Baucaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28. 1860

The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and oplinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-lect; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-mater published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."

The Advancing Radi ,als.

The fanatics who will assemble in the National Capital on next Monday spent about nine months at the last session o Congress in devising a plan by which they hoped to continue the rule of a minority of Radicals over a large majority of the properly qualified voters of the United States. They heralded the proposed amendment to States until it does accept the Amendthe Constitution as the grandestscheme ever devised. Their puffery of it put to the blush the extravagant advertisements of patent medicines. It was declared to be a political panacea, warranted to cure all the ills by which the nation was afflicted. Every Radical newspaper in the country endorsed it. It furnished the text for every Radical orator who spouted during the recent political campaigns. When one State after another was carried by fraud and misrepresentation, the universal cry was that the people had endorsed the Constitutional amendment, and the policy of Congress as enunciated there-That was taken to be the platform of the progressive party, as it delights to call itself. No doubt many people were fools enough to imagine that a proper plan for the adjustment of our national difficulties had been discovered. They imagined in the simplicity of their unsophisticated intellects that the Radicals really intended to abide by the platform which they had laid down. They forgot that such leaders as Stevens and Sumner are only strong to destroy. They can tear down the political fabrics which former generations have builded at infinite cost, but are utterly powerless to reconstruct. Vain and visionary theorists, nothing has ever come from their hands which could stand the test of time. The programme of to-day they discard to-morrow. Under a pretentious cry of progress they seek to gull the masses by presenting new and startling political theories. They make no allowances for the existing condition of affairs. Their political platforms are procrustean beds to which they would force communities to adapt themselves. With them the teachings of history amount to nothing. Everything must measure itself by their arbitrary standard.

Whatever of a political or social nature refuses to live in accordance with their rules of action must be blotted out of existence. It is, in their estimation, no more allowable to stand by theories to which they adhered in the past than it is to embrace what they have always denounced as heretical in politics. All men are expected to change with them. He who refuses to follow them at every new departure into all the mazes of folly through which they wander, is denounced as an enemy of human progress, or as something worse. It is strange that their followers do not tire of such an erratic existence. Surely that is a very blind infatuation which induces masses of intelligent men to 'yield themselves up to the guidance of such unsafe and unstable leaders.

They are just about giving the country and the people another instance of

A New Departure. It is painfully obvious to every reflect ug mind that our country and its institutions are in imminent peril. For four years we prosecuted a war, with out example in the history of the world for carnage and destruction, and yet we have no peace: we poured out blood and treasure like water for the restoration of the Union, yet the Union is only restored in name, for where there should be love there is hate; we have abolished African slavery in the South, only to inflict upon that section a political slavery infinitely more dangerous and degrading. It is now definitely settled

that the Constitutional Amendment will be rejected by the South, and cannot receive the sanction of the requisite number of States. In this situation the dominant party discusses three modes of treating the contumacious South : first, to exclude it from repre sentation in the Congress of the United ment, which means a generation at least; second, to obliterate its state governments, and rule it by force, through the agency of satraps or military governors; and third, to disfranchise the vast majority of its people, by organizing with federal power new state governments, in which only such persons as feeling. may be designated by Congress shall participate. The first would reduce the South to the condition of Ireland or Hungary; the second to that of Siberia; while the third would establish an oligarchy as galling as that of the thirty yrants of Athens. All would be equaly effective in embittering the South against the North, and alienating its affections from the Union; and all equally effective in accustoming the minds of the people of the whole country to the exercise of arbitrary and despotic power. All these schemes would prove speedily fatal to the Union of the States and the permanence of our institutions. How can they be thwarted? Only by the success of the Democratic party, for t is idle to expect reason or moderation rom its frantic opponents. And how can this success be achieved ? We answer by discarding those conservative principles which, however excellent in themselves, only embarrass the party in its efforts to serve a people who deliberately turn their backs upon the experience of all ages. In fact, by taking new departure in the line of progress, for the Presidency. which will restore the Democracy to ower, although it may subject the sountry to some trials, but far less severe than those in store for it under its

present rulers. To this aid we recommend FOREIGN WAR as the policy of the Democratic party. Among the nations that outraged us during the rebellion we might readily select an antagonist without injustice, but all the signs of the times point to England as our proper adversary. Her quasi recognition of the Confederacy, her contributions to rebel loans, the damages done our commerce by her cruisers under rebel colors, and her undisguised sympathy with the rehim to set a better example. bellion, are sufficient cause for war. In war with her we should have the sym-The Mode of D awing Jurors.

pathy of freemen everywhere, by reason of ther oppression of down-trodden Ireland. And in war with her we might give practical extension to the Monroe loctrine by the liberation of Canada and reap substantial fruits of victory by the annexation of her American provinces.

