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 office 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, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

Why They Oppose Restoration. The New York Tribune says that the U. S. Senate (without the ten Southern States) will hereafter stand 42 Radicals to 22 Democrats, and the next House 140 Radicals to 44 Democrats. These figures are very significant, as they furnish the key to the Radical opposition to the restoration of the South to representation in Congress. Under the organization of the 40th Congress, as it now stands, the Radicals have in the House 18 more than two-thirds, while in the Senate they are also within one of having a majority of two-thirds.

With the admission of the ten excluded States, with their twenty Senators and fifty-seven representatives, the Senate would very likely be a tie, and in the House the Radicals would lack twenty-one of having two-thirds. Such a condition of affairs would enable the President to check all improper legislation promptly by his veto.

Under such circumstances it is only natural to expect that a party which has become habituated to a disregard of its Constitutional obligations, should refuse to consent to any terms of restoration likely to deprive it of arbitrary power. Whatever it may pretend to be willing to do, it will persistently oppose any scheme of settlement which will jeopardize its political supremacy.

It has already declared through its leaders that the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, now proposed, "shall not be a final settlement;" and if the South should signify its entire willingness to accept Greeley's "Universal Suffrage, Universal Amnesty" proposition, Congress would reject it, and devise some further scheme for still depriving the South of representation. Congress and the whole Radical party is well aware that in a restored Union, it would be in a minority of a million votes, and this very knowledge renders the party desperate and determines it to prevent a reunion as long as possible. All the talk of the Radicals about " loyalty," and patriotism and the dread of "rebel sway" is thus easily resolved into mere demagoguism, and a few of losing partisan power. To maintain the rule of the minority over the majority of the people of the United States. ten States are deprived of their Constitutional rights, the legitimate business of the country is deranged, all our commercial interests are jeopardized, and

even a renewal of civil war is threatened. What will be the result of such a reckless policy cannot be foreseen. We fear the people of the North will only realize their dangerous condition, when a monetary convulsion shall have engulphed their present prosperity and have left them as destitute as their brethren of the South.

## Governor Swann Sustained.

The decision of Judge Bartol, of the Court of Appeals, in reference to the habias corpus sued out by the Sheriff and newly appointed Police Commissioners, who had been imprisoned by Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, was rendered vesterday, and not only fully sustains the action of the Governor in appointing the Commissioners, but administers a scathing rebuke to the petty tyrant in the Court below for his infamous course. Judge Bartol reviews the whole case, and says that the course of Bond was wholly unwarranted, and that his order for their arrest and imprisonment was totally without legal authority. The Judge also decides that Messrs. Young and Valliant, the new appointees, were at the time of their arrest, and are now, the duly and legally appointed Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore, and that they are rightfully entitled to exercise all the functions of the office without interference from any quarter.

This decision is final and places Judge Bond and his aiders and abetters of the Radical faction in anything but an enviable position. By imprisoning the Sheriff and Police Commissioners, these lawless and tyrannical scoundrels expected to carry the election beyond a doubt in the city, and thus perpetuate their ill-gotten power in the State. But they were sadly disappointed in their calculation. They not only lost the election, although the election officers were all of their own kidney, but the means resorted to by them for the purpose of carrying out their nefarious scheme—the imprisonment of the Police Commissioners-has been judicially condemned, and they will from henceforth only excite the contempt and loathing which they so richly deserve. As to Hugh Bond, the petty Judicial

tyrant, he had better make haste to resign the position which he disgraces before the Legislature ejects him from office. That they will and ought to do so, does not admit of a doubt. His days as a Judge are numbered, and his char acter will be loaded with infamy for all time to come.

Wants a New Party. The Washington Republican is the organ of a little clique at the National. Capital who are of no consequence whatever in the political world. We do not see the paper, but we learn from our exchanges that it "calls on the National Union party to organize," and alleges that honest Conservatives have been cheated by the corrupt backs of the old Democratic party." It proposes to "begin anew, brush up the old locomotive, repair damages, elect new firemen, engineers and conductors, get up steam and clear the track for a new trip."

We are at a loss to know where a National Union party, or the raw material from which to make one, is to be found outside of the Democratic party. It is possible the Republican's clique might be able to furnish "firemen, engineers and conductors" for "a new trip," but where are the passengers to come from?

There are only two parties in the United States at the present time, and these are the Democratic party and the Radical Republican party. They are compact and powerful political organizations, and neither of them furnishes any sign of approaching dissolution. The great issues of the day will have to be fought out by and between these two parties, and any persons of conservative tendencies who may fool away their time in efforts to organize a third party,

will only get their labor for their pains. We are troubled with no doubts about the final result of the contest between the Democratic and the Republican party. Sooner or later the public mind must tire of agitation and excitement: and when the hour of calm reflection comes, the Democratic party will once more be entrusted with the administra-

tion of the Government. THE statement that the bankinghouse of Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co., of Washington city, has lost \$30,000 by the breaking up of the Johnson Execucontrary, the Executive Committee have a large surplus to their credit. | nation as will lead to a quick and per- is contemplated,

Shall We Accept Negro Suffrage? The Chicago Times, a prominent emocratic newspaper heretofore considered to be honest as well as able, has amazed and astounded the country by the publication of the following article

The present is a crisis in the Democratic party which has no precedent in its history, as it is a crisis in the progress of the coun-try which is also without precedent. Never pefore has the Democratic party encounter devents so seriously affecting its future itality as now. Not that it beholds itsel vitality as now. Not that it beholds itself diminished in the magnitude of its numbers—for it is numerically stronger than it has ever been before—but that having been beaten on a great national issue, as to which it believed itself to be wholly right and the opposition wholly wrong, and still so believes, it must nevertheless abandon that issue—for the decision of it is final—and either ett down in believes and decaying insither sit down in helpless and decaying in activity, or strike boldly out upon a nev ine, selected with peculiar reference, not t ine, selected with peculiar reference, not the chings as we would have them, but to thing things as we would have them, but of things as they actually are, and in pursuing which it shall cease to be a hold-back or "conservative" party, and become what it was in its palmy days, a progressive and aggressive party. These are the alternatives.

It will not sit down in helpless and decay-

g inactivity. What, then, shall the new line be? In th What, then, shall the new line be: Inter-first place, must we not cut loose from the Administration of Andrew Johnson, and leave that hybrid concern to float on the sea of public contempt into which it some time since entered, and from which no pow-er can rescue it? Is not the late defeat at-tributable more largely to this Administraributable more largely to this Administra ion than to all other causes combined?-What is there in its composition to com-mand popular confidence? Who, belonging mand popular confidence? Who, belonging to it, is entitled, by reason of his antecedents or of his statesmanship, to the confidence or the respect of the Democratic party? Certainly it is not Andrew Johnson, nor Wm. H. Seward, nor Edwin M. Stanton. True, this Administration had a right Policy, and the Democratic party, in over lowking the chief men comprising it, and

ooking the chief men comprising it, and hinking only of the rightfulness of the poli-, displayed a patriotism whose purity was venexcelled; but the policy having failed never excelled; but the policy internity failed, too, through the feebleness and folly and offences against public propriety of the Administration—why should not the Democratic party abandon the dead body, longer adherence to which is also death to itself?

