Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is Supported at

Home. If Thaddeus Stevens has the slightest aspiration for Senatorial honors he must be most thoroughly disgusted at the manner in which his claims are pushed by those who pretend to be his friends. True the Radical newspapers published here, at his home, pretend to support him, but it is all the flimsiest kind of pretense. The proprietor of one is in Harrisburg urging the election of Simon Cameron, while the proprietor of another is there laboring just as earnestly to aid Andrew G. Curtin. One office has already received the price stipulated as the reward for its services, and the son-in-law of the proprietor has a bran new commission as Notary Public, with the bold signature of Andrew Gregg Curtin, thereto appended. Of course he and his are fast friends of the soldier's friend." The only other English newspaper published here is not believed by those who are best acquainted with it to be one whit more honest in its pretended support of Mr. Stevens. It talks that way; but the knowing ones declare that it is only

talk and nothing more. So much for the only newspapers in the State which scem to be urging the election of Mr. Stevens-those published at his home. How is it with the people of Lancaster? The newspapers of Lancaster are only following the sentiment of the Radical masses. The truth is that the people of Lancaster look upon Simon Cameron and Andrew Curtin as the only real competitors for the seat

now occupied by Mr. Cowan. The resolution passed at the convention which nominated members of the Legislature, declaring Mr. Stevens to be the choice of Lancaster county for United States Senator, was only gotter up as a compromise to allay the animosities which had already been excited between the friends of Cameron and Curtin. It was not an honest expression in favor of Mr. Stevens and has never been so regarded. The Radicals of Lancaster county have remained divided in their preference between Cameron and Curtin. They still are so almost without reference to Mr. Stevens, with a decided preponderance in favor of Simon Cameron.

The only attempt at a popular expression in favor of Thaddeus Stevens in his own home appeared in the Express of yesterday. An examination of the document there put forth will show it to be the veriest sham, and will prove the truth of all our assertions. It professes to be the production of a "committee appointed by a meeting of the friends of Mr. Stevens, held in this city on the -th ult. Those who got the thing up did not dare to fill out the blank date. It was purposely left blank, because it is well known that no such meeting was ever held in the city of Lancaster. The signatures appended to it are sufficient to show that neither the Radical leaders nor the Radical masses of this county regard Thaddeus Stevens as a bona fide candidate for Senatorial honors. The parties who got up the address to which we refer represent nobody but themselves, and are about all the hones supporters Thaddeus Stevens has at

We are not pleading the cause of the old man, Thaddeus Stevens, nor do we intend to enter the Radical ring as his champion. We only desire to expose the duplicity and double dealing of our opponents. They are having a most interesting fight among themselves. Let it go on. The duty of the Democratic members of the Legislature is plain. They must maintain their organization unbroken. and preserve their personal honor and integrity unimpaired. They will have a proper Senatorial candidate, and will cast an undivided vote for him.

"Simon Says Thumbs Up." The result of the Radical caucus. which took place last night, shows very clearly that Simon Cameron has the inside track for Senator. Mr. Glass was avowedly and openly the Cameron candidate for Speaker of the House. Mr. Quay, the Curtin candidate, finding that he had not a ghost of a chance, made a virtue of necessity and gracefully nominated his opponent. The nomination was unanimously ratified amid a shower of curses, and the disap pointed bore defeat as best they could. Forney thinks the telegram of the Associated Press agent, which we publish elsewhere, was dictated by Cameron. Why growl about the mere announcement of the result when the whole transaction was dictated by the Winnebago Chief. Forney is in the predicament of Mrs. Toodles. He sees contingent chance in the future, and invests. Old Thad, being very old, might die in a year or so; then there would be another vacancy; and ther the Radicals might still have a majority in the Legislature; and then the Deac Duck might be able to secure one vote or more: enough to sell out for a consideration, if not enough to elect him. Hence Forney is for Stevens. But -"Simon says thumbs up."

Meeting of the Legislature. The Legislature met yesterday noon and the organization of both branches was effected according to the programme laid down at the Republican caucus. Louis W. Hall, of Blair county was elected Speaker of the Senate, and John P. Glass, of Allegheny Speaker of the House. The Chief Clerks of last year, W. Hamersley of the Senate and A. W. Benedict of the

House were re-elected.

We have been furnished with an advance copy of Governor Curtin's annual message, but as it will not be de livered until to-day (Wednesday) at noon, we cannot lay it before the readers of our weekly edition until next week. The message is short and exceedingly Radical, made so by Gover nor Curtin to aid his chances of being elected to the United States Senate. As all his aspirations in that direction have been atterly extinguished before the reading of the message, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he cringed at the feet of the Radical majority of the Republican party, only to be apartied with scorn. If he had greeneed a spark bir of the Express must be easily imof manly principle he would have been seen in such a pittacha pilght

Monument to Chief Justice Panay Mr. Hugh McAleer, one of was maked prominent citizens of Frederick, Mary land, and Judge Marshall, have organ ized a movement for the erection of fitting monument over the grave of the late Chief Justice Taney, whose remains repose in the Catholic burial ground of that city. The members of the bar of Maryland have been called upon to contributions, and we notice by our exchanges that they are responding with the promptitude and liberality which characterizes them. We have no doubt the monument thus reared will be a fitting tribute to the greatest jurist Maryland ever produced.

The Badical Philanthropists Horrisled. The laws of Marvland provide that free negroes convicted of certain crimes shall be sold for a short term of service. The statutes to which we allude have been in existence for many years. Under the operation thereof negro criminals were deemed more lucky, than white men who had been guilty of sim-

ilar offences. The white convict was immured in the cells of the State prison, while the negro was left free to enjoy the pure air of heaven and unrestrained intercourse with his fellows. It would seem as if the lawmakers of Maryland had taken into consideration the lower degree of civilization attaching to the negro, and in regard for his weaker nature had purposely provided a lighter degree of punishment than was inflicted upon the more intelligent white man. No doubt the negroes appreciated the distinction thus made in their favor; and there are few white convicts now who would not prefer to labor for their board and clothing as farm hands, rather than be shut up at harder and solitary labor within the dreary dungeons of a penitentiary. While slavery existed in Maryland, those who purchased the time of negro convicts had some hold upon them: but since that institution has been abolished, every man in the State knows that his title to the

services of a negro sold for crime would be worth nothing. The law as it now exists on the statute-books of the State of Maryland is a dead letter. Negroes sold under its provisions escape almost without punishment. Some friend bids a few dollars, enough it may be to pay the costs of prosecution, and, instead of going to the penitentiary, the negro convict goes scott free. It would seem that there is nothing in such a law to excite popular indignation anywhere. Yet, strange as it may seem, the whole body of Radical philanthropists are howling in an agony

of indignation over this matter. A sale of the kind alluded to took place at Annapolis a few days since. Four negroes were sold. They had all been convicted of larceny, and if they had been white would have been sent to the penitentiary. Fortunately for them, they were negroes, and so were put up at auction. The first one was knocked down to himself, paying \$27 .-00; all he was worth we dare say. Another man brought only \$25,00. Two girls brought respectively \$22.00 and