A foreign war would rekindle the each of the two prominent political parties. This change of the existing embers of patriotism, now almost extinguished by the blasts of sectional general law of the State is urged upon passion and hatred ; a foreign war would the ground that the jurors are divert the animosity of our people from now selected almost entirely from their instability. Arready the real each other against the common enemy; one political party, and that it is, are sure they show wisdom in the course ind above all, a foreign war would renimpossible therefore, der the immediate and equal restoration the opposite party to have justice of all the States to their proper relations done them in the Courts. Our readers will bear witness to the fact that during with the National Union an absolute and paramount necessity. all the years which preceded the late But would the Republicans take issue on this question, and the Democracy anywhere in this State. However high political excitement may have risen, it | people. succeed? The Republicans must opose such a war, because it would thwart never entered the halls of justice. The their projects for the subjugation and Judges who sat upon our benches rarely, lisfranchisement of the South. The if ever, permitted political prejudice to interfere with the discharge of their people would go with the Democracy, ecause war parties are always popular, high duties. If it has come to pass that party prejudice and passion interferes secause our civil war has aroused a martial spirit among the masses, bewith the dispensation of justice, then cause England is especially odious to indeed have we fallen upon evil times, Americans, because the expatriated sons and our days are most degenerate. of Ireland would rally in legions to our If such is the case, or if there be even standard, and because the obvious regood ground for suspicion that jurors sults of the war would contribute so are influenced in their verdicts by partizan bias, a change in the method of gloriously to the aggrandizement of our selecting them should be made at once. beloved country. True, a few timid bondholders might object, but the De-But it should be, not by local enact mocracy owe them nothing, and they ments, passed at the request of party would be swept away by the irresistible friends to affect certain counties, but by enthusiam of the belligerent "boys in a general law applying to every county blue," Then, let us have a foreign war in the State. to rescue the country from the disastrous Here, in Lancaster county, complaints consequences of a civil war. are constantly made that a Democrat cannot expect to obtain justice in a case . _____ where party prejudice can be excited VIELDING to fanaticism will not stor against him. However that may be, it ts onward march any more than the is sure that eight out of ten jurors in atgiving way of a dam in a stream will tendance on our courts belong to the arrest the rush of the waters. dominant political party. Nowhere in THE President is busily engaged in the State is the minority more rigorouspreparing his message, and applicants ly proscribed. office are requested to refer their If the law which has already been petitioners to the heads of Departments. applied to certain counties in the State COL. JOSEPH SEVERNS, of the Washis to be extended, let it be made genington Constitutional Union, has been eral. To such a law no one could ob appointed Surveyor of the Port of Philject. But the attempt to apply it to adelphia. We congratulate him on his Democratic counties alone would be so good luck. infamous a piece of legislation that we do not believe any Legislature would A Texas lady being asked at a New dare to pass an act of the kind. We York dinner table to drink a toast to hope the Democratic citizens of Lan-General Butler, consented, and as her glass contained about a drop of wine, caster county will hold themselves she raised it to her lips and smilingly ready to demand to be included in any bill of the kind which may be origisaid, "Here's a drop for Butler." nated at the coming session of our GENERAL BEAUREGARD, who went Legislature. through the whole of the late war without a wound, dyed recently in Paris. What "Old Thad" is Doing. His hair, when he went to that city The papers all had an item a few days was as white as a grizzly bear's, and since which represented our grim old when he came away, as black as a black representative as saying, that, "having bear's. been conservative during the last ses-THE NEGRO CANDIDATE.-The New ion of Congress, he intended to be rad-Orleans Tribunc, a paper conducted, ical during the present one." edited and read by negroes, in a column Washington correspondent of the Balof editorial, advocates the election of timore Gazette says : General Beast Butler as the candidate Since the arrival of Thad, Stevens at the of the Radicals for President of the seat of Government, increased interest in political affairs has been excited. I do not United States in 1860. political affairs has been excited. I do not think any great importance is properly to be attached to his personal wishes and in-tentions. If, however, the action of Con-gress is to be controlled by his dictation, then, indeed, there will be stirring times this session. I understand he sneers at any "bargain," as he called the conference be-tween the President and Mr. Chase, in which the South is to bea party-denounces "universal annesty," though coupled with "universal" suffrage, and deems the action of the Southern States altogether unneces-THE Turkish Government has granted a general amnesty to the Cretan insurgents. Why doesn't the United States Government grant a general aninesty to the Southern insurgents? Are they worse and more barbarous than the Turks? THE Reading Dispatch, in announc of the Southern States altogether unnecess sary to make valid the Constitutional amendment. I also learn he has prepared ng the appearance of a new counterfeit one dollar greenback, says : "They may amendment. I also leain he has prepared a hill, the purpose and operation of which ure to render null all the appointments made by the President during the recess of lowever be known by the vignette of are to Chief Justice Chase, which is much larker and contains more wrinkles Congress. "Old Thad" has a perfect right to than the genuine." run the Radical Rump Congress after THE three good old counties of Prince his own style. He would be losing cast George's, Charles and St. Mary's, in if he should not go to greater extremes Maryland, went en masse for the Conserthan he ever attempted before. We exvative ticket at the recent election. In pect him to keep up his reputation. If Charles the Radical candidate for Conhe does not do so from the very first day gress received one vote; in Prince of the session he cannot expect to be teorge's, only 146 to Mr. Stone's vote chosen Senator from Pennsylvania, of 1,106. There is a suspicion abroad that his Some Radical organs talk about a great age has impaired his vigor. He compromise—they agreeing to drop the owes it to himself to show that rumor things it is announced that the Prefect Rump amendment if the Southern to be an invention of the weak men of of the Seine, aware of the fact that States will adopt "universal suffrage." his own party. A proper show of energy may enable him to defy every com-This would be a very safe compromise for the Rads, inasmuch as the late elecpetitor. He is no doubt aware of this, tions in Delaware and Maryland have and we expect to see him lead off from killed the Rump amendment beyond the start at a pace which minor Radicals resuscitation. Trading a corpse for sevwill find it difficult to keep up with. In the race to political ruin he will be

The Calmness of the Sonthern Press. The Example Set by the Chief Justice. The fone of the Southern newspaper Everywhere throughout the North we hear constant complaints that justice press is one of the most significant signs s hard to be obtained in our courts of the time. There is no bluster about political affairs, no urging of the people when party passion or prejudice is excited. Now it is asserted that Judges to action, and no exciting appeals to the masses. There are allusions to are corrupt, and then charges are made national politics, and discussions of the that jurors exhibit a disregard for the great questions now agitating the pubsolemn obligations of an oath. The day was in this country when the breathlic mind. But, almost without exceping of a suspicion of this character tion, the Southern press speaks of all these matters with an air of unconcern against any man would have excited a feeling of astonishment little short of that is singular. The Charleston Mercury has just been revived. In its first public horror. The time was when all issue it almost ignores politics, and anmen who sat upon the bench were supposed to be high toned, honorable, in nonnees its intention of devoting all its energies to the development of the incorruptible and beyond the reach of dustrial and material interests of its suspicion. Once oaths were most sacred things with our people, and to section. Even the proposed amendbreath a suspicion that a judge ments to the Constitution and the arroor jury had been influenced by imgant claims of the Radicals of the North proper motives was to offer the greatest seem to have no effect on the minds of indignity possible. There are indicathe people of the States recently in retions that the most sacred obligations bellion. They calmly announce their are no longer sufficient to bind men. determination never to adopt or sanc-That the complaints which vex the ears tion the amendments, and having done of honest men are entirely unfounded that make no noisy fuss about the matwe do not believe. There is some ter. All the talk about negro suffrage grounds for the increasing conviction does not appear to excite a ripple of that Courts of Justice in this country alarm, or to call forth an indignant reare no longer entirely safe tribunals; ply. They profess to be perfectly conthat Judges and Jurors are both influtent to let the Radicals have things enced in their decisions by partizan their own way for the present. The following from the Richmond Exami-

When the Chief Justice of the United ncr, a paper not accustomed to quiet States becomes a peripatetic political talk heretofore, will give a good idea of stump speaker, there is reason for the the general tone of the newspaper press. uneasy feeling that pervades the public It savs : We cannot forbear surprise, that th mind. When he is reported as having acute and intelligent correspondents of Northern journals in Washington should delivered an intemperate harangue in

Northern journals in Washington should suppose that there is anybody there from the South, possessing any sort of influence or authority whatever, to pledge his State to the adoption of negro suffrage in any shape or form. So far as Virginia is concerned all our statesmen areat home, quiefly minding their own business and not meddling with politics. If there is anybody there profess-ing to make this new trade for Virginia he is stimuly an imposter, and weimagine that one city to-day and in another to-morrow, is it strange that men begin to los their respect for Courts of justice? There was a time when a proper put lic sentiment, universally expressed would have forced Mr. Chase to show a decent regard for the sacred duties of his high office. There was a day when simply an imposter, and we imagine that those who claim to transfer other States to even he would not have dared to travel the Radical platform are not one whit better. about the country peddling out his pe-In all this constitution tinkering we beg o be counted out. The threat of being exculiar political views to any gaping uded from the next Presidential elect cluded from the next Presidential election does not affright us. We had nothing to do with the last one and yet we survive. As Daniel Webster said about the present of a new curriage, "these things are or-dered better for us than we could order there were how "If there have need of crowd of listeners which could be got ogether. That day has passed away. and in its stead we have the present disjointed times, in which the country is dered better for us than we could order them ourselves." If they have read of Canning's kuife grinder they can under-stand that we must prefer food and clothes to their politics. No! We are intent on corn, tobacco, wheat, potatoes and conven-tions—not for laying down platforms, but to help on agriculture. The failure of last summer's wheat crop from a bad season hurts us more than the failure of our repre-sentatives to zet into (`onrres. The Northshocked constantly by the exhibition of the chief judicial officer of the country going about like a political mountebank, exhibiting his skill in partizan jugglery, and bidding for the Radical nomination In a recent speech at Philadelphia sentatives to get into Congress. he attempted to defend his course; but