What next? Can the Democratic part acceed until- the negro question shall botten out of the way? It cannot. Wha gotten out of the way? It cannot. What next? Is not negro suffrage inevitable, and is not the quickest way to get the negro question out of the way to at once concede the suffrage, making issue only on the degree to which it shall be conceded? We know that many Democrats have not reached this advanced view of the case, and that such still feed greatly inclined to revolt at such still feel greatly inclined to revolt a the proposition of negro suffrage in any de gree; but let us tell them that it is always gree; but let us tell them that it is always wise to accept the mevitable when the inevitable comes. Negro suffrage, we say, is inevitable, and whether it shall be qualified or universal depends upon the promptness or otherwise with which the Democratic party shall move with reference to it. The South will speedily yield qualified negro suffrage upon the motion of the Democratic party shall make if for no other reasons the party; because, if for no other reason, sho will soon see, if she does not already see

will soon see, it sue does not arready see, that if she does not yield it, she will ultimately be compelled to accept universal negro suffrage.

Qualified negro suffrage yielded by the South—and by this we mean impartial suffrage, or suffrage dependent upon the intelligence of the man irrespective of color as igence of the man, irrespective of color, as s now the rule in Massachusetts—the neo question will have been disposed of, and gro question will have been disposed of, and the occupation of the northern radical party will be gone forever. Not one inch of ground will it have to stand upon; and the country can once more turn to these ma-terial questions of public policy, the right disposition of which is so essential to the public prosperity. It will be upon those questions that the Democratic party will triumph and it will be by this triumph riumph, and it will be by this triumph hat Constitutional Government and our that Constitutional Government and our Federal system will be preserved.

If the South be wise, it will not wait, on the suffrage question, even for the motion of the Democratic party. If it be wise, it will lose no time in putting in motion the necessary machinery by which it will at the same time save itself from humiliation, preserve its own self-respect rut the country of

same time save itself from numination, preserve its own self-respect, rid the country of the most vexatious question that ever distracted any country, kill the worst political party that ever existed on the globe, and put the Union in the way of speedy restoration. This machinery consists, of course, in Conventions to revise the State Constitutions. Some days have elapsed since the article appeared, and other journals have had time to make their comments. The Radical press of the country has been emboldened to speak out in the plainest possible terms. Not a single newspaper in their interest has had a single word to say in condemnation. They all, without exception, hail the utterances of the Times as a sure indication that negro suffrage will speedily be

made the universal law of the land. Forney, in his "Occasional" to Saturday's Press thus exults over the article which we have quoted from the Times: It was only yesterday that these men in-flamed their followers with the cry that the Radicals intended to force negro suffrage as he introduction to negro equality. And although hundreds of thousands passionately responded to the invocation, yet the un-paralleded experience of the times in which we live justifies the prediction that in a few we live justifies the prediction that in a few short months only a trifling minority will be found in opposition to the Radical ultima Thule. A little week has illustrated the truth of this extraordinary development, and another week will familiarize negro suffrage to the same people that reluctantly accepted emancipation as a just punishmen

That utterance of Forney is of a piece with the tone of the Radical newspaper press. The party as such is completely committed to the doctrine of negro suffrage and determined to force it upon the country.

What is the duty of the Democratic party under the circumstances? A little reflection, it seems to us, will enable every right-thinking white man to determine for himself the course which he should pursue. The fallacies of the article in the Chicago Times are easily detected and not hard to expose. 1. The Democratic party never was

an "aggressive" party, nor even a "progressive" one in the present acceptation of those terms. In all the past it has been an eminently conservative party. Its noblest and most lasting triumph were won in contests with organizations which showed a willingness to break through the proper restraints imposed by the Constitution of the United States. The great primary law of its political action was to be sought and found in its close adherence to the written provisions of that sacred instrument. It insisted upon a strict construction of it, and refused to allow of any latitudinarian interpretation thereof. It denounced all attempts to infer powers not expressly granted and defeated every party which essayed to do so. It advanced and the nation advanced with it, but the path of progress was always a safe one within the limits of proper constitutional restraints. Not until a disregard of the Constitution was sanctioned by the people, and Radical recklessness came to be regarded as proper progress did the woes of this

nation begin. 2. The assault made by the Times upon President Johnson is out of place and entirely uncalled for. The Demoeratic party only endorsed him and his administration so far as they stood forth as the representatives of great principles, and a wise and conciliatory policy for the restoration of the Union. That endorsement we have no reason to regret, and we will stand by the President in the future, as we have in the past, in every patriotic effort which he may make to bring order out of the po-

litical chaos that surrounds us. 3. That negro suffrage is inevitable as the Times claims, we do not believe. If its advocates in Pennsylvania think it is let them fly their true colors. We are prepared to meet them on the issue whenever it is squarely presented. They have dodged it heretofore, and have deceived thousands of honest voters by so doing. Let them unmask themselves to the people of this commonwealth if they dare. Negro suffrage may be forced upon Illinois, but we do not believe it can be upon Pennsylvania. If the Radicals think so let

them try it. 4. The assumption of the Times that the Democratic party can succeed in overthrowing the Radicals by conceding all they demand is either ridiculously abtive Committee is incorrect. On the surd, or else it implies that the conces. sion will bring such disasters upon the

manent revulsion of public feeling. It either case the Democratic party would be recreant to the great trust reposed in it, if it yielded what it regards as fundamental principles. It exists to-day as a great protestant party. It constantly protests against the destructive and revolutionary designs of the Radical Disunionists, and it will continue do so, whatever vagaries may be indulged in by such papers as the Chicago Times. It desires success that it may bring back peace, harmony and prosperity to a distracted land, and happiness to the people. It will follow the road which tends in that direction, being sure that in the end it will lead to power, honor and glory. It will not sacrifice great principles and the good of the nation to hasten its hour of triumph. Brutal Conduct of School Teachers.

we published an account of the inhuman punishment inflicted by a schoolmistress at Frederick, Md., upon two of her pupils, for the offence of "throwing corns at a negro hut." The children were each about eight years old; but notwithstanding their tender age and the trifling nature of their offense, which two or three smart raps would have punished sufficiently, their heartless eacher, who hails from nigger-worshipping Massachusetts, administered upon their backs no less than fifty-four lashes In another part of this paper we give an account of a most outrageous punishment inflicted by a school-mistress upon a pubil at Homer, Michigan, for triffing violation of one of the rules of the Johnstown Democrat an account of the brutal conduct of a school-mistress at Ebensburg, in Cambria county, this State. Things have come to a pretty oass when the child of a Democrat can oe thrashed almost to death in a public school in Pennsylvania, for refusing to sit beside a negro. Such outrages a this should not be allowed to go unpunished. Female teachers who may hanker after negroes have a right to marry them and fondle as many mulatto children as they can get, but they have no right to insist upon it that other

nferior and repulsive race. There is a manifest determination on he part of the Radicals, even here in his once conservative old Keystone State, to force negro equality upon us, Our Radical legislators are to compel us to sit on juries with negroes, under penalty of fine or imprisonment for neglect or refusal, and our Radical school teachers are to whip our children into association with juvenile Africans! Unless a portion of the Republican party step orward and arrest the extreme Radicals in their headlong career, this thing will end in bloodshed. We take it there are very few Democrats in this Commonwealth who would under any circumstances sit in the same jury-box with a negro, and we trust there are still fewer who would tolerate the beating of their children by Radical vixens in order to compel them to sit beside regroes in school.