\$30.00. Horace Greeley and John W. Forney and the entire radical newspaper press have been thrown into spasms of agony over the above transaction. They how about the revival of slavery, and paint terrible pictures of auction blocks with trembling human beings compelled to mount them under the lash of imaginary monsters like Legre. Here is an extract from the Tribune:

Advertisements announcing the sale, for a term of years, in pursuance of the senence of a Court and the authority of a tence of a Court and the authority of a sheriff, will excite a feeling of something more than surprise in the breasts of hundreds of thousands, who for more than a year have been accustomed to thank God that slavery in America has been constitutionally abolished. They believed that they had lived to see the day so long prayed for, when in his westward course over our ocean-girt Republic the sun no longer rose upon a master nor set upon a slave. But here is a new and hideous vision of auction blocks in front of Court Houses, for the sale of "slaves and other cattle," with a sheriff as auctioneer, flourishing his judicial record and pointing to the "Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery," as confirming its validity. Even those who in the olden time had so "conquered their prejudices" as to contend that slavery was not a crime, must feel that its unblushing revival at this moment and in this form is, revival at this moment and in this form is to say the least, a blunder.

Such stuff is really sickening, and can scarcely move any one to indignaion, except it may be those virtuous and antiquated females who still persist in the manufacture of red flannel shirts with which to clothe the infantile Guinea negroes who delight to basque in nakedness beneath an equatorial sun. Greeley might be excused for getting off that kind of stuff. His mind has run so long in that channel that it is hard for him to get out of the groove. But, there is good reason to believe that Forney's indignation is more owing to the result of the recent election in Maryland than to anything else. The whole cry of the crazy pack is perfectly

ridiculous. We have no doubt the people of Maryland will speedily repeal the law, which the Radicals so much deprecate while they admit it to be constitutional. The day has gone by when it can be made effective. Selling a negro for a crime cannot now give the purchaser such a hold upon him as would enable him to hold the criminal to service. The negroes would escape almost without punishment, and crime would thus be greatly encouraged. The blacks must nenceforth suffer the heavier penalties awarded to the whites. They must be made to work in the walls of a penitentiary, instead of out in the fields, among their fellows, and with the cheerful light of the glad sun-shine about them. We hope the Radicals will be satisfied with the change; though the negroes will surely not thank them for bringing it about. Some of the Yankee States make a profit out of their State prisons. The Southern States must take a lesson in such matters from them. The shower bath, and other Yankee methods of prison punishment may prove more effective than the lash in getting the largest amount of work out of lazy or refractory negro convicts.

Governor Geary's Appointments. General Geary, Governor elect, has appointed Colonel Frank Jordan, of Bedford, Secretary of State, and Hon. B. F. Brewster Attorney General. Brewster is a renegade Democrat, but Jordan has always been a Republican. Honorable (?) John Cessna has been left out in the cold again. He might have had less cause to feel sore if any one except Jordan had been taken into the Cabinet. That is piling on the agony. We hope he may find consolation in his afflictions, which seem to be of constant recurrence. It is evident that his new political associates do not appreciate him as highly as he supposed they would. He is an object of pity.

A Radical Canard Exploded. The Express has been harping on the story which was telegraphed from Washington, in regard to the interview which it was alleged Congressman Eggleston had with President Johnson. According to the report thus spread abroad, the President not only declared himself to be in favor of the Constitutional amendment; but, more singular still, he took pains to pass a high eulogium upon the character of the grim old traitor who represents Lancaster county in Congress. The military ediscarcely needed, what it received, an immediate contradiction from the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tributar. The Express does not appear whave seen the exposure of the canard, though it was made some days since. Will the military editor of that sheet be good enough to make a note of the fact. that Mr. Eggleston has long ago declared the whole story to be without a particle of foundation; that he had no such conversation with the President as reported: that President Johnson never avowed himself to be in favor of the proposed Constitutional amendments: and never condescended to praise the

n the Rump Congress.

Two Pictures—A Contrast.

If there is a painter in the United States who is desirous of immortalizing himself, we think we can suggest to himself, we think we can suggest to himself could not fall to transmit his fame as an artist to the latest generation. The two pictures illouid be representations of scenes which have active

lly occurred lately. The first would be a sketch of the sale at Annapolis, Maryland, of three or four negroes, convicted of larceny. One of them, a huge brute of a fellow, who, if he had been a white man, would have been sent to the penitentiary for a term of years, bids himself in, paying the purchase money out of the pocketbook he had stolen, and walks off with a snug balance, chuckling over his escape from any punishment for his

The second picture snould represent the public square of a New England village on a chill November day. Prominently delineated should be seen the inevitable Puritan church, a school house and a cotton factory. In the back ground, beyond bleak bare hills, should lower a cold gray sky, from which a fierce wind shakes scattering flakes of snow. In the square, before the tavern conducted on Maine Liquor Law principles, must be sketched a group of Yankee philanthropists as they are seen at home. There must be present several prominent deacons of the church two or three negroes, and a crowd of sharp nosed and inquisitive youngsters. In the centre of the group must appear an old man and his wife dressed in clean garments covered with patches. They must be of Anglo Saxon blood, and not very distant relatives of the owner of the Cotton Mill which is paying a profit of fifty per cent. The faces of the old couple must be delineated as pure, and with the habitual expression of deep sorrow merging into a sharp agony of burning shame. Between them must stand the town crier, reading off the conditions of a sale then and there be sold, not to the highest but to the them from freezing and starving for the least money. A difference of one cent will decide who is to own one or both of them. The artist must be prepared to do justice to the anxious faces of the godly deacons as they cipher out with all a Yankee's shrewdness precisely how many farthings worth of victuals it will take to keep life in the frail old human bodies, then and there about to be put up at auction. On the other side of the street must be sketched a war preachermeeting a party of women, just while the bidding is at its height; the wives and daughters of the calculating deacons, on their way to the "sewing In the hands of this solemn circle." pastor must be seen a copy of the New York Tribune, turned down at an article neaded "Slavery in Maryland." The artist is left to depict at his discretion the expression of horror on the faces of

the female members of this godly com-

county indebtedness incurred by the erec-

ion of the new Court House, and that our debt was gradually being reduced by the old rates of taxation. The facts of the case are entirely differ ent. The county debt has been gradually ncreasing since the erection of that building, owing to bounties paid to volunteers nd relief to their families during the latebellion, and, in addition, the Directors of he Poor had a special act passed by the Legislature last winter, authorizing them o erect a new hospital, and draw on the County Commissioners for the expenses

thereof; the estimated cost of which is sixtylive thousand dollars. A tornado destroyed the bridge across the Conestoga at Safe Harbor, which had to be rebuilt at a cost of over seventy-six hunlred dollars. Two other bridges, one over the Chiques and the other over Pequea creek, gave out, and were rebuilt at a cost of four thousand dollars; also a new bridge was erected in East Earl, over the Conestoga, costing three thousand dollars. The new of infors, witnesses and asses

sors has been raised; the expenses of the Jail and Poor House increased, and, in fact, in nearly every department the expenses have greatly increased within the

past few years.

