, we hope Mr. Stanton will hold on to his post. General Sherman, who went marching through Georgia with thashing buyonets and ringing cheers—whose warfare was romantic and dramatic, is without question a most excellent soldier, and one gifted with all the military qualities requisite to execute an order. But with all due respect to his reputation and achievements, It is rumored, and the rumor is not a respect to his reputation and achievements, we must say that his sphere is as a subordinate office. It is his province to obey, to execute, not to order or originate. Without execute, not to order or originate. Without Grant we should never have had the his toric murch to the sea,-Express.

We wondered, when we read the above, what could have provoked the military editor of the Express to unsheath that terrible sword of his and carve up the martial reputation of Gen. Sherman. But from the following it appears that he is only paying the General back in his own coin:

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE BRAUGARTS. Gen. Sherman is rather hard on a certain class of "heroes," who boast in public places of their achievement in the war against rebellion. He says: "It is amusagainst rebellion. He says: "It is amus-ing to observe how brave and firm men become when all danger is past. I have no-ticed on the fields of battle that brave men ticed on the helds of battle that brave men never insult the captured or mutilate the dead; but the cowards and braggarts al-ways do. Now, when the rebellion in our land is dead, many Palstanis appear, to brandish the evidence of their valor, and eek to win applause and to appropriate tonors for deeds that never were done."

Shooting Affray at Westminster, Md. The Westminster Advocate contains the following account of a recent shooting affray in that place:

Late on Saturday evening, as the people who attended the mass meeting were quietly dispersing to their homes, everybody was startled by a report that four men had been shot at Sheets' Hotel by Henry Bell, a well known Radical.
This was a mile and a half from the place of meeting, and at the lower end of the town. Many different stories were circulated and excitement which prevailed was naturally intense. It is reported that some men passing Henry's Hotel hurrahed for Johnson, which was

met by a counter hurrah on the other side for Jeff. Davis.

One of the party called back, "You had better hurrah for Joe Shaw." Henry Bell, who was one of the parties tried and acquitted for the killing of Mr. Shaw in 1865, immediately followidths arranged the parties days to Shouth! ed the parties down to Sheets' Hotel, about three hundred yards further. He was seen entering the bar-room door at Sheets' with his hand in his pocket covering the butt end of a revolver. Here there was a number of persons, some of whom had been drinking, and enjoying themselves as usual on such occasions. We have not heard any reliable statement as yet as to what happened there before the firing commenced. It is certain Bell fired three times, and that four men were wounded

thereby.
After he fired the first shot it is said that some one struck him with a chair, and that he was somewhat bruised. At the second shot the landlord ran to the bar-room, and as he opened the dining room door seized Bell around the body, and threw him round into the dining room, whence he fired the third shot past the landlord into the bar-room. He then escaped out of the back of the house and concealed himself in a cellar, whence he was soon taken by the Sheriff, and in a very short time landed

in the jail.

William Lafferty was shot through
the upper part of the thigh, the ball ipper part of the thigh, the ing near the femoral artery. He The attending physicians, Dis. Beltz and Hering, thought his case was very critical; but he rallied after midnight. and is now thought to have a good chance of recovery. John Stewart was shot through the palm of the hand near the fingers, having probably grasped at the pistol, a short barreled one. The ball then grazed his cheek-bone, glancing over the nose. Both these men are comparatively strangers, having resided but a short time in the neighborhood of Manchester.

John Loveall was shot in the neck. near the jugular vein, the ball passing round to the hind part of the neck. He shot yesage, age, and farm that the transfer the transf Abusing the President.

Talking Treason in 1860 and in 1868. iFrom the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.j There is a remarkable parallel to be drawn between the attacks made on President Buchanan in 1860 and those now made on President Johnson. The former was most flercely assailed for permitting Senators to talk treason without arresting them. The latter is without arresting them. The latter is assailed for not permitting them to talk treason without rebuke. The former was assailed for not entering the halls of Congress, and with his own strong arm, backed by his soldiers, stopping the plots of Senators and Representatives for the overthrow of the Union, by clearing them out of their seats and sending them to prison. The latter is sending them to prison. The latter is now assailed for daring to have any opinion adverse to the opinions of Senators and Representatives, and is accused of high crimes and misdemeanors because he criticises what he regards a the treasonable plots of men now in Congress. How strangely in these days does such a paragraph sounds as the following, which we take from the New York Tribune of June 8, 1861: 'Men talked treason in the Senate

and in the House, and went and came as if their blurting forth of rank revol was but the innocent and mild jokes of the after-dinner third bottle. \* \* \* Weak, wicked, wretched as all this was, the secret history, as yet unknown to the country, sends us to a lower deep of humiliation. But there is enough that is public, and let what is now con-cealed from observation remain sup-pressed, at least until we have purged ourselves from the disgrace and scorn

ourselves from the disgrace and scorn of all Christendon.

"Do you suppose that you, as an Individual, can have the respect of your fellow-men and have no respect for yourself? Can you allow the dogs to bark at you, and clowns to spit in your form of corn or control of the co face, and expect that your standard of intercourse will be higher that you have made it yourself? And can you expect cur President and your administration to hold nations in fear, when they per-mit drunken demagogues to shake fist inder their noses and sound the rally f rebellion under the arches of the Capitol?
"Taking the whole race, from the

Esquimaux in his smoking hovel, and his seal blubber to eat, to the last and living Duke of Northumberland, and reverence and regard belong to the possession of power and its use. Weakiess has our sympathy or our contempt but strength and manhood win our admiration even in their abuse. There was something in that style of argument in 1861. There is something in it now. Certainly we cannot expect the President and his administration to command much respect at home or abroad if he permits this; but how is he to help it?