people's children shall keep negro com

This Ebensburg case affords a fair opportunity to bring the negro equality uestion to a crisis which will settle it one way or the other. Let the Court and the law be tried first, and if these fail to punish such crimes as this school eacher has been guilty of with sufficient severity to prevent any other teacher in the common wealth from beating a white man's child for refusing to sit beside a negro, then let an appeal be made to the "higher law" of human nature, and let every white man defend his children and adequately redress their wrongs. Too much of Radical outrage has been submitted to already. (From the Johnstown Democrat, Nov. 11.) IMPROPER CONDUCT OF TEACHERS.-On IMPROPER CONDUCT OF TEACHERS.—On Tuesday, of last week, very reprehensible conduct was perpetrated in the public schools of Ebensburg, this county. A Mr. Singleton, a young sprig of a lawyer, who was a candidate for District Attorney last year on the Disunion ticket and was defeated of course, is now employed as Superintendent of the schools in Ebensburg. He teaches the higher class. He has for one of his assistants, who teaches a younger class ois assistants, who teaches a younger class of scholars in the same building, a Mis

Eliza Jones.
Mr. John Blair, a worthy citizen of Eb-Mr. John Blair, a worthy citizen of Ebensburg, and the keeper of a very respectable hotel in that town, has a bright little boy of about twelve years of age, who was attending the school or class taught by Miss Jones. It seems that a shiny, black faced, woolly headed, little negro girl, was attending the same school. Miss Jones ordered the intelligent little white boy to sit beside the little black girl, an unusual place to sent boys beside girls in school under any circumstances). The white boy refused, said he "would rather sit on the floor than beside the nigger." The Mistress told him "it was a better place to sit than in a barroom with copperhends." This expression showed most conclusively the partisan feeling of her conduct. The white boy still refused. The partisan teacher then locked The partisan teacher then locked he door so that no one could go out to repor the door so that no one could go out to report her proceedings. It is said Mr. Singleton did the same with the door of his room in the same building. Miss Jones then commenced flogging the white boy for not sitting beside the negro girl, and during nearly half a day, it is said, she most unmercifully whipped him, until "the boy was so bruised and mangled that he could hardly reach his father's house." ather's house." If our informant has given is the truth,

we look upon this as one of the most dia-polical acts we have ever recorded. The atempt to teach miscegenation in a school com, and to enforce it with cruel and unmitigated punishment, is a crime of so hor-rid and revolting a character that should condemn its perpetrators to the deepest scorn and contempt of every human being.

All the Decency! Extract from a speech delivered before the Washington Union League, on the 11th inst., by J. J. Stewart, Esq., the defeated Radical candidate in the Second Congressional District of Maryland: "He, the man [Andrew Johnson] whom "He, the man (Andrew Johnson) whom the loyal people of this country picked out of the mud—a drunken tailor—rude, boisterous, vulgar, boastful of his origin while ashamed of it, lifted for the single virtue of supposed patriotism, because it was exceptional in his section, from the lowest condition in life to, the highest position in the tion in life to the highest position in the State—he must boast to the world that h ould have made himself dictator. His re reant tongue should have cloven to hi outh before he spoke that word. It was mouth before he spoke that word. It was a traitor's heart that suggested it; a traitor's mind that conceived it; attraitor's lips that uttered it. He owed us gratitude—he has returned us baseness. He has fa.sified his promises; he has broken his pledges; he has foresworn to-day his word of yesterday, and will undo to-morrow what he has done to-day. His life is a lie, his success a curse; his position a discrepa. He must be imhis position a disgrace. He must be im-peached, that men may learn it is a crime or Presidents to lie.

The above choice extract is taken from the speech of this man Stewart as published in Forney's Press of yes terday. If, during the administration of Mr. Lincoln, any Democrat had uttered one-half as much villainous slander and low billingsgate against that gentleman, he would have found himself, before many hours or days, an inmate of Fort McHenry, Fort Warren, or some other Federal Bastile. Such language, uttered in the Capital of the Nation, and by a man, too, who aspires to a seat in Congress, is a disgrace to the American people, and the vile demagogue who spouted it forth is only a fit associate for the Plug Uglies and degraded rufflans and bullies who have been ruling the City of Baltimore

for the last five or six years. Won't to Down. The New York correspondent of the in favor of the Democratic party accepting negro suffrage does not appear to find any favor with the party in that city. A public meeting to denounce it

Something About a Radical Orator. It is just possible that some of our readers may have heard of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, or Fiske, rather, for that warrior elongated his name with a final e about the time that the late A. Lincoln, in the fullness of his wisdom, added him to the vast and glorious com pany of paper Generals. Fiske (pronounced Fisky under the new spelling and intended to hint towards French extraction) by no means won his military honors in the deadly breach. He rose, like an æronaut, by the lifting power of "gas." He shot up with marvellous velocity from the useful but somewhat humble position of a weeder and packer of onions on the outskirts of Weathersfield Connecticut to the elevated rank of Major General, U. S. A. without either fighting a battle or seeing one, although his friends aver that he once heard one. The fact is that Fisky The devil appears to have infused his (this Yankee-Franco cognomen is wn diabolical spirit into some of our charming) had neither appetite nor aptitude for fighting. He "snuffed female school teachers. On Saturday battles afar off," after the fashion of the war-horse, but, unlike that imprudent animal, his fancy was to get as far away from their sulphurous and suggestive fragrance as a stout and nimble pair of legs would carry him.