The rate of interest on money loaned to the county has been raised from three and our to five per cent., notice having been given us by many of the parties to whom the county is indebted that they would demand their money in the spring of '66, unless we advanced the rate of interest to five per cent. The amount of money borrowed by the county is about one hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars, an increase of two per cent. on which would amount to thirty-six hundred dollars. The amount we propose to raise by increased taxation (about seventy-three thousand dollars) will leave a small balance after deducting the cost of the hospital and the Safe Harbor bridge. The greater portion of this outlay

was occasioned by legislation, over which we have no control. In addition to the above reasons we deem it expedient to reduce the indebtedness of the county while there is an abundance of money on paper loan, as it will be more difficult for the tax-payers to raise the necessary amount when a specie basis ex_z^z ists. The foregoing are the reasons we submit to the tax-payers of Lancaster county for four course in raising the tax. We do not question the right of any citizen or editor to scrutinize our acts; and if you are in possession of any facts or sinister motives on the part of the Commissioners, as might be inferred from your article, it is your duty to let the public know it. Our books and papers will be open to you for inspection

during all business hours. Very respectfully, J. B. SHUMAN, SAML, SLOKOM,

Commis LANCASTER, January 1, 1867. The above letter of the County Commissioners has been called out by our strictures upon their action in advancing the rate of the county tax to five mills on the dollar; and is in answer to our request to be favored by the Commissioners with the reasons which influenced them in making this increase. We are glad to note the tone in which the answer is couched, and shall endeavor to emulate it in any comments which we may have occasion to make upon it, and while "nothing extenuating" shall certainly "set down naught posed upon. Such a yarn as that in malice," As facts are of the first importance in this inquiry, we may probably avail ourselves of the facilities which the Commissioners offer for the examination of their books and papers.

> IT is stated that the President will hereafter refuse the use of United States troops for the Southern States except in case of riot. This action is founded upon the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

THE mouth of the Amazon river in South America is said to be large enough to take in the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Pity it couldn't be stretched so as to take in all the New old traitor who represents this district | England States, and then be induced to

A Yankee Contribution to History. shameless lying, commend us to the Reverend John S. C. Abbot, who had just issued "The Lives of the President from Washington to the present time," a work which will doubtless be hawled a work which will doubtless be hawled about Landibter at an early day by sold about the from "the hub." Every body peddler from "the hub." Every body we presume, has heard of Abbot's "Life commenced. When Mr. Buchanan informed Congress that he had no longer For downright, straightforward

of Napoleon," a picture-book of ponderous proportions published some years ago by the Harper's. There never was anything quite so preposterous in the way of biography issued as that somewhat notorious work. Napoleon was described, from the first chapter to the last, as a sentimental philanthropist—a uniformed colporteur or Sunday-school teacher, and by the help of a white cravat, and a pair of spectacies, and a little aptitude for accumulation, would have made a tolerably respectable clerical delegate of the Christian Commission. His tender heart (according to the veracious J. S. C. A.) was constantly being lacerated by the bloodshed and havoc of war into which naughty and pugnacious monarchs persisted in forcing him, when, in truth, his taste and genius inclined him in the direction of ragged schools, soup societies and plans for the amelioration of the domestic discomforts of the Guinea blacks. He soliloquized after every battle in the fashion of Charles de Moor, and wept as copiously as Werter. At length his Cabinet. Mr. Buchanan did no brother Abbot. after fairly exhausting lay "his hand upon his sword-hilt," all the windy rhetoric and cheap sentiment at his command, consigned the ashes of his illustrious subject to the tomb, and sent his spirit to the next world overflowing with Christian hope. This was bad enough, but it was only silly; it made Abbot ridiculous, not Napoleon, whose character could be neither helped nor hurt by his scribblings, and it injured nobody, because nobody believed it. But his last attempt-"The Lives of the Presidents' —is of another order. It is crowded with base and malicious falsehoods. Abbot-reverend rogue that he is-comabout to begin. The old couple are to pacts and recondenses his fictions as the French desicate potatoes and solidify owest bidder; either together or apart; milk for Arctic voyagers. He saves to him who will take them and keep | marvellously in bulk by writing no sentence which is not freighted full with its proper lie. As a specimen of his talent in this way, we make an extract from his life of President Buchanan, with certain spirited comments on it taken from the New Haven Daily Register. Let these be kept in mind by everybody who does not want to be swindled by a travelling agent into the purchase of a worthless book.

The following extract will be found on pages 371, 372, 373; "As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secode, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited the world has ever seen. As soon as it was known that Mr. Lincoln was elected, the slaveholding States, drilled to the movement, began to withdraw. Mr. Buchanan had not a word of consure for them. All his rebukes were addressed to those who had wished to prevent the extension of slavery. 'The long continued and intemperate interference,' he said, 'of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern the female members of this godly community, as the Rev. Smoothe Sneak reads to them about the recent sale of negro convicts at Annapolis.

We hope some artist will take hold of our idea, and immortalize himself by putting on canvass these two scenes as they have actually occurred recently.

For the Intelligencer.

The County Tax.

To the Editors of the Lancaster Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: We notice by your late issue that you find fault with the County Commissioners for raising the county tax, stating that you have heard no reason alleged for it but the one of paying off the ness, and to accomplish all their disorgan.

and to accomplish all their disorgan ness, and to accomplish all their disorganizing measures before his successor should come into power.

"South Carolina seceded in December 1860—nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Bachanan looked on in listless despair. The cohol that was rejied in Charleston: Fort auguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Bachanan looked on in listless despair. The
rebel flag was reised in Charleston; Fort
Sumter was besieged; 'The Star of the
West,' in endeavoring to carry food to is
famishing garrison, was fired upon; and
still Mr. Buchanan sat in the White Houe,
wringing his hands and bemoaning his heplessness. Our forts, navy yards and arsends
were seized; our depots of military stones
were plundered, and our custom houses aid
post offices were appropriated by the rebels;
and all that President Buchanan could lo
was to send a secret messenger to Charleswas to send a secret messenger to Charle-ton, to implore the rebels to hold back their hand a little until the close of his admins-

ton, to implore the receist to not back thin hand a little until the close of his administration. Members of his Cabinet begunto retire and join the rebels, after they had scattered the fleet, and robbed the arsenas and the public treasure.

"The energy of the rebels and the imbecility of our Executive, were alike may velous. Before the close of January, the rebels had plundered the nation of milliom of property, had occupied and fortified many of the most important strategit points, had chosen their fiag, and organized their government, while President Buchanan had not lifted a hand to check them. The nation looked on in agony waiting for the slow weeks to glide away and close this administration, so terrible in its weakness.

and close this administration, so terrible it its weakness.