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ern people hold the reins. Let them drive ern people hold the reins. Let them drive on as they like. All we ask of them just now is to "stand out of our sunshine"—to leave us that blessed gift of God which makes the grass to grow and the grain to ripen, and assures us that above man's malice sits supreme and eternal the power that controls evil for good and shall yet evolve the negfect day. no one who heard him or read what he had to say, could help feeling that Mr. Chase was perfectly conscious of the utter impropriety of his course. The country is sufficiently disgraced by the appointment of such a man to the next evolve the perfect day. to the most exalted position in the na-

The reason for this calm demeanor tion. He ought to conduct himself may be found in the firm conviction of with propriety, or, if that is impossible, the people of the South that neither the let him resign. His course is calculaproposed amendments nor neuro sufted to bring Courts of Justice into confrage in any shape can be forced upon tempt throughout the country. It is them against their will. Indeed, the high time he ceased to make an unseem-Constitutional aniendments are most ly exhibition of himself-high time for effectually killed. The result of the recent elections in Maryland and Delaware render it certain that they will never be adopted by the requisite num-Just now the Radical newspapers. ber of States. The people of the South do not fear that negro suffrage can or published in several strong Democratic will be forced upon them in any other counties, are urging the passage by the way. They have the power to prevent next Legislature of local enactments, that degradation, though unable to contaking the selection of jurors out of the trol the tide of fanaticism which was hands of the Sheriff and County Comswept over the North. Being unrepremissioners, and transferring it to two Commissioners, one to be elected by sented in Congress, they feel no responsibility for the acts of that body. So they quietly address themselves to re-

The Democratic Majority in the Union Among other speakers at the Radical assemblages in Philadelphia last week was an honest Radical, H. B. Stanton. At a large meeting in National Hall he delivered an address, in which he thus spoke of the relative strength of the two parties in the country:

Wo parties in the county : The recent electicus show that in the free States, the Republicans were backed by a population of about eleven millions, while the Democrats were sustained by a popu-lation of about nine millions. This gave lation of about nine millions. This gave the Republicans a majority of two millions of the people in the free States. In the slave States, excluding the nerroes, and judging by their latest elections, the Demo-crats represent a population of about six and a half millions, while the Republicans are sustained by only a million and a half. This gave the Democracy a majority of five millions of people in the slave States. Thus, North and South, the Democrats represent-ed fifteen and a half millions of the popu-lation. and the Republicans twelve and a ation, and the Republicans twelve and half millions, giving the former a majority of three millions. The Republican voters of three millions. The Republican Volers in the free States amount to two millions, while the Democratic voters number one million six hundred thousand, thus giving a Republican majority of four hundred thousand. In the slave States the Demo-mentic rote is though thousand thous thousand. In the slave States the Demo-cratic vote is about eleven hundred thou-sand, and the Republican two hundred sand, and the Republican two hundred thousand, thus giving a Democratic ma-jority of nine hundred thousand. Thus, North and South, the Democrats had two million seven hundred thousand voters, and the Republicans two million two hun-dred thousand, giving the former a majority of half a million. According to these figures it appears that the Democracy had (includ-ing Nonthern perces) a majority over the

outhern negroes) a majority over the Republicans in the whole nation of three nillions of people, and five hundred thou and voters; and that nearly all the availsand voters; and that hearly all the twint-able political strength of the Republicans was in the North, while that of the Demo-crats was diffused in about equal propor-tions over both North and South. Now, he affirmed, that no such sectional party could long maintain itself against such an antagonist

antagonist. He insisted that the party was shut up to this policy, for it had little else but negroes out of which to construct a large party in the South, and it could not long exist with-out such a party. He insistsd, also, that unless the party succeeded in soon en-franchising the negroes, or in good faith promptly incorporating that measure into its creed as a condition of reconstruction there was almost a certainty that it would untagonist. here was almost a cortainty that it would be beaten in the next Presidential election, even though no votes were counted besides hose of the twenty-six States now repthose of the twenty-six States now rep-resented in Congress. Those States give 246 electoral votes, of which 124 are a ma-jority. Of these, the Democrats were sure of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, casting thirty-three votes, and leaving a deficit of ninety-one. The large States of New York, Pennsylvania and In diana and the smaller States of Connecti-States of New York, Pennsylvania and In diana, and the smaller States of Connecti-cut, New Jersey, Nevada and Oregon give just ninety-one. At the last elections, these seven States cast less than 50,000 Republi-can majority. A change of 24,000 or 25,000 votes, or one in eighty, would earry them over to the Democrats, and elect their Pres-ident. So, a refusal of less than 50,000 Re-publicans to vote the tickets would accom-plish the same result. Fifty thousand! The North lish the same result. Fifty thousand Why, so soon as the Republican party gave Why, so soon as the republican party gave it to be clearly understood that it had ig-nored negro suffrage, and turned its back upon this great reform, twice 50,000 Re-publican voters in those seven States would ignore that party, and turn their backs upon it, while in all the North the number would be at least a quarter of a million.

The Last of the Revolution—Samuel Dunn.

rollton, became celebr. ted as the last of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, so will Samuel Dunn be illustrious as the so will Samuel Dunn be illustrious as the last of the pensioners—the last survivor of that generation of men who participated in 1 the war of the American Revolution. Ninety-one years have passed since the Revolution commenced, and eighty-four years since it closed by the capitulation of Yorktown, in October, ITSI. The age of Mr. Dunn hunst he over one hundred years Mr. Dunn must be over one hundred years in order to have taken part even in its closing scenes. In order to realize the ex-tent to which the life of Mr. Dunn has been

who is older than him whose fame the world was discovering seventy years ago. We conceive it to be an immense historical distance back to the reign of the great Frederick of Prussia, yet he was but in the zenith of his glory when this aged veteran was born. What national changes—what stupondous revolutions—what rise and fall of kmnires and dragatios—what rise and fall

The Western Corn Crop.

In gathering the corn crop of the West, the fact is revealed that the damage sus-tained by frost and floods early in the Au-tumn, is much greater than had generally

tunned by Frost and floots early in the Au-tunn, is much greater than had generally been expected. The Chicago *Republicon* says: We have metand talked with farmers representing nearly the entire corn region affected by frost, and the unform testimony is that the argon in dumeniated followers

Worth of an American Dollar in Eng-

It is not generally understood, notwith-standing all that has been written on the subject, that United States currency will only sell by weight in London, and has no

actual representative in any British coin. How much an American dollar is worth in

How much an American dollar is worth in London may be told by taking an engle to a bullionist and selling it for its weight in gold. Divided by ten, the quotient is the price. But eagles vary in weight, some being more worn than others; and the price varies a triffe with the domend for bullion.

varies a trifle with the demand for bullion,

and the quantity and quality of the coinage. The value of new double eagles, fresh from

the Mint, is more than that of worn pieces

Particulars of the Shooting of Two Offi-cers of Colored Troops by Each Other-Love, Jealousy, and Murder. (From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 19.1