But while Fisky's sword rusted his tongue and pen were never idle. He wrote periodical letters to what are called "religious newspapers" in the North, recording "a wonderful work of grace" in some benighted negro-quarter which was always sure to be progressing (by the Lord's help) under the auspices of Fisky. That was his tack. He be came a distributor of tracts. He led prayer-meetings at which the souls of multitudes of Africans were brought the school; and below we print from into a hopeful condition of orthodoxy and these blessed additions to the company of the faithful, as registered by Fisky, and printed by Abolition newspapers everywhere, wakened hallelujahs in all the Abolition churches Hardihood of nose acquired in the culture of the onion was of infinite service to F. in his labors among the pious and perspiring blacks. Soon the fervent Fisky begun to reap his reward. He was prayed for and puffed so persistent ly in the shoddy meeting-houses which lot the plains and decorate the crags of New England, that he would have been downright ass to fight battles when pany. Especially have they no right fame, rank, bars, and then stars, came to inflict brutal punishments upon to him cheap, in plenty, and without a white children whose instincts and particle of personal peril. Why "seek whose education cause them to recoil the bubble reputation in the cannon's from association and fellowship with an mouth" when it could be had just by, at a freedmen's camp meeting or a "Colored Ladies' Dorcas Society ?" So reasoned Fisky, and soundly, too, as the event proved, for in due time he found himself a Major General, and at the close of the war was transferred to the Freedmen's Bureau, and made Assistant Commissioner and Military Commander over Kentucky, Tennessee and portions of Georgia, Alabama, Missis-

sippi and Arkansas. Here Fisky found himself suited to nis mind—the fighting all over, so tha there was no danger even of being accidentally shot-plenty of niggers, plenty of plunder, and plenty of power. He carried things for a season with a high hand-impoverished the helpless and enriched himself—lived luxurious ly, attended by as many blacks as an Eastern pacha. In short, although his piety had always been profitable never before had he such an occasion as during this brief season of bliss to clap his hands and cry out. "Godliness is

great gain!" his power and turned him loose without pay, emoluments or shoulder-straps, on the long path which led back to his native Weathersfield. He didn't take that path, however. Much as the Yankees affect to love "New Ing-gland," (heavy emphasis on "gland") the first effort of the infant born there, after a preliminary whetting of his faculties and features on his paternal rocks, is to act away: and the last thought that crosses his brain when age approaches and he has cheated some distant community out of a competence, is that of returning to lay his bones at home. A thoughtful fear that his indigent cousins there might be tempted to work them o do with this

up into buttons perhaps has something Fisky, therefore, instead of going home, has been wandering over the country, delivering lectures, making in place of John L. Thomas, of Baltilong prayers, and collecting money to provide the Carolina blacks with tracts and trowsers. His "honest earnings" in this way must foot up handsomely. Of course he engages the sympathies of the loyal by a pathetic account of his expulsion from the Bureau, and kindles their virtuous indignation with harrowing tales of "the murder of freedmen." etc., under the auspices of "the perjured Johnson." We read one of these veracious harangues in the N. Y. Tribunc the other day, reported in full. Hence these little reminiscences of the orator. Should be chance to come this way, let our readers keep his history and services in mind and treat his hat when he passes it round with the proper respect. A wolf in sheep's clothing is disreputable and unpopular beast at best, but we fancy that few specimens of the kind have ever travelled the country in a heavier suit of "wool" than that which veils the voracity of

A Clever Majority. The majority against Horace Greeley for Congress, in his District, is only 9.988! Wonder whether Horace will contest the seat of his successful oppo-

nent? Shouldn't wonder if he did, and oust him too. Hon. JAMES BROOKS, who was ille gally ousted from his seat in the present Congress, has been elected to the next Congress by over 6,000 majority This, we should say, is a pretty stiff rebuke to the Thad. Stevens Rumpers Mr. B. was one of the ablest men in Congress, and was the greatest thorn in the side of the Radicals-hence his the elections it was supposed that the ejection from his seat at the last session.

South Carolina. A special dispatch from Washington to the Pittsburg Commercial, says that General Sickles, who arrived on Wednesday from South Carolina, had an interview with Mr. Johnson and Gen. Grant on Thursday, and presented an elaborate written report, showing a highly favorable condition of affairs in his Department. The condition of the freedmen is improving and outrages are growing less.

The Constitutional Amendment. It requires the ratification of three fourths of the States to secure the adop tion of the Constitutional Amendment. Its rejection by ten States defeats it: and we shall find its rejection in the following States: Florida

Maryland, Delaware, Mississippi Virginia, North Caroline, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas,

Louisians Here are thirteen that have rejected or will reject the amendment. Tennes see has not ratified it. The vote that Ledger says the Chicago Times' article Brownlow claimed as a ratification was

The Baltimore Troubles. the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, (Thursday, Nov. 15,) that the old Board of Police Commissioners gave up the ghost officially, with a tolerably good grace, after Judge Bartol's decision had been rendered. Mayor Chapman, however eems to have "the sulks," and to be lisposed to stand aloof from the new Board. He, too, will no doubt "come

down" after awhile, and it is certain he

will be brought down when the Mayor's

election comes off: The Board of Police Commissioners-Letter from the Late Board—They Agree to Hand Over the Office and Papers.— The board of police met at its office, No.
North street, yesterday morning, where Marshall Carmichael, and through him, the various captains of police, made their regular reports. Although the board have made five different attempts to get a meeting with Mayor Chapman, up to the adjournnent of the board yesterday afternoon the Mayor had failed to respond. During yesterday's session the following corresondence took place with the late board

OFFICE POLICE BOARD, No. 1, NORTH ST., BALTIMORE, November 14th, 1866. 

To Messrs. Samuel Hindes and Nicholas L. Wood Gentlemen: The present Board of Police of the city of Baltimore beg leave to call your attention to the note of Messrs, Young and Valiant, and to repeat the demand therein made for the property, &c., belonging to the Board of Police of the city of Baltimore, and nay in your presenting. altimore, and now in your possessi the hope that, as the demand is now sanc tioned by judicial decision, it will not b esisted to the extent of requiring the action of the courts in the premises.

Very respectfully.

Very respectfully.

JAMES YOUNG, President.

P. S.—We will be pleased to receive an unswer previous to 4 P. M.

The late Board replied as follows, previous to the hour named, it being first notice they have as yet taken of the new Board:

To Messys. Jam's Young and Wm. T. Valliant:
Gentlemen: Your favor dated the 13th,
making demand for property, &c., and
asking an answer by a certain hour to-day,
was handed to us at half-past ten. Our
counsel are engaged in court in the trial of
counse, rendering it impossible for us to a cause, rendering it impossible for us to confer with them until 2 P. M. With no desire to delay unreasonably or embarras your action, we wish to see our counsel be your action, we wish to see our counsel before responding to the subject matter of your demand. We will send you our decision before 4 o'clock this afternoon. Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL HINDES.

N. L. WOOD.

To this the following was cont in

To this the following was sent in office Police Board, No. 1 Northst.

To Mes rs. Hindes and Wood:

Gentlemen: Yours of this date is received.

We will cheerfully wait the desired time as

equested.
Yours, respectfully,
JAMES YOUNG, President.
The following is the response subsequently received of the late board to the demand for the delivery of the roperty, &c.:
BALTIMORE, Nov. 14, 1866.

"Messrs. Jas. Young and Wm. Thos. Valiant, Gentlemen: In the matter of your avor dated yesterday, and received this norning, we have conferred with our counsel, and beg leave to reply that we are advised that nothing which has transpired has have additionally the region with reference to the changed their opinion with reference to the correctness of their advice or our position both in fact and in law. We are also ad-vised that we have the right to retain our issition until the courts have acted on the uestion of the legal title to the offices of ommissioners of police and to the posses-on of the muniments of the office. At he same time we are advised that in elew of the results of the late elections, contest in which we might engage ugh entirely successful, must be barre f fruits, and might ensure the destrution of the police system and police force which af-ords security to our citizens and is the soust of our city. Under these circum-tances we deem it due to the public not to obstruct the operation of the system by oc-cupying the apartments assigned to the board of police. We have some arrangeboard of police. We have some arrangements to make in connection with the relinquishment of books and property, and will, if agreeable to you meet you at the rooms occupied by us to-morrow, at 10 o'clotk A. M. Yours, very respectfully, "SAMUEL HINDES, "NICHOLAS L. WOOD."