"Gen. Soott, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, called repeatedly upor President Buchanan, and urged that strong garrisons should be sent to all the imperilled forts. Many of these forts had no garrisons at all, and could at any time bissized and appropriated by the rebels, rendering their reconquest costly in both blood and treasure. Mr. Buchanan would no permit them to be strengthened. Genera Scott entreated that at least a circular migh be sent to the forts where there were garrisons, giving them warning of their peril and urging them to be on the alert. His request was not granted until it was to late to be of avail.

"Had Gen. Scott's plan been adopted, i

"Had Gen. Noot's plan been adopted, i would have placed all the arsenals and forts commanding the Southern rivers and strategic points so firmly in the hands of the National Gevernment, that the rebel the Nătional Gevernment, that the rebel would scarcely have ventured to attach them. In all probability, it would have prevented the upristing. It would have saved the country four thousand million of money, and nearly a million of lives Whatever may have been the motive which influenced Mr. Buchanan, no one can be blind as to the result of his conduct Probably history may be searched in valid for a parallel case, in which the chief rule of a great country, the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, all seems to combine to leave the most important o combine to leave the most important fortresses of the nation in as defenseless condition as possible, when arrogant an armed rebellion was threatening their capture. Was this treachery? Was it in beellity?"

We will endeavor to follow the lin of this extraordinary history. Wher does Mr. Abbott find the authority fo does Ar. About that Mr. Buchanai "avowed that Congress had no powe to prevent" secession? It is not to b found in his published messages, or it any other document written or authorized by him. In his message, at the opening of the session of Congress, December 1860 he made a procession. pember, 1860, he made a most exhaus tive argument against the right of seces sion. He declared it not only illegal but unjustifiable; that it would destroj

bill metalike fate. The Crittenden Com-promise, which the South would have

formed Congress that he had no longer a court or a marshal in South Carolina; that it might become necessary to collect the revenue in an armed and when the collector resigned, and the file collector resigned, and Mr. Buchanan nominated a successor, what did Congress do? Nothing. It not only refused to authorize any extraordinary means for collecting the reversible to the collecting the col nue, but would not even confirm the collector appointed. Truly, there were most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbeellity," but they were not to be found in the White House.

Who proposed "innumerable plans of concession," and what "advances" were "spurned?" Did Congress authorize any advances toward concession." Did not mambers write and telesion? Did not members write and tele graph home for Governors to send delegates to the Peace Congress—"stiff-backed men"—to defeat concession and conciliation? "Mr. Buchanan approached the rebels on his knees." We

have seen that statement many times in newspapers, but did not expect to find it transferred to "history." The secession leaders broke off social rela-tions with Mr. Buchanan at the opening of the session, in consequence of his firm position against their doctrine and two Southern members at once left for Congress refused to give him one but did he manifest any cringing to the secessionists? Mr. Abbott says he "looked on in listless despair." Where is the evidence? Is it found in his instructions to Maj. Anderson, before the secession of South Caroline to defond himself of the South Carolina, to defend himself to the best of his ability if attacked? Is it found in his refusal, as early as December 9, to even impliedly pledge himself not to use force against that State? Is it found in his letter of December 31, when he "peremptorily rejected the demand [for the abandonment of Sumter] in firm but courteous terms, and declared his purpose to defend Fort Sumter by all the means in his power, against hostile attacks, from whatever quarter they might proceed?" quarter they might proceed?" Is it found in his indignant return of the letter (Jan. 2,) of the South Carolina Commissioners, because of its insulting tone? or in his refusal to receive a similar communication from Colonel Havne, Attorney General of South Card ina? Is it found in the replies to the Commissioners and to Col. Hayne? not in any of these, where does Mr. Abbott find the authority for his asser-tions and innuendoes." He gives us

none, and we pronounce his allegations

bsolutely false Mr. Abbottgoes out of his usual course and gives us his authority for the charge that Mr. Buchanan sent a secret mes-senger to Charleston. It is "Greeley's Conflict" in which we are told Mr. Caleb Cushing was the man; that "his errand was a secret one," but "he was understood to be the bearer of a proffer from Mr. Buchanan that he would not attempt to re-enforce Maj. Anderson," if they would engage to evince a like pactic spirit to the close of his administration. This is all the foundation for this charge. The means of contradicting it were at Mr. Abbott's elbow. They are found in public degements of the are found in public documents of the time. In Mr. Buchanan's reply to the South Carolina Commissioners, Dec. 31 he said, as to the claim that there was a pledge as to withdrawal or re-enforce ment, that "such an idea was neve thought of by me. No allusion had ever been made to it in any communication between myself and any human being." Why did Mr. Abbut reject this positive assertion, supported as it was by documentary proof, so far as a negative can be supported, and adopt a contrary view, backed only by the vaguest rumor? His peculiar style of making "history" would not permit the production of public records. Into the same sentence he works three other old and exploded slanders that members of Buchenen's (beings) bad members of Buchanan's Cabinet Lad "scattered the fleet, and robbed the ar-senals and the public treasure." Each and every one of these charges has been refuted over and over again. We have proven, (and can again,) by the author (Greeley) just quoted by Mr. author (Greeley) just quoted by Mr. Abbott, that when Mr. Lincoln took his seat, the home squadron comprised the largest fleet that had ever, up to that time, been assembled by the United States—many of the ships having been called home by Mr. Toucey. The charge that the arsenals had been "robbed," is disproved by a report of an investigating committee of Congress, (Jan. 9 1861,) from which it appeared that the aggregate number of muskets and rifler distributed to the Southern and Southwestern States, during the previous year, was 2,849—much less than they were entitled to by law! And the report of another investigating commit-tee shows that every dollar of the pub c money remained in the treasury fter the retirement of Mr Cobb. Wha xcuse is there, then, for the repetition, in "history," of these old electioneering slanders?