The Great Tornado at St. Louis-Further Particulars. The telegraph has already given many particulars of the terrible tornado which passed over St. Louis on Sunday afternoon last. The following is from the

St. Louis Republican of Monday: The morning was cloudy and wet, but about 1 o'clock the rain ceased, the sky cleared, and it appeared as if the afternoon was going to be fine and pleasant. As the day advanced, however vast volumes of inky clouds gathered round the southern horizon, thunder rolled in the distance, and the rain fell in torrents. Notwithstanding, however, these threatening indications, few persons apprehended any serious storm, nor, indeed, did the appearance of things indicate the terrific outburst of elemental forces which took place. About half past 40'clock a black shadow fell swiftly over everything, a few short, sharp peals of thunder were heard, when snarp peniso thinduct were leaft, when suddenly, with hardly a moment's warning, a rushing storm of wind and rain dropped over the city. A scene ensued that exceeds all description, and is equaled only by those equatorial tornados of which we so often read.

Exerciting was any sloved in gloon Everything was enveloped in gloom and confusion, the black clouds seemed to rest upon the house tops, the rain descending in sheets of falling water was blown into spray, filling the air as if a sea had broken over the city, and with the rush and roar of the whirlwind rendered it impossible almost to did the hurricane, tornado, cyclone, of whatever it may best be called, strike the city, that it seemed to bewilder everybody, and there was no time to adopt any precautions to Insure safety.

The violence of the wind was absolutely terrific, and as it swept through the streets the effect was the most astouishing we have ever witnessed : awnlngs, signs, chimneys and roofs were broken up and carried away. The air was filled with timbers, bricks and every conceivable material. For a few minutes large hall stones mingled with the rushing storm, windows were blown in or fell with a crush on the street; the tearing of boards, the fall of debris of every kind, the crash of glass and the giving way of walls was heard in every direction. In fa about ten minutes or so the storm so completely enveloped everything as to render it impossible to ascertain what damage has actually been done. The streets were strewn with Innumerable fragments; bricks, timbers and large masses of tin roofing were carried hrough the air like things without weight, or crashed against the walls of the houses, or broke through windows and doors to the dismay and danger of the in-mates. The storm appeared to rise from the south, or southwest, but on reaching the streets of the city it was impossible to tell from what direction it came; the whirling currents of air

comparative calm and quiet ensued. "Beware of Geary!"

swent up one street and down another

rushing up various alleys with irresisti-

ble violence, upsetting carts, carriages, and uproofing houses and breaking up

or displacing everything movable in the way, and playing the most fantastic

tricks, and in many instances doing the

most serious damage in the space of a

few minutes. The whole duration of this most singular and unparalleled

storm-burst was not over ten minutes, yet in the enormous amount of damage

lone it would seem as if some destruc

tive agent had been at work unrestrict-

ed for days. About a quarter to five o'clock the whirlwind had passed over

the city, and although the rain still fell

When the great General Geary, now Governor-elect of Pennsylvania, was on the stump for himself, he was very fond of relating, among his friends at least, the following thrilling narrative -the like of which, as calculated t make one's hair stand on end, is not to be found even in the pages of "The Bold Buccaneer, or the Bloody Black Brig of Rermuda"; Stonewall Jackson, while lying upon his

Stonewall Jackson, while lying upon his improvised cot, suffering from wounds of which he was conscious he must soon die, sent for General Longstreet to come to him at once, as he had something special to say to him. The General shortly appeared. The dying hero, almost in the agonies of death, raised himself upon his elbow, and with a voice of deathly earnestness thus addressed the South Carolina General: "General Longstreet, did you observe that tall imposing form to-day seated on a black horse in the thickest of the fight, as we did hattle?" Quoth General Longstreet, "I horse in the thickest of the fight, as we did battle?" Quoth General Longstreet, "Idid, Indeed, my dear General." "That man so valiant was General Geary!" exclaimed Stonewall. "Mark me, beware of him! avoid him! beware of his troops! Meet him not when you can shun him, for he is irresistible!" Longstreet arose to depart, but as he reached the door, "Stonewall" called to him again, "Longstreet, beware of Genry!" and fell back dead upon his couch! With this dying injunction to his comrade, the hero of the Shenandoah expired.

It may not be wonderful that Stonewall Jackson was thus fairly frightened to death, but it is astounding that Long-street, after hearing (for the first time) of this terrible fellow, should remain a moment on the field. "Beware of Geary!" The whole Democratic press Geary!" The whole Democratic press uttered this warning during the late campaign; but, alas! it was unheeded, and this military Bob Acres, who kills his "man a week," and who thinks he was the hero of the last words and warning of Stonewall Jackson, is likely to be the invincible commander-in-chief of the unterrified Pennsylvania militia in the threatened Radical civil war.—

Murder in Hudson, New York. HUDSON, Oct. 29.—On Saturday night a man named Allen, living in Tagh-kaneo, killed his wife by choking her. Allen has been crazy for the past few

veeks.
On Saturday evening a murderous assault with a razor was committed by a negro on three white citizens, inflicting a serious wound on one of the party. The negro was arrested, but subsequently made his escape.