Bancaster Jutelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1867.

The Spring Elections. The spring Elections will take place in the townships throughout the County on Friday the 15th inst, and our friends should not overlook the fact. The act of Assembly approved the 30th of March, 1866, requires the names of all the candidates to be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, on a single piece of paper similar to the tickets voted last fall. In the town ships the tickets must be headed "Township," and the names of all the candidates follow, with the tickets so folded that the word "Township" appears on the outside. The tickets for the boroughs are to be the same, with the exception that "Borough" must be substituted for "Townships," as the heading.

These elections are very important, and we trust that the Democrats will not allow them to go by default where there is any possibility at all of accomplishing anything for the good of the party. We suffer greatly at every fall election because of the election officers being opposed to us, and we should use every exertion to remedy the evil as far as possible. Go to work, prepare your tickets, and have them printed in conformity to the new law.

The Situation.

Political events are crowding upon us with startling rapidity. The Constitution of the United States has long since ceased to control the operations of our Government, and a revolutionary faction and its representatives systematically violate and defy the most sacred provisions of our organic law. We have scarcely chronicled one fundamental change in our institutions before another is announced and accomplished. While we may not anticipate what alterations another day may bring forth. we can profitably devote a brief space to the consideration of the present po litical situation of the country.

For the first time in our history, a body calling itself the Congress of the United States is assembled in perpetual session at Washington. Its term of service expired at noon of one day, and the very next moment the members met again and resumed their proceed-While the country contains ings. thirly-seven States, the Congress which thus treads on the heel of its predecessor contains the representatives of but

twenty States. Seventeen States are unrepresented in its more numerous oranch ; ten unconstitutionally excluded under the pretext of their late rebellion, but the remaining seven, loyal, faithful, adhering States, are denied their share in the government without any color of pretext whatever. The avowed object of this perpetual Congress is to usurp and administer the functions of the Executive branch of the Government. It is sitting, not in the character of Congress, but of President of the United States. for the express purpose of discharging in its own way the duties which the Constitution entrusts to the President, and for the further purpose, if needs be, of deposing

this officer and putting its own creature in his place. The late Congress, virtually the same as the present, established an undisguised military despotism over one-third of the population and one-half of the area of the Union. One half of the country is about passing under a despotism more odious in its structure and less restrained by law than the Governments of Russia and Austria. This tyranny is fastened upon loyal and dis-

Ben. Wade-for President. Ben. Wade, of Ohio, was elected Presdent of the United States Senate on Monday. This makes him heir-apparent to the Presidency of the United States, and as the Radicals have determined to make a vacancy in the office at an early day, we may expect to see him installed in the Presidential chair in the course of a few months.

startling remarks: It was bad enough when Mr. Lincoln, a lawyer of very ordinary ability and no statesman in any sense of the term, took the place once adorned by Washington and Jefferson, but Ben. Wade's accession to it would be infinitely worse. If Mr. Lincoln was ignorant and uncouth, he was also good-natured and well-intentioned. If he sometimes, or even frequently, related anecdotes which neither pointed a moral nor adorned a tale, it was not because he was himself immoral or altogether regardless of his accountability here and

hereafter. But Ben. Wade is a man of different mould. Even more ignorant and more uncouth than Mr. Lincoln, he has neither the good nature nor the good intentions that characterized the lat ter. Whilst Lincoln was negatively good, Wade is positively bad. It is questionable whether another such coarse-grained rufflan has ever had a seat in either house of Congress. A vulgar blackguard and profane swearer,

he is unfit for the society of gentlemen. His bad heart is mirrored in his repulsive face, where no gleam of sunshine s ever seen. The expression of his mouth is brutal; the glare of his eye s devilish ; and " on his brow sits Hor-

for throned." Where Mr. Lincoln would have inflicted punishment with regret, Wade will do it with joy. He would lap the life-blood of his victim with the eager delight of a hungry tiger. The crunching of the bones of the least guilty rebel in all the South would be music in his ears. He would mock the cry of a Southern child for bread. He would

strip the Southern maiden of the last garment she had to hide her nakedness, and jeer at her as shame and sorrow struck her to the earth. He would walk a mile through rain and mud to curse a lying rebel, and he would repeat the ourney to offer an indignity to his corpse. He would erect a continuous ine of guillotines from Maryland to Fexas, and he would blaspheme the iving God for not giving him eves

strong enough to see all of them work at once. This is but a feeble sketch and a faint picture of the animal called a man who has been made President of the Senate, It would require the hand of a Macaulay to "hold the mirror up to nature" such as his. And yet the election of this brute to the Presidency of the Senate, and his prospective elevation to the Presidency of the United States, are hailed with acclamations of joy by the Radicals everywhere. God help the country that is ruled by a party holding such "great moral ideas" as are they came. [Applause.] embodied in Ben. Wade.