If Mr. Buchanan had not "lifted hand to check" the hostile movements of the South, and "the nation looked on in agony," why didn't "the nation spur up their representatives to give him the men and the money and the power to resist those movements? The dministration may have been "terrible in its weakness," but it was so because Congress refused to lift a finger to provide the men and the money to make it otherwise. Did the Republican party wish to force Mr. Buchanan to commence a war on his own responsi-bility, and thus have it to say that they me into power after the country had been involved in war by the Democratic

administration? We come next to the statement as to what Gen. Scott advised, and Mr. Abbott's opinion of what would have been ecomplised had that advice been taken. It is true that Gen. Scott did recom mend "strong garrisons," premising i with a proposal to concede the right o ecession, and going on to propose, as a smaller evil" than intestine war, the reaking up the Union into four confederacies, the boundaries and capitals of which he pointed out. But when asked where were his men for the "strong garrisons," he confessed that he had but five companies—only four hundred men—for the nine forts h named. And he concurred with appar ent cordiality in the arrangement adopted by Mr. Buchanan to hold the Brooklyn at Norfolk, with three hundred men, ready to be thrown int hundred men, ready to be thrown into Sumter on emergency. And he further concurred in the propriety of not taking any step that would be likely to pre-cipitate hostilities while there was yet ope that Congress would adopt mea ures for terminating the difficulty peaceably. The army of the United States consisted of less than 18,000 men it was chiefly stationed in small detachments along the frontier, to protect the settlers and emigrants from the savages. Did Gen. Scott recommend its withdrawal from that service? No on the contrary, he had repeatedly represented that the force was inadequate for the service. Where then were the "strong garrisons" coming from, seeing that Congress refused to

sion. He declared it not only lilegal but unjustifiable; that it would destroy our Union, and probably put an end to the hope of free government in the world. Mr. Abbott says "he declared that from the selection of the hope of free government in the world off. Abbott says "he declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws," &c. We dely him to 'produce sayses, and had made a hostile demotic authority for this assertion. We pronounce it untrue, and here is a bit of the evidence:

"The right and the duty to use military by the controversy, is it reasons." The right and the duty to use military by the following the federal officers in the execution of their whole power of the North for four legal functions, and against those who resist the federal officers in the execution of the right whole power of the North for four legal functions, and against those who resist who were able to raise armies and resist the federal officers in the execution of the field over a million of menment, is clear and undertable."—Message would have been terrified into submissional that it was had no power "to take carethat had any such effect as Mr. Abbott is at a roll Congress that the representatives less to divine whether it was "treach-of the people alone could fnaugurate ery" or "imbedility," and he leaves measures of pacification; that he had his readers to infer that it must have protected public property and executed been one or the other, saying that the leaves a far as "practicable under President and his Cabinet," seemed to existing laws;" that it was his parpose combine" to leave the fortresses of the longs the power to declare war, or Congress was in session during all this continuity. The presence of present the statement that he had his readers to infer that it must have protected public property and executed been one or the other, saying that the leaves of pacification; that he had his readers to infer that it must have protected public property and executed been one or the other, saying that the leaves of pacific

outgoing President men and money and require him to take the steps Mr. Abbott says heought to have taken but which he could not have taken

but which he could not have taken, while Congress was in section, without incurring the reprobability of involving the country in civil war? Why did Gen. Soot insist upon sending the "Star of the West," Fight required has sing with didapplines ment—to Cifferenton? Why did Mr. Lincoln continue for more than a month to follow the pacific policy of Mr. Buchanan, and why did he even consent to abandon Fort Sumter, (on the advice of Gen. Sumter, (on the advice of Gen Scott) a thing which President Bu-chanan had repeatedly and peremptorily refused to do? Not a word of this in Mr. Abbott's "history." He has not a word of censure for Mr. Lincoln for pursuing for six weeks the policy which Mr. Buchanan had adhered to because Congress was in session and competent to direct the whole question. If Mr. Buchanan "approached the rebels on his kniess," what did Mr. Lincoln do when he represented the session to the session of the when he repeatedly promised through his Secretary of State that Summer should be abandoned? Mr. Abbott makes no note of any of this part of the history of the time. He speared the Repeated the state of the state o the time. He sneers at Mr. Buchanan the time that one of the consent of the war-making power, but when Mr. Lincoln declined to take that two Senators who voted against the act of when Mr. Lincoln declined to take that two Senators who voted against the act of when Mr. Lincoln declined to take that two Senators who voted against the act of wars when Mr. Heckert, of Cecil, who had responsibility, the circumstance is where he had been imprisoned upon a start of dislovalty. responsibility, the circumstance is passed over in silence. Is this "impartial history?"

As we said at the outset, there are

many things in this book we are tempted to review, as for instance the statement of the vote for Fremont and Buchanan as follows: Fremont, 1,840,618, Bu-chanan, 1,224,750. The actual vote (videPribune Almanac) was Fremont, 1,842,-164, Buchanan, 1,803,029, showing a difference between Abbott and Truth of

In summing up the character of Andrew Jackson, he endorses as true the assertion of Parton: "His ignorance of law, history, politics, science—of everything which he who governs a country ought to know
—was extreme." The record of Audrew Jackson is too fresh in the public mind—there are too many men living who knew him intimately, to make i worth while to defend his memory from so gross s slander. His public service in almost every official station gives the lie to all the original and second-hand d

famers.

But we will not weary our readers further. The only value this work pos-sesses is to be found in its suggestions for research. Its statements, where partizan questions are involved, may be presumed to be invariably wrong, and t will be a wholesome exercise for the "student of history" to follow them up and learn with how little truth "his-

tory" can be made. Pennsylvania Legistature. The following is a correct list of the memberselect of the Penna. Legislature. including the Senators holding over. The political changes are-General Mc-Candless (Dem.) in place of Nichols (Rep.) in the 1st Senatorial district, and Col. Taylor (Rep.) in place of Hopkins (Dem.) in the 26th district. The Senate is thus left just as it stood last year-21 Republicans and 12 Democrats. In the House the Democrats gained two in Philadelphia, in the 2d and 5th districts; one in Adams, and one in Union, where Marshall (Rep.) was beaten by Rouch (Dem.) by two votes. The Democrats have thus gained four members in the House on their strength of last year. Fifty-four of the Representatives elected were members of the

last House: 1 W. McCadless, D., 17 E. Billingfelt, FR
2 C. M. Donovan, D.
3 J. E. Ridgway, R.
4 Geo. Cotnell, R.
5 Horace Loyer, R.
W. Worbington, R.
6 O. P. Janes, D.
7 Geo. B. Schall, D.
8 J. D. Davis, *D.
10 C. Burnett, *D.
11 Geo. Leadion, R.
12 L. D. Sheemaker, R.
13 Warren Cowles, R.
13 Ohn Wills, D.
16 G. D. Caeman, *R.
Republicans, 21. Democrats, 12. Ref Republicans, 21; Democrats, 12; Repub ican majority, 9.
Those Senators newly elected members HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. John Phelan, D.

W. Chegan, R. S. Gregory, D. Harry S. Wharton, James M. Brown,* land. Capt. W. C. Gordon, A. W. Kimmell, R. 3 Jas. N. 1 erns, * K 4 G. A. Qttgley, * D 0 E. W. Drvis, * R. 1 W. J. Donohough 2 Alex. A daire, * R. 3 Michael Mullen, 4 W. M. Worrall, † 5 G. DeHaven, Jr. 6 D. Wallice, * R. 17 Ed. G. Lbe, * R. 18 J. N. Marks, * R. Acams. A. W. Kimmell, R.
I. F. Gallagher, R.
Lancaster.
David G. Stacey, R.
And. Armstrong, R.
Capt. E. D. Roath, I.
John M. Stehman,* Capt. J. B. Meily, R Capt. J. Lehigh

Lehigh

James Cline, D.