As stated in our telegram from Balti-But suddenly, without inward moni- more yesterday, the old Board of Comtion or visible warning of the dire missioners met the new Board at the

up by Forney and other Radical scoundrels, who had personal as well as parisan ends to subserve. There is a United States Senator to elect from Maryland; and Forney, realizing the utter failure of his attempt to obtain the Pennsylvania Senatorship, is struggling desperately to keep up Radical ascendency n the Senate, so that he may retain his well-paid position as its Secretary. His Baltimore scheme has failed and henceforth, if he shall venture to set foot in the "Monumental City," he will do so in mortal terror of arrest for the part he took in the late disturbance.

Hon, Stevenson Archer. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun pays the following tribute to Hon. Stevenson Archer, lately elected to Congress more. Mr. Archer is a native of Harford county, and we happen to have known him well enough years ago to know that he well deserves the encomium passed upon him. He is an able lawyer, with a fine and lucrative practice in his native county. We congratuate him on his election. The Sun correspondent says:

Stevenson Archer, just elected to Con Stevenson Archer, just elected to Con-ress, will represent the same district for-nerly represented by his father and grand-ther, and what is also remarkable, all pree are graduates of Princeton College. In noticing this fact, it is a source of grat-ication to the friends of the newly elected to the results. member that in him none of the noble qualities, mental and moral, of his ancesors, have degenerated, and that we have n him at least one example that an honor able, ancient Maryland family still main tains itself in public respect and confidence.
Mr. Archer's father was chief justice Maryland. His grandfather was Dr. John Archer, of Harford, a distinguished patriot of the revolution, and as remarkable for his eccentricities as for his sterling virtues.

Divorces in New York City. The decrees of divorces in New York last week made an aggregate of sixteen divorces on the ground of infidelity, and four judgments of separation from bed and board, on account of cruelty inhuman treatment, and neglect of care on the part of the husband. The number of similar cases pending in the different courts at the present time is between seven and eight hundred. Such a record as that is enough to frighten timid bachelors and spinsters from attempting matrimony.

Dull Times. The World says there is a universal complaint that business is dull. Before canvas had something to do with it but now that the elections are over trade is worse than ever. The truth is that the country has a surfeit of highpriced goods. It costs so much for food, rent and fuel, that people have no money to spare for luxuries. Unless Congress contracts the currency and reduces taxation, production will come to a stand still, and trade, except for the barest necessaries, will languish. The first and best step towards continued prosperity would be a complete restoration of the Union; but that we cannot hope for now.

New York Senatorship. The Democratic press in New York generally speak favorably of Mr. Greeley for Senator. The World assigns the reasons thus: "The Democratic papers admit that they do not like his opinions: but if the State must be represented by a Radical, let it be by a representative man and not a dummy." The friends of Mr. Greeley have commenced an active campaign for him, and have: high hopes of success.

Hon. Jacob Thompson Brownlow claimed as a ratification was not legal, and will not be counted.

There are in Chicago seven counts, two marquises, one who would have been a duke, and a baker's dozen of German barons.

Hon. Jacob Thompson.

A dispatch from Washington says that Mrs. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, has been there importuning the President to allow her husband to come home. It is said she left with assurances from the President that he might return to his home in Mississippi. It will be remembered that he was one of the alleged Canadian conspirators, The Crops.

The late crops of the sea mostly housed. As was feared, the early frosts in the Northwest, reaching south-ward to embrace one third of the State of Illinois, did considerable damage to the corn crop. Accounts from the section thus affected report much soft and mmature corn. Throughout the country, however, the crop is above the average annual yield, though not so very arge as war expected it would be three

months ago.

The potato crop is large; but unfortunately the tubers are infected with rot, so much so that dealers refuse to buy in large quantities, and prices ar consequently low. consequently low.

The apple crop is fair in the Western
States, and the fruit is of excellent
quality. In the Middle and Eastern
States the yield is light.

The Hop crop has been over-estimated It will not, as has been supposed, be un-usually large, but will barely exceed the average harvest.

Grapes are in fair supply, but of in

ferior quality. In many localities, by reason of early frost, the fruit failed to ripen, and hence is dry and insipid. Good grapes are very scarce, and in great demand. great demand.

Though we are without definite information on the yield of the Bean crop, the high prices, active inquiry, and small supply indicate a short crop.

The New York market has never,

hitherto, been so completely overrun with cattle, hogs and sheep. They are with cattle, hogs and sheep. They are poured in upon us from all parts of the West, where the supply seems to be inexhaustible; and both growers and dealers are anxious to sell at present prices, which are gradually settling to lower basis.

Turkeys were never before so abun dant throughout the country. Small poultry is also in full supply. Present poultry is also in full supply. Presen high prices, therefore, are purely specu lative, and must eventually break down he quantity of Butter made this Fall s truly enormous, and a vast supply is neld by both dairymen and dealers, who have overlield themselves, and will now be compelled to reduce their stocks at ower figures, as the supply is quite too large to maintain present present prices. The accumulation of Cheese even exceeds that of Butter, and must, for the same causes, experience a decline in price. Wool is in good supply. The hearing was larger than usual. fair quality. The army demand having ceased, the market is inactive, and has

already experienced a marked decline. The Cotton crop is coming in slowly and with great irregularity. After over-coming the effects of defective seed early frost, flood and drouth, the planter found relief in a most propitious Summer; in the early Autumn, the cotton fields, from Texas to Virginia, promised an abundant yield of fine staple. Much of the cotton was late for the season but the stalks were vigorous and of luxuriant growth, and, with a favorable Fall, would have produced up to the full average yield per acre. In ordinary seasons, with good seed and fair Spring nd Summer weather, the cotton plant will attain a degree of maturity by the lst of September, that places it beyond serious damage by the army-worm, which usually appears in the Valley of the Mississippi about the second week in September. The stalk, being then well bolled, may be defoliated by the worm without having its product of fibre materially diminished. This of fibre materially diminished. This year, however, the crop was fully three weeks late in arriving at maturity. The army-worm made its appear ance in the lower portion of Texas about the 1st of September. A week later, it appeared in great numbers in Louisiana and Mississippi, and, before the middle of the month, had crossed Alabamainto Georgia. Fields that had been planted with good seed, and were well cultivated suffered but slight damage; but all late cotton in the low lands of the Gulf States was fearfully destroyed. Lands that on the 1st of the month promised a bale of 400 pounds to the acre, on the 20th of the same month presented a most bar ren prospect; on some, half a bale to the acre, on some, a quarter, on some

nothing will be gathered. Middle and Northern Texas escaped with but slight injury; Arkansas, Northern Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the country lying north of this line, were not inflected by the insect. From the Yazoo Valley, we have most doleful tion or visible warning of the dire calamity at hand, there came an order from Andrew Johnson which stripped Fisky, in the twinkling of an eye, of all nothing more than tricks of trade, and are untrustworthy. We are safe, therefore, in counting on a fair average crop for the area planted in those regions not visited by the "army-worm." These however, are not the best cotton lands and hence the aggregate yield will fall short of our former estimates. While 2,500,000 bales would have been gathered under favorable circumstances, it is now doubtful whether the crop wi reach 2,000,000 bales.—N. Y. Tribunc.