(From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 10.) A correspondent at Fort Craig, New Mexico, whose letter was written on the 1st inst., sends us the particulars of a most shocking affair that took place between two officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth U. S. Col. troops, a regiment which was recruited in Kentucky in the spring of 1865, and which was sent out to the Territory of New Mexico last summer, where it is now doing duty. One of the parties, First Lieu-tenant John F. Warner, had been for some time suspicious that improper intimacy extime suspicious that improper intimacy ex-isted between his wife—who has been with him nearly ever since he has joined the regiment—and another first (Fred. Haselhurst). He finally lieutenan regiment—and another first fieldenant (Fred. Hasehurst). He finally became so confirmed in his suspicions and dissatisfied that he peremptorily turned his wife away, and instituted proceedings for a divorce. This was a little over two weeks ago, at Fort Selden, New Mexico. His wife thus left to herself, appealed to the generosity of the officers at the post for a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of a journey back to Kentucky. She was a native of Lexington, Ky., where, if we are not mis-taken, she has a parent or parents. She has friends also in Louisville, and intended to make that her place of abode. She suc-ceeded in raising the necessary amount of funds, and left Fort Selden about two weeks ago, *cu route*, by coach, for the States, shaking off the dust of here feet against ''Johnny,'' and breathing parting regrets for the more favored "Fred.'' No sooner had she left, however, than frequent letters began to pass between herbecame s Phil. Ledger. Completion of the Chicago Lake Tunne

No sconer had she left, however, than frequent letters began to pass between her-self and Haselhurst. Warner, stung with jeulousy, was on the qui vive, and Tuesday, October 23, just before the departure of the Northern mail succeeded in getting access to the mail-bag, in which he found three letters directed to "Mrs. Julia Warner." These he opened and found to be very glowing love-breathing missives, written by Lieutenant Fred. Haselhurst. Shortly after it being nearly dinner time, he (Warwithin this technical and the of the fine entropy the transformation of the through the the the through the through the the t of making the two ends meet, has been ac complished with beautiful scientific exact The City Engineer, Mr. Cheeseboro, under by Lieutenant Fred. Haselhurst. Shortly after it being nearly dinner time, be (War-ner) stationed himself at a point near which the officers usually passed on their way to the mess-room, armed with three or four well-loaded pistols and a bowie-knife. It was not long before Haselhurst came along when Warner confronted him with a drawn revolver and demanded, "What do you write laters to my with for?" and there whose eye the work has progressed, calcu-ated that the two ends would meet withir lated that the two ends would meet within a foot. The result shows a variation of eighteen inches out of line and a quarter of an inch out of dead level. The work was commenced on the shore end on March 17, 1864, and at the crib end December 22, 1865. The contractors, Dull and Gowan, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, agreed to finish their work in November, 1866, and have fulfilled their contract to the letter. The entire cost of the tunnel proper will be about \$600,000. It will yet take scored months to interevrite letters to my wife for?" and there write letters to my wife for?" and there-upon immediately discharged his revolver, the charge taking effect in Haselhurst's body just below the lower ribs. The wound was helplessly fatul, but Haselhurst, not at once disabled, retreated into the quarters of the commanding officer of the post, which were near athand, pursued by War-ner, who continued to fire at him, though it seems without effect. Two or three shots It will yet take several months to intro-lace the water all over the city, as there is much work to be done on the shore in the erection of towers and buildings, stationing engines and arranging pipes, but the great scientific feat is accomplished and Chicago t seems without effect. Two or three shots were thus fired inside the room when Hasel henceforth will drink pure water. hurst sprang upon Warner and succeeded in wresting away one of his revolvers. Thus armed Haselhurst took deliberate aim and That well-known statician, Hon, Samuel B. Ruggles, made remarkable statements in his speech at the Cyrus Field banquet the other night. Speaking of our railroads, he said they cost a larger sum than had ever been expended in any one century on the means of transportation. We have 36,000 miles of ransportation. We have 36,000 whot Warner directly through the heart as the latter was standing outside the dooi oreparing another pistol for tiring. Warner daggered forward, drew his bowie knife struck it two or three times in the side o he adobe building, and fell dead upon the hours: and now they sleep side by side far away from their homes each, through the influence of homes same not. Haselhurst only survived him a fev niles of railway, which have cost \$1,380,-000,000. In Europe there are 30,000, which cost the enormous sum of \$3,500,000,000, away from their homes each, through the influence of base passion, the other's de-stroyer. Warner was about twenty-eight years old. At the time of his death he was Acting-Assistant-Claurtermaster at Fort Selden. He was native of Kentucky. His following Colonel of conorthue Using Ky. cost the enormous sum of \$5,500,000,000, The construction of railways in an old, closely settled country, is of course more expensive than in a new, while European roads are more solidly and permanently built. But the saving in the transportation of foright and parameters father was Colonel of one of the Union, Ky. regiments for a period during the war, Mrs. Warner has a child about a year and a half old, which she took with her on her journey. What her feelings must be when she learns the horrid result of her misconof freight and passengers amounts in each hemisphere to \$500,000,000 per annum. Mr. Ruggles estimates the telegraphic lines in this country at 90,000 miles in length, and in Europe at 60,000. So that the New World decidedly leads the old in its facilities of luct may be imagined indealy reaction. Message of the Governor of North Caro RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 20.-Governo

The Gold in the U.S. Treasury.

The Gold in the U. 8. Treasury. There is a wide disparity in the estimates of the gold coin in the country; but, be it more or less, there are satisfactory reasons why the Secretary should take good care of so much of it as comes to his custody. The Treasury is now the only great reservoir of coin in the country; it is, in fact, in the present condition of things, the only possible great reservoir of coin. On the quantity of gold in the Treasury hangs the credit of the seven hundred millions of paper money which permeates all channels of our im-mense domestic trade. In view of the announcement current, that the Secretary mense domestic trade. In view of the announcement current, that the Secretary of the Treasury has fixed a resumption of specie payments possible within a year and a half, the Treasury cannot hold too much gold for the general good. It cannot be too strong in this respect. Its strength is the debts of the Government. Moreover, with durp present use of payer uncover on a wheth debts of the Government. Moreover, with our present use of paper money as a substi-tute for gold in our general business, the Treasury is the only power that can, to any extent, retain the coin in the country, which is necessary as a foundation for our system of paper money. The banks cannot do it, except δt a loss which they will not inceir. The Treasury alone can command and hold any considerable amounts of coin. So long as there is a talk of resumption let the Secretary look closely to his gold sunnly.—

Facts of Progress.

Factory Dividends.

The Cotton manufacturers are suffering terribly for want of "protection," and we expect one of the first measures passed at

should vote for that party. It is Republi

can policy that gives these profits to capital and filches the amount from labor,-New

Mexican News

England is arranged to come off next April near London. The yield of the salmon fishery on the Pacific coast during last season was 30,000 parrels. Ifon. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, is lying so ill that his physicians despair of his reretary look closely to his gold supply. covery.

Two squares, including between thirty and forty houses, in Mobile, were burned resterday. The loss is about \$1,000,000.

News Items.

John B. Gough has sold his farm in Wor-cester county, Mass.

The New Orleans Tribune, founded by Butler, nominates him for President.

Gen. Dix sailed from New York for France on Saturday.

Hon. John T. Jones has been elected U.S. Jenator by the Arkansas Legislature.

Numbers of Congressmen are beginning to arrive in Washington. Senator Doolittle has returned to New Orleans from the Rio Grande.

The guano'at Chincha Islands is nearly xbausted.

During the war the total number of deaths

in our navy were 2,272. A noted California courtezan has died, leaving a virtuous sister \$100,000 in gold.