John H. Fogel, D.

Lecoming, Union and Nicholas Eetzel, D. John H. Fogot, L.
Lycoming, Union and
Enyder,
Sam. C. Wingard,* R.
C. D. Rouch, D.
John H. Wright, R.
Luzerne, Allapheny.
Col. J. P. Glass, * R.
R. A. Colville, † R.
Geo. S. M'Kee, * R.
Geo. Wilson, R.
Wm. Petels, R.
Sam. Chadrick, † R. William Brannan, D David Koon, D. John M'Henry, D. Mercer, Lawrence of Butter. Josiah M'Pherson, Leech, R. Lt. F. Mecling, R. Richn ond L. Jones Henry B. Ehoads, * I
Henry B. Ehoads, * I
Bucks,
Luther Calvin, * D.
F. W. Headman, * D.
Bradford and bullion
G. W. Kinney, * R.
James H. Webb, * R. James A. Leech, I W. C. Harrison, R. Henry Pillow, R. Henry Pillow, * R.
A. D. Markley, * D.
Nontgomery,
A. D. Markley, * D.
Sutterthwait, * D.
Northampton, * D.
T. D. Harrington, * D.
Northumberland,
George W. Tharp, * I.
Perry and Arankle, * R.
G. A. Shumbaugh, * R.
G. A. Shumbaugh, * R.
G. Reolingon, * D.
Pillip Green, D.
Somerset, Bedford as

John Weller, R.
John K. Richards, I.
Staguehama, and J.
Staguehama Bamnel M'Camant, Samer M. Camant, Cambria, John P. Linton, D. Curbon and Monro Allen Craig. D. Contro. Frederick Kurtz, D. Carton and Jetterso

(larion and Jefferson William P. Jenks, D. Clearfield, Elk and Forest, John D. Hunt, D. Ctinton, Camer.
M'Kran,
G. O. Delse John K. Kieneras, a., Susquehanm and Wigning.
Jas. T. Cameron, R.
Jacob Kennedy, R.
Jucob Kennedy, R.
John S. Mann, R.
W. T. Humphrey, R.
W. T. Humphrey, R. ынө, р Chester N. J. Sharples,* R. N. A. Pennypacker W. B. Waddell,* R. Chawford. W. I. Humphrey, *I. Fenango and Warr Dr. W. L. Whann, *Col. H. Allen, *R. Washington and Heat Col. M. S. Quay, *R. J. R. Day, R. J. R. Day, R. Gol. John Ewing, R. Wayne and Pike. L. Westbrook, †D. Levi Matsh. D. Thomas Chalant, D.
Cumberland.
Philip Long, *D.
Dauphin.
H. W. Hoffman, *R.
Dr. J. W. Seller, *R.
Delayare. John H. Barton, R. Levi Maish, D. Stephen G. Boyd, D. Eric.
D. B. M'Creary * R.
O. S. Woodward * R.

Fayette, J. E. Boyle, D. Republicans, 62; Demograts, 38; Repub i. an impority, 24. Republican impority n joint ballot, 33. Members of the last session marked with (*); of previous sessions with a (†).

Unprofitable Curiosity. Unprofitable Curiosity.

About ten days ago a young man left his wife in Moore screeet, and said he would return in a short time and go to the Masonic Fair with her. As the gentleman did not return at night his wife became much alarmed, and search was made to discover his whereabouts. The coroner's office was visited, likewise the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital, and the assistance of the police was secured. Inquiries were also made of a brother of the mksng man, living in Iowa, but no tidings could be obtained. This morning the wife was surprised at receiving a telegram from New Orleans informing her that her husband was in that city. It appears that during his perambulations he went on board of a New Orleans steamer to see how she looked, and while on board she sailed.—N. Y. Post, Tuesday.

The Negro Sale in Maryland. A prominent gentleman of Annapolic has written a letter to the papers, fully explaining all the circumstances consted with the sale of the negro conricts in that city. We make the follow-

Ities in that city. We make the following extracts:

That the mendment to the law of the late under which the sale occurred was passed in the interest of the rebellion, or with a view to oppress the negro, will hardly be credited, when I state that Governor Bradford succeeded Governor Hicks during that session, and that the law was adopted by the same overwhelming Union Legislature that passed the treason bill and the defence loan bill. In the House the vote was 48 years to 6 nays, and among the names of fence loan bill. In the House the vote was

degree to 8 nays, and among the names of
the conspicuous Union men who voted
with the majority are to be found those
of Mr. Euser, of Baltimore county; the
present Senator, Cresswell; Mr. Kerr,
of Talbot county; and Thomas J.
Alexander, Esq., of Baltimore city. In the
Senate it received every vote cast except
two, including Judge Henry H. Goldsborough, Judge John E. Smith and Messrs,
Firey and Willis, all of whom, with all I
haye named as having voted for the acts of
1858 and 1861, are recognized as men of unquestioned loyalty by the most advanced
Radicals of the present day. It any further proof upon this point were required,
at might be found in the fact that one of the
two Senators who voted against the act of

where he had been imprisoned upon a charge of disloyalty.

Dick Harris was indicted for larceny of twenty pounds of beeffrom a butcher's shop in Annapolls. The offence was fully proved by two of his colored companions who saw hum take the property, and it was found by the owner where Harris had concealed it. The index better whom the case was tried. The judge before whom the case was tried, after a patient hearing, pronounced him guity, which was no news to Harris, as he had admitted that he took the property, but insisted that he was so much intoxicated at the time that he was not responsible for his act. If he had possessed a white skin the judge would have been forced to send him to the penitentiary for a term from one to fifteen years. But availing himself of the discretion committed to him by the act of 1891, he ordered Harris to be sold within the State for six months. The awful sentence was carried into effect, and the innocent sufferer was bought by his brother for \$50, and is now at large working as his own master in Annapolis at \$8 a week. The practical result of the whole affair is, that for a crime which would have consigned a white man to the penitentiary, back Harris was fined \$50, more than one-half of which he says he has repaid to his brother already from he certified. The judge before whom the case was tried

was fined \$50, more than one-half of which he says he has repaid to his brother already from his carnings. When the sentence was announced be was greatly delighted, and I suppose he would hardly thank any supersorviceable friend who should contrive to have his sentence changed to continement in the penitentiary.