> The Results of Sudden Greatness. The two colored men elected to the lassachusetts Legislature receive now on an average a bushel of letters each Many of them are congratula tory, and come from their white friends in the Northern States. Many others are of the begging sort-soliciting their votes and influence in every sort of project of legislation, private and pub-lic. Besides this, their houses are be-sieged by crowds awaiting an audience, and they have been compelled to employ ushers, who admit the applicants by turns. In many instances money has been paid for first places in the line of audience seekers. Advantage has been taken of this fact by professional loafers at the "hub," who go early and stay late; never getting an audience, but always selling out their places in the line to the highest bidders. So numerous and eager are the besieging crowds that numerous bloody-nose recontres take place upon questions of precedence. The Boston and Charlestown authorities have been compelled, in consequence, to station policemen at the doors, and also to keep the sidewalks sufficiently clear to allow of ordinary travel. The colored legisla ors, for a few days, felt exceedingly honored by these manifestations. the long continuance of the ovation has bored them, broken their rest, and underminded their general health so much that they have concluded to rigidly adopt the exclusive system

always practiced by greatmen. They will hereafter, therefore, neither peruse a letter nor grant an audience except through the recommendation of their private secretaries. This will, at least the course adopted by Mr. Mitchell of Boston, who represents the most aristocratic ward of the city. A project is already on foot to raise by subscription sufficient funds to enable both members to maintain private establishments com mensurate in sumptuousness with their new-found dignity. Indictment of "Sanford Conover."

Justice is likely to be meted out to one of the principal conspirators who is alleged to have been employed by Judge-Advocate Holt in the scheme to connect Jeff Davis with the assassina-tion of Mr. Lincoln; for we observe

that the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have indicted the redoubtable Sanford Conover, alias Dunham for perjury. The facts in this case are doubtless, remembered, and no one will regret to see brought to punishment such an infamous character as this man who, if he was not the concocter of the horrible charges against Davis, was, at least, the pliant and willing tool of persons in a higher sphere and the principal agent in the disgraceful trans-action. Wherever the blame rests for action. Wherever the blame resus for conceiving and working up this conspiracy against the life and reputation of the ex-President of the so-called confederacy, it is morally certain that the man Conover did his part of the busing ness boldly and unscrupulously, though the denouement proves that he was not quite as reliable or as cunning as his employers supposed.

The intimate connection of Judge

Holt with this disreputable affair has been the subject of much comment. The authenticity of his letters to Conover which are in our possession, was at first denied by Judge Holt, but, upon comparing his note of denial with the letter Conover, we found the handwriting to be marvellously similar. Since we made that fact public, which we did at the time, no attempt has been made to deny the paternity of the Holt-Conover etters.
We still hold these documents, and,

of course, if it becomes necessary for the furtherance of the ends of justice, we can have no objection to the proper authorities looking at them, if it be essential in making up the record of the case. -New York Herald. ----

A destructive fire occurred in Milwaukee on Friday. The wholesale grocery store of J. R. Setvan, on Chestnut street, was de-stroyed. The loss is estimated at \$80,000.

Human Sacrifices on the Gold Coast in Just now, while the Republican newspaper press of the country are congratu. ting themselves that the millenial day of negro equality is near at hand, the following account of a fitting burial given to an African King will no doubt

elp to prove the entire fitness of his kindred on our soil for perfect social and political equality. The following extract is from a letter to the African Times:

ACCRA, GOLD COAST, WEST AFRICA, August 10th, 1866. In my last I informed you briefly of the death of Quow Daddy, the King of Aquapim, at Akropong, the capital of that country, about the end of June. The death of King about the end of June. The death of King Quow Daddy was the signal for the sacrificing of some thirty-five or forty men and women connected with his household. Such a wholesale slaughter of human beings within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Queen of England has not been known nor heard of, even in the remotest or most savage and uncivilized regions of this protectorate for the last sixty years.

In Akropong the Basle missionaries have numerous largeestablishments. Immediately on the death of the King being made

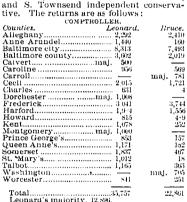
ly on the death of the King being made known to them, their principal, the Rev. Mr. Widmann despacched an express to autenant Brett, the chief civil Lieutenant Bett, the chief civil command-ant of Accra, through Mr. Muller, the agent of the Basle missionaries at Christianborg, informing him of the occurrence, and of the certainty of great disorder and irregularity, if the Government did not at one depute some officer or important commissioner up some officer or important commissioner up there to preserve order and keep in check any such desire on the part of the people. This friendly and timely warning of the Basle missionaries was treated with that con-tempt with which the British authorities on the gold coast invariably treat information coming from sources not entirely and strict-ly official; which latter, be it observed, almost always provesto be corrupt false and unnuways proves to be corrupt, false and manu d to suit official despatches. The result Lactured to suit official despatches. The result of this aparthy is, that many poor victims have been ruthlessly slain to accompany Quow Daddy to the next world; amongst the number were four young females, his wives. Several of the intended victims fled to the different residences of the Basle missionaries, and were afforded refuge by the Rev. Mr. Widmann and the Rev Mr. Madre. Some of these are still in the Madre. Some of these are still in the nands of these missionaries; others, who hands of these missionaries; others, who were being smuggled to Accra for better protection, were discovered and killed. Some, again, who reached Accra in safety, were pursued, and actually seized under the walls of the ruined fort, and would have been carried away had not several of the residents forced the matter on the retice of the commandant who n the notice of the commandant, who ith the utmost reluctance, interfered, and ned the defendant £12-twelve pounds Akropong is only eighteen miles from the eat of government in Accra. It is a coun-ry very easily accessible through good oads, made not by the Government, but by the German missionaries.

Governor Cummings, of Colorado, ex lains, in a letter to a friend, his recent ac olains, in a fetter to a friend, his recent action in relation to granting the commission to Mr. Hunt, as Delegate to Congress, instead of to Mr. Chillcott, Radical. He says

the gave Mr. Hunt the certificate because the gave Mr. Hunt the certificate because the was fairly elected by a majority of the legal votes," and he could not do otherwise without perpetrating a wrong against the people of the Territory.