A prize fight for the championship o

Spurgeon's church has thirty-five hun-

CHICKGO, Nov. 24.—The glad news has been made public to-day of the virtual com-pletion of the lake tunnel for supplying Chicago with water. The workmen are within thirteen inches of the lake end of the Admiral French Forest, who served both in the United States and rebel navies, died in Washington, on Thursday, aged 71. Pork packing began at Louisville on the 22d, and seven hundred hogs were killed

that day. One hundred and thirty postmusters of the less class have been appointed within the last three or four days.

The Sunday liquor law in St. Louis has been annulled by the Supreme Court of Missouri. souri, Black bears appears to be plenty in Centre

county. Three were shot last week; one killed weighed dressed over 300 pounds. Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western papers speak despondingly of trade pros ects.

The street cars of New Albany, Indianaare supplied with stoves, which improvement this cold weather.

A boy 12 years old shot and instantly cilled his sister, three years younger, Wayne township, N. J., a few days ago.

Secretary Seward has engaged Lentze, the artist, to paint a family portrait of his idolized daughter, Miss Fannie Seward.

Gen, Sherman and Minister Campbell ar-ived at Havana on the 18th, and wers sourceously received by the authorities here.

Hall's Journal of Health expresses the opinion "that buckwheat cakes contain more nourishment for less money than any other article of food." It is understood that Secretary McCulloch,

n his forthcoming report, will urge meas-ares looking to a speedy resumption of specie payments.

The amount of glass desired for the win-lows of the Paris Exposition is 80,000 square meters, which is a sufficient quantity to meters, which is a sufficient cover nearly 20 acres of land.

It is stated that a Parisian has set the in merican Constitution to music. All sorts f political tunes have been played upon it or some time.

It is understood that the Radical mem bers of Congress will hold a secret meeting in a few days and adopt their progamme for the coming session of Congress.

An Austrian lieutenant was recently sho near Vienna for cowardice in battle though he had just been promoted for bravery mother engagement

There is a street in New York city in which the tenants of every house on both sides of the street have applied for licenses to sell liquor. The entire gang of Kentucky railroad

Newburyport Mills, The *Heradic* suite parsed at the approaching session of Congress will be one for their relief. Take for example the Newburyport Mills, The *Heradic* says that the Ocean Mills, after paying a ten per cent, dividend for the last six months, had robbers, who recently threw a train off the track and robbed it, have been captured and lodged in the Louisville jail.

cent. dividend for the last six months, had ten per cent, more to add to the reserve fund—making only 20 per cent, in six months, or 40 per cent, per annum. The Bartlett Mills also divide ten per cent, which was but little more than half the profils of the last six months. The James Mill earned 28 per cent, in the six months; and the Globe Mill has earned ten per cent. The Retrenchment Committee are said to have discovered that "high and responsible parties under the Government " are impliated in the cotton frauds.

Judge Cooper, of Tennessee, has decided that the present legislature of that State is bogus, and that the Franchise law is unconstitutional

and the Globe Mill has earned ten per cent. Taking them all together, these mills have made 40 per cent, or \$40, on every \$100, of capital. Do they not need "protection?; Is it strange that the Cotton manufacturers support a party that enables them to realize such profits? Not at all; but it *is* strange that the poor men of the land—the men who support their families by their labor, should yote for that party. It is Rombhi-A poor woman in Indianapolis, living done with an idiotic child, was found on Saturday last to have become insane from the want of food.

The protectionists are already forming heir combinations to push the tariff bill hrough the Senate at an early stage of the ession. The West is up in arms against it.

A brilliant meteor, apparently as large as the sun, was seen at Rome, Ga., on Tuesday last. It moved in a southwesterly direc-tion, but soon exploded with a loud noise.

Captain Henry W. Pattorson, 4th United States infantry, was married on the 25th ultimo to Miss Louisa C. Bawson, daughter of Hon, John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania. Gen. Sheridan acted upon his own motion in ordering the arrest of Ortega and his

As the name of Charles Carroll, of Car-

tent to when the file of Mr. Duth his been prolonged, let us consider a few facts. The men who are now in middle age, and the most active in workly affairs, were taught in their youth of the maryelous ex-

pairing the ravages of the war. We are inclined to think they are not altogether unfortunate in their situation, and we

ional strife as to their government. The Military and civil authorities in the State re harmonious re harmonious. The balance of the message is devoted to the consideration of measures for the sup-pression of crime and pauperism, taking careof the poor, apprenticing negro children.

ploits of Napoleon Bonaparte, whose fame had even then been llong historical. Yet here is a man still among us who was born before the great Corsican came into being. who is older than him whose fame the

Worth's message has been sent to the Legis-lature. After discussing purely local affairs and the hopeful aspect, he then declares tha and the hopeful aspect, he then declares that haw and order exists at all points of the State, and that the civil authorities are adequate for the punishment of all offenders. The courts are in operation effectively, and justice is meted out to men of all colors. He opposes n. gro suffrage and the consti-tutional amendments, and recommends the Northern States to encourage the diffusion of freedmen in their midst. He says every-thing seems to hvite immirration to the hing seems to invite immigration to the dominant States, but most of the freedmen dominant States, but most of t. e freedmen are too poor to pay the expenses of moving thither; but this difficulty may be over-come, he thinks, by diverting the appropri-ation to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau to the defraying of the expenses of those who may choose to move. Each one to choose

leaders of the Radical party have abandoned the proposed Constitutional Amendment. The present session of Congress promises to be spent in undoing the principal work of the last Stevens, Sumner, and in fact about all of the Radical leaders, will set themselves earnestly to work to get up some new scheme. It will not be better calconlated to restore the L'nion than the one they are now discarding. Whether it will prove as well calculated to catch voters remains to be seen.

Why Trade is Dull and Prices Unsettled Just now there is no little excitement in all business circles. The commercial world is petrified, and capital is nervously timid. The great centres are filled with goods for which there is no sale. Manufacturers just at the moment when they were making the heaviest outlay and expending most money in improvements, find goods unsaleable and the markets unsettled. If, in the good old days, specie payments and an undivided country, we were liable to panics and to seasons of depression from over-production, how could it be expected that we should escape when production was stimulated to the greatest degree, and the market circumscribed one-third.

Not only is the South shut out as a market, but it is rendered uncertain when it will return as a paying customer to our marts of trade. So long as the chief effort of the dominant political party is to degrade the whites of that whole section and to keep them in an unsettled and subordinate position, so long will we derive but little commercial advantage from what was formerly a great element in our financial prosrerity. Production in the South is crippled, and one-third of our former outlet for our manufactures is shut up. To-day the North needs the South more than the South needs the North. Had the South been admitted early at the last session of Congress the depression that now exists in our business circles would not have been felt, and

business men would not have been standing behind their counters trembling with nervous dread of a coming financial crash. If Nemesis does not always take the precise shape we might have anticipated, none the less is the penalty exacted, and that in full.

The commercial world must now await the action of the political world. A few more months of the present uncertainty will render a year of disaster certain. There will be no safety in trade, no certainty for manufacturers, no stability in any sort of business, until the South is permanently rehabilitated in all her political rights.

Business men may differ as to the manner or basis of settling the Southern question; but that it must be speedily settled no one but a political charlatan will deny. The longer the demagogues at Washington defer the settlement of existing difficulties by denying the South full communion on the basis of Constitutional equality, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon the commercial and manufacturing interests of the whole country, and especially those of the North.