At the session of the court at which this sale was ordered, a prominent member of the bar, who is distinguished for his zeal in behalf of the negroes, and who is believed to be the retained counsel of the Freedmen's Bureau here, repeatedly appealed to the court to order the sale of some of his free to be the retained counsel of the Freedmen's Bureau here, repeatedly appealed to the court to order the sale of some of his free negro clients who had been convicted, and the prisoners earnestly joined in the request. It was represented that the penitentary was filled to its utmost capacity; that there was no way of employing a large number of those already there; and that a further addition to the number would endanger both the health and safety of the langer both the health and safety of the danger both the health and safety of the inmates. In pronouncing sentence, the judge, in addition to these considerations, stated that as there were circumstances of mitigation in the case, and as Harris was the son of a very respectable old colored woman well known in this place, he would save him from the contagion of evil association in the crowded prison and would save him from the contagion of evil association in the crowded prison, and affix the lightest punishment in his power. This provision of the law has always been regarded as a merciful one, and the late Judge Brewer, whose worth and uncompromising loyalty are known to every one who knew him, constantly ordered such sales where there were intigating circumstances authorizing the exercise of lenity towards the prisoner.

At the same session of the court I saw an elderly white man, with a wife and five children, three of them of tender years, sentenced to the pennentiary for eighteen

continent, three of their of tender years, sentenced to the pentientiary for eighteen months, on a conviction for larceny—the only proof of his guilt worthy of notice being his possession of stolen property one week after its loss.

Confiscation of Race-horses in Michigan. The Detroit Post super is Michigan. The Detroit Post super is of caused the seizure of two celebrated racenores, Dan Rice and Lamplighter. Alanson C. Sheley, of Windsor, a jockey, owned the horses, and frequently came to this side, ostensibly for the purpose of taking pleasure drives. This was carried on to a great extent, the well-known animals being seen in Detroit daily. It soon was ascertained that the horses were the property of tained that the horses were the property of a Canadian, and were kept and British soil.

The information necessary to warrant The information necessary to warrant a seizure being obtained the horses were confiscated. Mr. Sheley subsequently filed an affidavit to the effect that Lamplighter had not been smuggled, and alleged that she had never been in Canada. On this side of the river Sheley sold the horses, and this turned out to be the prime cause of their week. out to be the prime cause of their confisca tion. A day or two since bonds were giver for Lamplighter. Dan Rice will be sold a public sale in about a week.

Nevada Salt Mines The developments arrived at respecting the Salt Mines of Nevada are almost startling in amount. A single bed there is computed to cover fifty-two thousand acres, It is solid rook salt, ninety-five per cent, fine. It now yields at the rate of two million bushels per annum. The water rushes up from a distance of about thirty-five for It now yields at the late of the first bushels per annum. The water rushes up from a distance of about thirty-five feet, and makes a constant deposit of the finest rock sait. It is proposed to sink shafts at various points, in hopes of striking some spot where water will not be touched, and where the suit can be quarried, as in President Johnson has issued a proclama-

spot where water will not be touched, and where the sail can be quarried, as in Hungary and Poland. Whether this is attained or not, it is settled that Nevada has an abundant available supply for the uses of all the regionallying west of the Mississippi; so accessible and so pure that there will be no need to depend upon former and the set of the dependence of the set of and so pure that there will be no need to depend upon foreign production. The advantages flowing from this discovery to the future of Nevada and the contiguous States are great, and too plain to require comment. The whole region is adapted to grazing and stock raising, and every year sees an increase in the census of stock. The business can now be rendered more profitable than ever, and our salted meats may in no great time bear the brand of the extreme west, with mutual profit, where without great time bear the brand of the extreme west, with mutual profit, where without such a supply the trade would at least be more costly to the consumers and less profitable to the producers. The work which is being done in this territory, in the teeth of a reasonable mining fever, indicates the demand, which is happily met, and the great advantages which are to be expected.

Longevity and Feeundity...A Bemarka ble Family. [From the Montezuma (Iowa) Republican.] Perhaps it is not generally known that that veritable old gentleman known as the "oldest inhabitant," resides in our county. His name is William Prosser. He resides in Washington township, about four miles from Grinnell, and is now in his ninety-fourth year. He was one of the first settlers in this part of the county and from present n this part of the county, and from present appearances bids fair to be a resident of the

ounty for some years longer.

Mr. Prosser served as an artilleryman Mr. Prosser served as an artilleryman during the war of Isi2, and was in the battles of Lundy's Lane and Fort Eris. He is quite vigorous, and will walk three or four miles with ease. He has never received a pension, but now thinks of applying for one. His mother's family were not 'long-lived, but on his father's side they lived to a great age. His father's mother was married twive, and her second husband's name led twice, and her second husband's nam vas Van Camp. They lived in North Hamp was Van Camp. They lived in North Hampton, Pennsylvania. She lived to the age of one hundred and fourteen years, and raised to manhood and womanhood twonty children! Among them were three pairs of twins! the latest pair being born after she was sixty years of age! Now if anybody's grandmother can beat that, Just let them speak out. The old lady evidently had a penchant for twins, which appeared to run into old age. She was undoubtedly a descendant of Mrs. Sarah Abraham, who is spoken of in ancient history as being the happy mother of little Isaac in the ninety-first year of herage. It is said that wonders never cease. Perhaps some one can record parallel cases in the nineteenth century.

The Late Indian Massacre, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Commission er of Indian Affairs has received the fol owing telegram:
FORT LARAMIE, Dec. 29. To the Hon. Lewis Boyy, Commiss

Indian Affairs:
An Indian, arrived from Tongue river An Indian, arrived from Tongue river, reports that a large party of Mennecoloes, Brules, Ogaliallees, Crows, Unkaphaphas, Blackfeet, and Sansaras, left Tongue river on the 12th instant for Fort Phil. Kearney, and on the 22d they were discovered near the Fort. Brevet Lieut. Col. Fetterman, Capt. Brown and Lieut. Grummond, with 90 antilyad men left the fort to give fixthe. enlisted men, left the fort to give buttle Nothing more was heard from them until a party sent out from the fort found them, at a distance of four miles, lying dead, Col. Fetterman and his entire command having been massacred by the Indians, (Signed)

M. F. PATRICK, Upper Platte Agent.

Result of Advertising.

Stephen Girard, than whom no more shrewd business man ever lived, gives the following as his experience:

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the great medium of success in business, and the prejude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule to advertise in the dullest time as well as the busiest, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have Result of Advertising.

me many sales that I would otherwise have

Gen. Grant has recovered from his illness Gen. Sherman arrived in St. Louis yes. The Maine State Prison was managed at

The Maine State Frison was managed profit of \$100 last year.
Gen. Grant has been confined to his house by indisposition for a day or two past. M. Berthemy, the new French Minister, is ill of erysipelas in Washington.

The Washington Navy Yard will be proposed to Congress as a better place for the iron clads than League Island.

Bapresantatives of the weedlen interest Representatives of the woollen interest are in Washington, strongly urging the adoption of a high tariff on imported wool. Near Cleveland, Ohio, a father shot one Near Cleveland, Onlo, a father shot out of three persons engaged in taking up the body of his daughter, recently buried. The Sacramento river was twenty-two feet above low water mark, and still rising on the 24th.