There is a board of canvassers, consisting of the Secretary of the Territory, the Audior and the Treasurer, who, together with he Governor, canvass the returns for Teritorial offices. With the Delegate—being a Congressional office—they have nothing o do, for the law gives to the Governor full und sole authority in the matter. Two of and sole authority in the matter. Two of the Board, however, assumed entire author-ity, and threw out a large number of votes east for Hunt. Not content with this they ast for Hunt. Not content with this they received the votes cast by the 5th United States volunteers, which organization was recruited from rebel prisoners at Chicago. Without a shadow of right of citizenship in Colorado, these rebel deserters voted for Delegate, and without exception they all woted for Mr. Chilleott! To this the Governor refused to submit.—Patriot and Union.

The Maryland Elect on. The Comptroller was the only State offi-er voted for at the last election in Mary-and. W. J. Leonard was the conservative andidate, R. Bruce that of the radicals,



Leonard's majority, 12,896. Townsend (independent candidate) received about 1,600 votes. The Decline in Beef, Mutton and Pork The heavy decline in the price of beef, mutton, and pork, which has taken place during the past four weeks, has had no parallel since the year 1837. We have had sudden fluctuations of the market here, sudden fluctuations of the market here, when for a week, owing to a limited supply and a pressing demand for immediate consumption, the price of live stock has advanced one or two cents per lb, for a single week; and with a full supply the succeeding week, has fallen back to the old figures. But the decline was not general, and did not reach a point so low as to involve not reach a point so low as to involve heavy losses upon original purchasers, Now Western men are losing in the neighborhood of \$300 on each car-load of cattle, and as much as \$800 per car-load was lost on hogs sold on Monday and Tuesday last. Beeves that one month ago sold readily at \$130 per head, could not be sold to-day for more than \$100; and hogs that cost 9c, per lb, in Chicago were sold at 7tc, per lb, here. b. in Chicago were sold at7½c, per 1b. he And lots of sheep that sold to average & per head thirty days ago are thought to b well sold now if they average 85.

This falling off is attributed solely to the This falling off is attributed solely to the large supply of stock in the country and while there may be a slight reaction in the latter part of December, the general opinion is that for the next six months the average of prices cannot be higher than we quote today. Large operators, with plenty of means to hold cattle, have no faith in prophecies of better prices; and one firm, at a loss of open \$20,000 per week continue to send near \$20,000 per week, continue to send cattle forward in even larger numbers than when prices were better.—N. Y. World.

Colfax on the Rampage.

Mr. Schuyler Colfax is Speaker of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The same gentleman has an ambition to be Speaker of the Fortieth ditto. And as, from present appearances, the next Congress will be even more Radical than the present, Mr. C. finds it expedient to emphasize the fact of his be ing a candidate for re-election by election eering on the extreme ultra basis. Last week he delivered a speech at Detroit, in which he assailed President Johnson in the week he derivered a speech at Defroit, in which he assailed President Johnson in the bitterest and boldest terms, amplifying the usual clap-trap about his "treason" to the Republican party, stigmatizing his policy as "wicked, accused him of fancied usurpations, and threatened him "that if he don't mind his p's and q's his head may fall off next winter." But this mennec of impeaching the President is not the worst of Colfax's blatherskiting. As if the people of the South—women and children, Union men and all—had not suffered enough by the ravages of the late war, as if the Butlers and Turchins had not done devastation sufficient, Mr. Colfax says:

I wish they [the soldiers] had devoured the entire subsistence of the South. Iranother war should come, I shall pray that every soldier might carry in one hand a torch, in oldier might carry in one hand a torch. the other a sword, and sweep the face of the the other a sword, and sweep the lace of the country with destruction.

We suppose this exhibits Mr. Colfax's interpretation of civilized warlare. The Christian spirit it breathes will no doubt commend itself to every pious individual in the land consistly in the wofthe circumcommend itself to every pious individui in the land, especially in view of the circum stance that it is necessary to give expression to such hideous sentiments as the n order to win or retain the favor of the Radical party.—St. Louis Republican.

National Bank Issues. The amount of national-bank notes issued last week was \$978,955, making the total now in circulation, \$297,065,059. The Government holds securities as follows: For circulative pates \$210,001 (or \$100,001). now in circulation, \$297,065,059. The Government holds securities as follows: For circulating notes, \$340,291,400; for deposits of public money with designated depositorles, \$39,423,950. Total, \$379,715,350.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printing bureau during the week was \$455,410; forwarded to national banks and assistant treasurers, \$477,679; redeemed, \$422,634,31.

Another Shipment of Courtezans The New York World says, another shipment of courtezans is to be made from that city to New Orleans in the steamer which city to New Orleans in the steamer which leaves there on Salurday next, to make good the losses on board the Evening Star. These unhappy women, it is said, are some seventy or eighty in number, mostly between fifteen and twenty-five years of age, and chosen expressly with reference to their personal attractions. The person who has them in charge is a notorious procuress, who keeps an establishment in Croaby street, and who figured extensively at Saratoga last summer.

Sunday Police Courts in New York.

The New York Herald of yesterday has the following among its city items:

Perhaps it is unknown to the majority that so numerous are the transgressors of the law that the utmost despatch of the magistrate cannot dispose of them all during the week day sessions, and that an extra session on the forencon of every Sabbath is required. It is a remarkable though a natural fact that on Sunday the prisoners box is always the fullest, and the lists or returns from the various precincts are always longest. Saturday night is thetime when laboring people receive their week's wages, and it is then more intoxicated and more disorderly persons are encountered by policemen on their beat than at any other time during the week. As a consequence the number of arrests is much larger. The court room is always through of other time during the week. As a consequence the number of arrests is much larger. The court room is always thronged of a Sunday, and the noise and bustle of business is always great. Let the one who desires to see his fill of the woes and miseries of the lower classes in a great city betake himself to the Police Court on one of these fine, pleasant Sunday mornings. It is unnecessary to remind him that he need not go as a prisoner, however. As he hears the tolling of the bells for church from the neighboring spires let him not think that there alone will he learn lessons which shall teach him the right essons which shall teach him the right lessons which shall teach him the right, and that there it is necessary for him to go if his desire is to have his heart filled with better resolves and a purer charity. In the Police Court he may if he will receive instruction for the better, and may obtain a processor of the processor of the second s more practical and vivid knowledge of the blasting, damning effect of a vicious and sinful life. If he sees here the long train of offenders issue forth from the prisoners' offenders issue forth from the prisoners' box, and take their station at the bar—the ragged, wretched, wrinkled and repulsive form of the vagrant; the poor unfortunate, whom no one can help pitying, sweeping haughtily and indifferently from the sawdust, in splendid attire, her cheeks painted and her fingers glittering with jewels; the drunkard, maudith and insensate or translition with the lin and insensate, or trembling with the effect of his debauch and the terror of reeffect of his debauch and the terror of re-turning reason, his garments solled and torn; the idle, shiftless and lazy beggar; the professional criminal, slouching, care-less and easy, or the young man whose first offence is this—if he beholds this throng of prisoners and studies the feelings of each as revealed by the outward act or expression, he is a lost man if he does not go from that court room with a better and a kindlier knowledge of human nature and human knowledge of human nature and human frailty, and with a heart filled with a more commiserating, tender and Christian spirit towards the lowly, weak and fallen of his race. The curious and heartless crowd of spectators will laugh at the sufferings of the beggar, the outcast woman—externally listless and unconcerned, but racked with burning sharpe within; the inabriate the

Sunday Police Courts in New York.