The truth of this will soon be forced upon our people by a bifter experience, unless there should be a change in the temper of the Radical leaders in Conwho at present seem willing to present scent while to acrifice the prosperity of the country maintain the sway of the minority to maintain over the majority.

Missouri's response to President John-Missouri's response to President John-son's "appeal" is twenty thousand ma-jority, at least, against him.—St. Loui.

What mockery of reason and justice is this! says the New York Express. You deny the right to vote to 100,000 Conservative white men in Missouri, and then claim a majority of 20,000. If you had carried your proscription a little further, you might have claimed a eral hundred thousand darkey votes unanimous vote for Congress.

would be a regular Yankee dicker.

for they are pursuing. There will come a day when they will be gladly recognized as equal members of a fully restored Union. They know that, and calmly bide their time. The calmness war, no such complaints were heard of the Southern press indicates the quiet determination of the Southern

How Soldiers Meet.

The manner in which those men who Plymouth or Jamestown, Such a fact led the great opposing armies during Plymouth or Jamestown. Such a fact shows the extreme brevity of our National history. All that has been done on the American continent has been within three such lives as that of this Revolutionary here? That epoch saw the first white man within those United States, saw the first stroke of the axe against the first tree of the American forest the war now meet is enough to put to the blush the miserable stay-at-home cowards, who are still endeavoring to keep alive the feeling of hatred between the people of the two sections of our country.

American forest. It is a solemn thought and reflection, that The Baltimore Commercial states that of the millions of living actors in these United States in the War of the Revolution, there at the Horse Fair, in that city, on Satstates in the War of the Revolution, there is now but one solitary survivor. Less than a century will be sufficient to erase every living truce, every participant, in the struggle, and make it all rest entirely upon history and tradition.—*Concinnati Enquirer*. urday, General Grant was present, and occupying one of the stands, when his attention was called to the fact that General Joe Johnston was upon the other, the question being put, "Would The Recent Elections

he like to see him ?''

The Recent Elections. The following is the official vote for Con-gressmen at large in Illinois: Logan, 203,-345; Dickey, 147,158, Logan's majority, 60,-087. Logan's vote exceeds Lincoln's 13,669, while Dickey's falls short of McClellan's 11,572. The vote in the 'northern counties of the State, all of which are overwhelm-ingly Republican, fell off fully one-quarter, while the vote in the central and southern portion of the State is fully one-quarter. "Certainly," was the reply of the Genera There is no man on the ground I woul "Certainly," was the reply of the General. "There is no man on the ground I would be more pleased to see!" General Johnson was sen for, and a cor-dial greeting took place. While this was going on, General Stoneman also made his appearance, a like cordial greeting occur-ring, the three occupying the stand for a couple of hours in company. portion of the State is fully one-quarter in uple of hours in company.

portion of the State is fully one-quarter in excess of 1864. The aggregate vote for Congressmen in the five districts of Maine, at the late elec-tion, was: Radical 68,714; Democratic 42,-205; Radical majority 26,509. The following are the official figures of the vote of New York city at the late elec-tion: Hoffman 80,677; Fenton 33,492; Dem-ocratic majority 47,185. The Radical inajority in Iowa at the late election, as officially announced, for Con-gress, is 34,670,—a loss of 4,809 on Lincoln's majority in 1864, which was 39,479. The result of the election in New York foots up, (with six counties to hear from The Louisville Journal gives the fol. owing pleasant account of a recent meeting in that city between the latter and Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, of the United

States army: During the past few days several distin-guished Confederate officers have been in the city on business connected with their penceful avocations. The meeting between E. Kirby Smith and J. B. Hood was more an cordial—it was affectionate. They had not met before since the close of the war The result of the election in New York fots up, (with six counties to hear from officially,) Fenton 369,039; Hoffman 354,-509; Fenton's majority 14,530. The vote in all but three counties of Kan-sas foots up: Radical 18,772; Democratic 7,741. The total poll will be 27,000. not met before since the close of the war, and their greeting was that of true and tried friends, who loved and trusted each other. We have no inclination to pry into the privacies of two such men, but the twinkle of laughing eyes and inferred fun expressed in their greeting, and use of old nicknames -their significance best known to them-selves-told of pleasant bygones. But a nobler exhibition of the generosity of mind and nersonal bonor was that alford.

But a nobler exhibition of the generosity of mind and personal honor wasthd afford-ed yesterday in the meeting of Gen. (ico. 11, Thomas with his old contrade-in-arms, ex-Gen, John B. Hood. Upon two disas-trous fields for the Confederacy General Thomas had been matched against Hood, and had overwhelmingly beaten him at Franklin and Nashville, and added lustre to the stars and stripes. Yesterday, as General Hood stumped into the dining-room of the Louisville Hotel to take his midday meal, General Thomas rose from his seat to meet the maimed and gallant his seat to meet the maimed and gallant The Hood, and cordially greeted his old com-panion-in-arms. The two Generals dined ogether like old friends, and no doubt had

wordy fealty.

Seat to be Contested.

The Lebanon Advertiscr says that C.

would get it, too, if any justice were to he expected from the present or next Congress.

the Mint, is more than that of worn pieces; and when a large amount is melted to-gether the refiner extracts a littlesilver after separating the gold from the alloy, and this increases the nett result. How many eagles must be shipped at any American seaport to pay their own expenses, and a given sun in dollars at London, where the coin can only be tondored by waight of pure gold THE visitors to the coming exposition at Paris next year-and they will no only be tendered by weight of pure gold, depends, in addition to the freshness of the coin itself, on the cost of freight, the rate of insurance, and the amount of commission insurance, and the amount of commission exacted by the London agent for attending to the business. When the inquiry is ex-tended, and the exact equivalent of a quo-tation for sterling exchange is sought for, there must be taken into the account, in addition to all the above contingencies rate of interest at London, as current exchange is payable in sixty-day bills, and the discount for ready money is part of the calculation. All this seems very mysterious to those who are unaccustomed to the cal-

sage and it is ready for delivery, `

of Empires and dynasties—what extraordi le also refers to the election of United tates Senators, the Military Academy and nary discoveries in the arts and sciences, has it fallen to the lot of Mr. Dunn to be ther matters. W. E. Pell has been re-elected State cotemporary with. The mind of the stu-dent of history can hardly grasp them all in printer by both branches of the Assembly his thought, or span in imagination the stupendous chasm of the intervening years. ' a large majority. It is thought, of span in Integration the stupendous chasm of the intervening years. Here is a man, who is still living, who is older than the Duke of Wellington, older than Andrew Jackson or John Quincy Adams, and who is but ten years the junior of Alexander Hamilton. It would have been possible for Mr. Dun to have con-versed with those who had been the first settlers, that handed in the United States at Plymouth or Lamactown Such a feet

Alabam

ligent, and infirm among them.

The

ome,

forward

Driving Out the Devil.

Sacramento, pray your honorable board t

formance will probably commence toward he end of the week."

The Temporal Power of the Pope.

M. Erdan, correspondent of the Paris Temps at Florence, confirms the report tha

Temps at Professe, contrins the report that an arrangement is contemplated by which the various powers are to guarantee to the Pope a small portion of the territory which he still retains. He says: "A great many people are convinced, and the Roman (rev-obulionery) committee and the Roman (rev-

olutionary) committee and the Italian gov enment, among others, that the only prac-ical settlement of the difficulty is to leav

he Pope the absolute sovereighty over th

Leoline City and a strip of territory, ex-cluding Civita Vecchia, but including the

The Methodist Centenary Fund.