News Items

A St. Louis gentleman lost his wife by A St. Louis gentleman lost his wife by death, and refused to let her be buried. The Board of Health had to interfere. The North Carolina Insolvent Debtors' bill has passed the House, securing 100 acres of land and the house to the insolvent. During the last year, 97,009 arrests have been made in the city of New York Eighty-three were for homicide. The Pennsylvania Legislature will meet

on Tuesday next. A number of the men bers have already arrived in Harrisburg. Col. Sawyer, Adjutant General on Sherman's staff, died in St. Louis on Wednes lay night. There was a severe snow storm at Albany, N. Y., yesterday, and railroad travel was interiored with. Three persons were drowned by the up-setting of a cance while crossing the river at Quebec, on Christmas evening.

Since January 1st, 170 lives lost upon the Lakes—about the ber as last year. Among the recent pardons granted by the resident is that of Gen. M. W. Ransom, of The Republicans of the Second Congressional District of New Hampshire have commated General Aaron F. Stevens for Suggression

The Congressional excursionists arrived in New Orleans on Thursday night, and were entertained yesterday by the author-The absence of cable news since Tuesda ast is accounted for by the Newfoundland elegraph line being prostrated by the storm, which prevents its transmission.

Three fittal cases of cholera appeared in the inner that the thin the thin and the inner the thin the inner the inne bers are onite sick A Western railroad superintendent dis-charged a conductor who refused admission to the first-class car to a gentleman holding Hon. James Semple, formerly United States Senator from Hilmois, and afterwards United States Minister to Bogota, died on last Friday.

The cash in the U.S. Treasury aniounts to about \$10,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 are gold. The gold receipts for the current month have been very light. Gov. Curtin has appointed a commission to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Newton Champion, convicted of murder in Phila delphia.

The collection of internal revenue in the disaffected countres of Missouri is suspended and the collector is a fugitive in St. A wall of the burnt building at the N. W.

eorner of Twelfth and Market streets, in Philadelphia, fell yesterday morning, kill-ing one man and injuring two others. In Cincinnati, on Monday, three perso of one family died from eating diseas pork, and two others are now ill from t ame cause.

The President has revoked the exequatur of Gerhard Janssen, Consul of Oldenburg at New York, Janssen having refused to appear in the Supreme Court of New York in answer to a suit against him.

Extensive arrangements are being made for a grand convention at St. Louis of the people of the Mississippi valley on the first Tuesday in February, to consider measures for improving the navigation of the Mississippi view. Senator B. Gratz Brown has declined a

re-election from Missouri. Gov. Fletcher is also reported to have retired from the con-test, so that the successful party is expected to be Henry T. Blow. Frank Cowan, a son of the Senator from Pennsylvania, as on of the Senator from Pennsylvania, and until recently a clerk of the Senate, has written and published a play, entitled "Three-fold Love," in five acts.

The President has received from James Lyons, of Richmond, a cane made of a piece of the old frigate "Constitution." The nscription on the gold head of the can iments Johnson as he Constitution.'' An Indianapolis journal noticing the per

An Indianapois journal noticing the per formance of the Ghioni Opera Troupe, at the Morrison Opera House, in that city, Satur day evening, says: "L'Africane is more popular with our citizens than Il Trovatore." Very likely. The African is now the popular card all over the country and draws immensely. mmensely.

A wagon containing four men ran off w bridge near St. Paul, Minn., on Monday night, and was precipitated with its occu-pants a depth of one hundred and fifty feet.

The girl-flogging schoolmaster of Cambridge, Mass., has been presented by his friends with \$350. A lady school teacher in Louisville has been fined for punishing a boy. Does Kentucky outrank Massachusetts in civilization?

President Johnson has issued a proclama-tion for the admission of French vessels into our ports upon payment of the same rates of tonnage as are imposed upon vessels of the United States. This is done in pur-suance of acts of Congress, the same privi-lege having been accorded American vessels entering French ports. The government is supposed to be in

ossession of advices which leave no room o doubt that the British Cabinet will fully recognize the Alabama claims, and, eturn, our own Cabinet will re-British claims against this country. At Minneapolis recently two young girls were kidnapped while on the way to church. Their mother afterwards received a letter from her husband, from whom she had separated, informing her that he had the children and she would never again see that. hem.

The Government has been informed by Sir Frederick Bruce, that the English manof-war Bolivar, while at Laguayra was taken possession of by her crew, and had cleared for parts unknown. Efforts will be made to detain her should, she visit American waters.

The Columbus (O.) Journal reports that the packers of that city are hard at work, and are daily salting down a large number of hogs. They report that the per cent, of lard so far this season has been large; that it will equal, if not exceed that of last season.

Governor Patton, of Alabama, recently addressed a mass meeting in Landerdale county, in that State, and strongly urged the propriety of accepting the constitutional amendment. Senator Parsons, on the other hand, advises the people of the State to stand firmly by President Johnson and reject the amendment.

Early yesterday afternoon, the office of Early yesterday afternoon, the office of Mr. C. P. Bayard, in the Commercial Bank building in Philadelphia, was robbed of railroad and Government securities to the value of over \$100,000 by three men, who entered apparently for business. The money was taken by one of them from the safe, while the others held a brother of Mr. Bayard in conversation. The thieves have escaped.

escaped. The Chicago Times says: "Two cities which desire to be considered rivals of Chicago have each made another attempt to get up metropolitan sensation. Milwaukee has another case of in laticide, and Chicannati has opened a dramshop which cost three hundred thousand dollars. Try again, gentlemen." Chicago can truthfully boast of pre-eminent in crime.

Frauds upon the revenue are not confined Fraugs upon the revenue are not confined to whiskey distillers alone. It is known that some of the slik and lace importers have perpetrated bugs swindles upon the government by means of undervalued involces or other contrivances which they have invented to meet present emergencies. One importing house alone in New York was composited a few weeks ago to pay \$80. was compelled a few weeks ago to pay \$80,-000 in gold for an attempt to evade the law.

It is understood a general order is in course of preparation, to be directed to Department Commanders, acquainting them with the decision of the Supreme Court against the illegality of courts martial for the trial of civilians, and directing them to confine themselves strictly to military duttes, leaving judiciary questions to the decision of the civil courts or something to cision of the civil courts, or something to

that effect. The three contestants for the grand ocean The three contestants for the grand ocean sweepstakes have now been at sea nearly fifteen days, and yet nothing definite or satisfactory has been heard of them. The steamship City of Paris, which left New York on the 15th, has arrived out, and reports nothing concerning them. Captain Judkins, of the steamship Scotla, at Liverpool on the 25th, reports west winds during the passage. He thinks the New York vachus will make the run in about sixteen days.

days.
\ \ despatch from Fort Laranies ays there is no reason to doubt the full truth of the report of the wholesale massacre of three officers and ninety privates of the Second United States cavalry and Eighteenth United States infantry at Fort Kearney on the 22d inst. The massacre took place at Fort Phillip Kearney, in Dakota Territory, and not at old Fort Kearney. It is further reported that the Indian tribes had mustered to the number of eleven thousand for