Frauds upon the government, through a violation of the internal revenue laws, to he extent of a million and a half of dollar eries through the vigilance of government letectives and the Deputy United States When it is known that these frauds have been going on for some time it becomes questionable whether the governbecomes questionable whether the government inspectors—who receive five dollars per day for overseeing the distilleries and insuring the payment of the tax upon all manufactured spirits—have not grossly neglected their duty. In many instances the internal revenue officials are most zealous in preventing and detecting frauds, but it would more reither that the distillers were would appear either that the distillers were too smart for them, or that the temptation too smart for them, or that the temptation thrown in their way was too strong for some of them. In addition to the quantity of liquor found stored away which had not paid the tax of two dollars a gallon an ingenious mode of defrauding the government was adopted by manufacturing what was called "burning fluid"—a non-taxable article—but which was in reality ninety per cent, of alcabol to tan per cent, of urpenent, of alcohol to ten per cent, of turpen-ine, from which the latter ingredient was tine, from which the latter ingredient was extracted by a chemical process after the spirit was inspected, and the pure alcohol put on the market without paying tax. It is said that the parties engaged in this process of manufacture realized over \$400,000 profit in twenty days. In this case the inspectors may have been deceived by the cunning trick, but in the other cases, where whicker was distilled and secreted we whiskey was distilled and secreted, we think that there must have been, to say the least of it, some culpable neglect on the part of the guardians of the revenue.— N. Y. Herald.

ourning shame within; the inebriate, the

nief and the many other violators of justice

and law; but if he possesses a heart of feel

and taw; but it no possesses a heart of lear-ing and kindness he will not laugh. They will soon leave his sight, but his mind will go with them, and days after he will think of that lost soul, penitent and sorrowful, with a useful regret behind the bars of a

The Leveling Theory On Tuesday morning a scene was enacted in our public schools which we pray to God may never occur again. A little child of John Blair was beaten in such a cruel manner, by a fiend in human form, as to render it almost unable to walk. This child, it it almost unable to walk. This child, it appears, committed a grave offence, namely, refused to sit beside a nigger! Great God what an offence! What an insult to the pride of this commanding teacher! Refused to be seated beside a nigger! Oh! horrible thought, and still more horrible offence-refused to sit beside a nigger, the punishment of which is death in this enlightened age of ours. The teacher who could so cruelly abuse a child, is certainly not fit to still continue to a child, is certainly not fit to still continue to act as an instructor. Let the citizens picture to themselves a female fiend like Mrs. Grinder, locking the school-room doors and Grinder, locking the school-room doors and seizing the cowhide, demanding that a white boy of respectable parents should take his sent beside a nigger; the child refuses and this——we cannot find words sufficiently revolting to give this brutal wretch her dues. If it had been a child of our we would have taken a different course from that pursued by Mr. John

our we would have taken a different course from that pursued by Mr. John Blair. Instead of asking for the removal of the teacher we would have gone to the school room and pitched her out the second story window. Let Harper's Weekly send on their artists and have this scene sketched and illustrated in their next issue. We will furnish them with a title—"Miss Eliza Jones cruelly beating a white boy for refusing to sit beside a nigger."—Ebensburg Sentinel. Evidence accumulates from various portions of the South, tending to show that, where the jurisdiction of the civil courts has been re-established, a fair measure of justice is secured to whites and colored people alike. Of course there are many places and a large class of the people where and with whom the negro still has no rights that the expected results for the people where and with whom the negro still has no rights.

with whom the negro still has no rights that the superior race is bound to respect; but a better state of feeling is developing, and that, too, in localities from which we had least reason to expect it. Several cases, that come to us on excellent authority, prove the fact beyond question. Recently in Pickens district, Sally Calhoun, a white woman of low birth, and a negro who was the futher of her child, were arraigned for the erime of in of her child, were arraigned for the crime of it fanticide. The trial was carefully conducted, and resulted in the conviction of the white woman and the acquittal of the negro. And here, although there seemed to be upon the minds of all who heard the trial the idea minds of all who heard the trial the idea that the negro was accessary to the infanticide, yet he was acquitted because the case was not made out clearly against him. In Newberry District, also, hast week, Wesley Whitman, a white man, was convicted of the murder of a negro upon the testimony of negroes. Again, in Anderson District, recently, John Smart was tried in the Court of Sessions for entering and robbing the house of a negro. He was convicted, and is now under sentence for the crimes and is now under sentence for the crime and his conviction rested mainly upon the evidence of the negro whose ho evidence of the negro whose house he rob-bed. It is further stated that, where any distinction on account of color has been made, it was usually in favor of the freed-man, consideration being had for his dis-advantages resulting from ignorance and inferior would condition. nferior social condition.

Discharge of Forty-four Fenian Prison-ers at Toronto. TORONTO, Nov. 17.—No bills have been found against the following Fenian prisoners, who, it is expected, will shortly be discharged from custody; a number have been discharged this evening charged from custody; a number were to have been discharged this evening
Patrick Bellew, Joseph Hogan, James Lynch, Edward J. Morley, Thomas Callaghan, James Quinlan, Thomas Wilkes, Michael Corcoran, Martin McCormick, Patrick O'Malley, James Rellley, John Needham, Patrick Connors, Patrick Gurvey, John Reid, alias John Casey, Thomas Dunn, John Mayfield, Patrick Dolun, Michael Hurt, James Cole, alias Cabill, John Dinen, James Santry, A. M. Brocks, alias John Snyder, Andrew Flamsburg, John Murphy, James Walters, William Kerrigan, A. Hickman, John Dillon, George Miller, Thomas Reynolds, William Madigan, Francis Miles, John Johnson, Michael Shannon, Michael Duffy, Dennis Lanahan, Peter Morrison and John Sheridan.

Sir Frederick Bruce is misinformed when he states in hisdispatch to Secretary Seward, of November 16, that the American Consul is furnished with documents in relation to the Fenian trial by the Crown authorities.

Seward and Greeley.

A well known journalist, who was formerly a Washington correspondent, says that while there during the war, he one day asked Secretary Seward his opinion of Horace Greeley. "Horace Greeley;" said Seward, "is a great man—a man so full of genius, and of such power that if he had a particle of common sense we should have to hang him. But he is a d-d fool, and therefore him. But he is a d—d fool, and therefore, harmless." After coming to New York, the journalist, dining with the editor of the Tribune, inquired his opinion of Seward. "Seward has brains enough," was thereply, "to govern this country. No man has a clearer or better head; but the trouble with Seward is that he is an infernal scoundard." drel."

The British Minister's letter to Mr. Seward, stating the action that had been taken in regard to the Fenians now under sentence of death, is looked upon as an unfavorable indication. The British Ministry have always awored most extreme measures in dealing with the Fenians.