The Methodist centenary Fund. The sum contributed to the Methodist centenary fund this year already amounts to nearly three million dollars. The Chris-tain Advocate is confident that the aggro-gate will reach five millions. Mr. Daniel Drew, of New York, heads the list of sub-scribers by the gift of half a million. Among the donations from single churches or indi-vidual members we find the names of Lee Challin Exa. of Hookinton Massachusetts

he State or Territory to which he would go

When thus left free and aided to go where they may think their condition will be bet-

red, no ground will be left for further sec onal strife as to their government. The

The message of Governor Patton to the Legislature of Alabama, a brief summary of which has been received by telegraph, is Ortega. In Northern Mexico the Mexican or nastraightforward statement hat Stute. The total bonded debt, of Ali

Hampshire Patriot.

tive population almost unanimously sup-port Juarez. Ortega contemplated a coup detat, and had no supporters except the former adherents of Maximilian. It is tormer adherents of Maximilian. It is further stated that the object of the French and English merchants was to control the valuable trade in Northern Mexico, and prevent American merchants from monop-olizing the same. Prior to the arrest of Ortega, affairs were in a disturbed condition, but now there is confidence and travealities

a straight white statement of analys in that State. The total bonded debt of Ala-burna is \$5,079,395,55, which the Governor thinks is small enough "to entitle her to as much public confidence as is enjoyed by any State in the Union." The message takes strong ground against the tax on cot-ton of three cents a pound as not only a burden upon the planters, but "a munifi-cent bounty ruthlessly wrung from the hard-earnings of the toiling freedmen." In regard to the freedmen, the message maintains that the laws enneted for their protection, and awarding them greater privileges than they once possessed, have, in the main, operated satisfactorily; it sug-gests, further, that the revenue derived from taxes upon freedmen, or a portion of it, might be applied to the education of their digent, and infirm among them. Governor batton urgently recommonds, the sciention but now there is confidence and tranquility upon the Rio Grande. The French Emperor has notified our The French Emperor has notified our government that he cannot effect the with-drawal of the troops until next spring, when he proposes to embark the entire force at once. In view of the failure of Napoleon to comply with his agreement to withdraw one portion of these troops, and inasmuch as the notification of this forfeiture of the arreement comes at this late day our roy-Patton urgently recommends, the rejection agreement comes at this late day, our govof the constitutional amendment as sub rnment is not disposed to put ence in the further promises of the French versive of the State system of judiciary, disfranchising a large portion of the Sou disfratchising a large portion of the South ern people, and vacating nearly all th offices in most of the States now unrepre-sented in Congress. imperor. There is reason for believing that this matter was the immediate car

that this matter was the immediate cause of the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and that to-day the subject was again considered in the regular session, Gen., Grant being pres-ent, by request of the President. It is intimated in official circles that in-teractions have been for the second se The Sacramento (California) Bec, october 16th, says: "The Chinese popul structions have been sent to our Minister October 16th, says: "The Chinese popula tion of this city are troubled in mind, and for that reason some of their prominen men to-day submitted to the board of trus tees a document, of which this is a copy "To the Honorable the President and th Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento —The undersigned, residents of the city o Sacramento, pray your honorable borned n France to demand the immediate withare troubled in mind, and

drawal of the French troops from Mexico -----Mrs. John Morrisey at a Wedding Party Mrs John Morrisey attended a wedding in Troy, on Wednesday, and was gotten up, according to the local Jenkins, entirely

up, according to the local Jenkins, entirely regardless of expense. He says: "The lady was certainly attired far in advance of any of her sex who were present, and it has been said that the value of the precious stones which adorned her person would purchase not only all the dresses worn in the church, but the edifice and its entire furniture. Mrs. Morrisey wore an energl-colored corded silk dress with black grant them premission to burn firecrackers and otherwiso celebrate, in accordance with the customs of their native country, for the ne customs of their native country, for the period of three days, for the prepose of friving the devil from the city, and par-icularly from that portion of it occupied by the Chinese. (Signed.) Sucramento, Det. 16, 1866." The temple for the orgies is being arranged, and the three days' per-ormance will probably commence towards pearl-colored corded silk dress, with black

hread lace flounces, over which was thrown a black lace shawl. a black lace shawl. "Her hair was arranged for full dress, and upon her head was a silver crown or wreath, thickly studded with diamond stars. Upon her neck was a coral and dia-mond necklace of great value. Diamond bracelets also encircled her wrists. Upon her feet were slippers of gold color. In ad-dition to the gorgeous display, the lady's hair fairly glutered with diamonds.

Cattle Disease in Kentucky

Cattle Disease in Kentucky. It is reported that the cattle disease is raging with singular fatality in all those counties where the Texas cattle, imported during the summer have been herded. Thousands of native cattle have died, and the citizens are signing petitions to the Leg-islature to pass a law preventing the im-portation of Texas cattle into the State. On some farms in Shelby county every head of change (1) the Verenia, but including the port of Palo. According to this plan all that part of Rome on the left bank of the Tiber and the Tristevere, as far as the gate of Porto Santo Spirito, would become ex-clusively Italian. The beoline City is walled in, and the Pope could thus feel himself at home." some farms in Shelby county every head of cattle has died.

The Importation of Gewgaws

Notwithstanding the dullness of almost all sorts of trade, we continue to buy freely from our foreign relatives. Among the im-ports at New York for the last week, the gewgaws and luxuries boom up with the neuroneounion of the second geogavos am interness, as, for instance Fancy goods, \$60,191; jeweiry, \$44,752 toys, \$10,112; cigars, \$10,641; ontent leather \$1,622; perfumery, \$3,558; i.~ ady, \$27,506 wines, \$36,841; champaigne, \$189. nitent leather ady, \$27,506;

-----Destitution in the South.

vidual members we find the names of Lee Clafin Esq., of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, put down for \$25,000, and bis son, Lieutenant Governor William Claflin, for \$10,000, Bromfield Street Church, Boston, gives \$70,-000; and Canton, Ohio, \$75,483, Christ Church, Pittsburg, is down for \$80,000; Meriden, Connecticut, has already sent in \$55,000, and more is to follow. Trinity Church, Cincinnati contributes \$30,000 and NEW ALBANY, Ind., Nov. 24.-A num-ber of gentlemen from Alabama and Georber of gentlemen from Alabama and Geor-gia are now in this city soliciting aid for the starving people of those States. They re-count the most harrowing tales of suffer-ings. Much relief has been afforded by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, but hun-dreds are actually starving, and unless aid is furnished from the North many will perish from famine during the winter. Church, Cincinnati, contributes \$30,000, an North Adams, Massachusetts, \$18,000. The perish from famine during the winte

The Playet Venns

The Projected Welcome to Congress. The Washington correspondent of the

what a gigantic scale this work is go

mention of these numbers

The much talked of demonstration com-limentary to the Radical members of Con-rress upon their advent at the Capital in December, is developing its proportions Its importance has been much exaggregated Its importance has been much exaggerated. Upon investigation I am able to trace its origin to a few dismissed clerks seeking posts at the Capitol, and some others who represent claims and jobs within the power of Congress to grant or bestow. I can disaggerated cover no political object attainable through such an agency, unless, indeed, it be to bring General Logan in the foreground for the Radical nomination for President in op-position to the pet of the "Loyal League" here, the hero of Dutch Gap, and in such a contest I presume no one takes interest excontest i presume no one takes interset ex-cept the parties themselves or their imme-diate employees. It is said Mr. Logan is to make the welcoming speech.

The evening star is now at its greatest elongation from the sun and presents its most brilliant appearance. The planet is now moving towards us at the velocity of

will show

now moving towards us at the velocity of 80,000 miles an hour; and though keeping in this direction tor some weeks, will diminish in brightness on account of the opaque side being gradually turned towards us. On the first of December its telescopic form will be that of a thin crescent, and on the 11th it will pass directly between the earth and curn at the distance from the earth earth and sun, at the distance from the earth of 27,000,000 miles. Message of the Governor of Arizona

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 23.-Governor Mc Cormick's message states that the indebted-ness of the Territory of Arizona is \$20,051. He speaks well of the mines, but complains of the mail service, and says that there is not a stage coach running in Arizona, although the Territory has been organized three years,

party. Gen. Sheridan has communicated the particulars of the arrest, and the reasons The propeller Law La Belle was sunk by a collision in the St. Chir river on Friday night, and the engineer and a colored walter were drowned. The propeller was valued at \$120,000, and had a large cargo on board. the particulars of the arrest, and the reasons that induced his action, and the government approves his course. It appears that Ortega, in the opinion of Gen. Sheridan, was vio-lating our neutrality laws; that he is sup-ported in Mexico by a very small party of British and French merchants, these being really the only adherents or supporters of Ortega. The Arkansas Legislature has declared the election of Hon, W. D. Snow to the United States Senate to be illegal, and the sent vacant. A new election was to be held on the 20th inst. Admiral Raphael Semmes, late of the

onfederate mays, has accepted the chair of Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature in the Louisiana State Seminary, a Maxandaia Alexandria.

Three thousand mineral specimens have been collected in California spectrum and the Paris Exposition. The project for sending a sec-tion of a big tree of Calaveras has been near-ly abandoned. y abandoned. 🛛 🥒 | Jack | Hamilton's | Texas organ—the Gal-

veston *Bulletin* – has declared against uni-versal or qualified suffrage. This about ends all there was of the Radical party in the lower burylength. the Lone Star State.

One thousand stand of arms—Peabody breech-loaders—have been purchased by breech-loaders—have been purchased by the Canadian Government for the volum teers, and are now being distributed amon the different artiflery and cavalry corps, The Radical Union State Committee of

ouisiana has issued an address, denou ing the President and asking Cor establish a provisional gover begro suffrage, in Louisiana. A draft of a bill to equalize and reduce

internal **p** xation, prepared by Special Re-venue Commissioner Wells, will be sub-mitted to Congress with the Secretary of the Treasury's annual report.

Gen. Dudrey, now in command at Vicks given by the merchants of that city, and gave as a sentiment: "The conservative algorithm of the sentiment o

lement of the country-the fighting meno both armies.

A movement is reported to be on foot in Missouri, headed by the Government and other prominent Radicals, to secure the rejection of the Constitutional[Amendment; also of the bill giving the suffrage alike to negroes and ex-rebels.

The Chicago Journal says: Senator Trumbull is generally understood to be a candidate for re-election. General John A, Logan's friends intend to push his chims for the successorship, and Governor Ogles-by's friends are likewise active in his be-tout

It is reported at the Treasury Department that the smuggling operations on the Cana-dian frontier, which were actively carried on during the past spring and summer, have nearly ceased, and those on the Rio Grande river are becoming highly danger-

General John A. Sutter, the California to the second se

A bubuque merchant, named Edgar Tisdale, disappeared some time since, and the Dubuqe journals had him robbed and murdered in Chicago. Mr. Tisdale's body has lately been found in Lake Michigan, near New Casco, Allegan county, a point ornavite Chicago and abart forth with the opposite Chicago, and about forty the north.

the north. Wool is "down." The price in this State and Vermont is about fifty-five cents, and the market is dull at that price. Farmers who refused one dollar and sixty-five cents per pound in 1854 and 1855, now realize what the proverb means about "going for wool, and coming home shorn."

This Government has received no positive information from England of termination of the British Cabinet in rela tion to the Alabama claims, nor has any confirmation or denial of the statements imputed by the cable to have been made by Lord Stanley in the matter been reeived,

Secretary Stanton has appointed Colonel W. H. Stewart, W. Flynn and Washington A. Miller, of Cecil county, a commission to award compensation to loyal slave owners of Maryland whose slaves were drafted into the owner during the near. The commission the army during the war. The commission is created under the act of Congress passed last session.

The receipts of cotton at all the southern The receipts of cotton at all the southern ports since September 1st, the opening of the cotton year, amount to 330,000 bales, against 450,000 bales during the same period in 1865, showing a decrease in less than ten months of 120,000 bales. The exports from Mobile and New Orleans during the week were 13,000 bales, chiefly to Great Britain.

were 13,000 baies, chiefly to Great Britain. Hon. John Morrissey say that he is pre-pared to spend \$10,000 to elect Mr. Greeley to the United States Senate, as there is no possible show for a Democrat, and Horace having been his friend through good and evil reports, he considers it his duty now, as Greeley needs assistance, to stretch forth his hand and his purse to aid a friend, though a political foe a political for

a political foe, Colonel John Hay, Secretary of Legation at Paris, has sent in his resignation. His successor has not been appointed. Proba-bly General Dix, the newly appointed Min-ister to France, desires the retention of Col. Hay, Major Wickham Hoffman, of New York, son of Ogden Hoffman, has gone to Paris as Assistant Secretary of Legation, Hay was succeded Colonel Ray. He may succeed Colonel Ray

is that the crop is depreciated fully one-third. Its value, if not the aggregate amount, is so depreciated. Development ceased with the coming of frost. Had the ceased with the coming of frost. Had the corn been cut up prior to the frost, when in its growing state, and shoked, the result would have been different even with the succeeding wet. For then the juices in the stalk would have been eliminated. But there was not sun enough afterward to do the work which must needs be done in order to give substance to the kernel. Such is the testimony of farmers. The great fact should together like old irrends, and no doubt had many reminiscences to recall of scenes by flood and field in auld lang sync. Their interview was most genial and pleasant, apparently, and we believe that such moet-ings go further to reunite the late opposing sections than a thousand resolutions of wordy fealty. testimony of farmers. The great fact should not be lost sight of, however, that the great breadth of ground seeded was in oxcess of that of any previous year, and that the damage by frost and wet did not extend nearly over the great growing region.

D. Gloninger gave notice, a week ago, to Mr. Cake, of his intention to contest his election to Congress. Dr. G. bases his case upon numerous and glaring frauds perpetrated in the election by the friends of Mr. Cake. From what we have learned we think the Dr. will have no difficulty whatever to show his legal election and right to the seat; and he

doubt be numerous-are, according to an exchange, to be congratulated upon the fact that every preparation is being made for their comfort. Among other crowds are liable to develop epidemics, has bought four hundred acres of land near Paris for the accommodation of foreigners' bodies in the event of the reappearance of the cholera.

THE President has finished his Mesfound to be a sure as well as a fast leader.