The United States Assessorship.

The United States Assessorship. The following note from Mr. Stevens was received this morning. We cheerfully com-ply with his request: *To the Editor of the Datly Fayress:* WANINGTON, March 9, 1867; *Dear Sir*. — Do say that no Assessor is yet appointed. It was a mistake. I am run down, It is understood that Mr. McCulloch aumonnees that he is ready to appoint to the announces that he is ready to appoint to the Assessorship and Collectorship of this ounty, any good Republicans who have not spoken converting severely or contemptuously contemportation with the severely or contemptuously contemportation of the severely Andrew Johnson. There are no such per-sons in this county; and, we suppose, we will have no Revenue officers, and do with-out paying taxes for the next two years.— Vertation to theorem Yesterday's Express. We congratulate the Radicals of Lantor county upon their natrictism is a goodly sight to see "the old commoner" run down by applicants for the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue. Not long since these same Radicals were in a rather rebellious frame of mind. They swore that President Johnson was a traitor and that none but traitors would take office under him. Their pure and undefiled hearts rebelled at the very thought of accepting an appointment from a man who was "in league with rebels and copperheads." They appear to be thinking better of it now owever, and to be animated by patriotic desire to serve their country in the good fat office of Assessor. The commission empowering any one of them to fill this office would have to bear the hateful name of "Andrew Johnson," but we presume the success ful patriot of the crowd now running down Mr. Stevens for this appointment might manage to get over that. The commission, after being looked at once, just to see that it really did contain that detestable name, might be put away out of sight. Mr. Black, who regards the President as the most venemous of "copperheads." might, if he got the commis sion, and if his temperance principles didn't interfere, preserve it as naturalists preserve reptiles, in spirits. Corked up in a stone jug or a black bottle, if would be out of sight, and in a shor time Mr. Black's righteous soul might cease to be vexed with the disagreeable recollection that he belonged to Andrew Johnson's Bread and Butter Brigade." The *Express* is venemous. It is as blind as snakes become when they get too full of poison ! It don't appreciate the patriotism of the score of Radicals by whom Mr. Stevens is "run down" It don't see matters in the same light that they see them. Instead of helping them along in their patriotic efforts to get into office, it gives them a backset. It pronounces all of them ineligible under Secretary McCullough's terms asserting that there are no good Repub licans in the county "who have not spoken severely or contemptuously of Andrew Johnson." We presume this is true; but then "good Republicans," in the Express' sense of these terms, adapt themselves to circumstances with great facility. Though they spoke contemptuously of Andrew Johnson yes terday, they might speak very respect fully of him to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, and to-morrow (with a commission in their pocket and a Radi-

that it was of great benefit to you, or to pay it back ; but you allege that your present interest stands opposed to the redemption of this pledge, and therefore you will not observe it. Any merchant or business man or other borrower of money, who would thus "go back" on a bank from which he obtained accommodations, would be spotted as a scoundrel by the whole community in which he resided, and his name would be dishonored wherever it was known. "Now, then," continued Mr. Butler. alluding to the depreciation in the value of bonds that would result from the impeachment of the President, "I say again, if we could prevent these bonds from being sold abroad, and if we could bring them home at twenty cents on the dollar, in my judgment it would be a great matter of gain to the country." Certainly if the Government could buy up its bonds at one-fifth their par value, that would be a great gain to the public treasury. But what would be the effect of such a depreciation in their value upon our own citizens who hold them? Whenever this Radical Congress shall do anything that will cause our bonds now held in Europe to be sent here and sold at twenty cents on the dollar, all of our bonds-as well those held at home as those held abroad-will of course go down to the same figure. What would be the effect of this enormous reduction in the market value o Government bonds? The effect would be ruinous to a very large number of our people, as well as highly disastrous to the public in general. The owner of bonds of the par value of twenty thousand dollars would realize from their sale only four thousand, thus losing sixteen thousand out of an investment of twenty thousand. Does the bondholder flatter himself that the party which saddled our debt upon us, professedly from patriotic motives. will never agree to repudiate it? Listen to Butler, a recognized leader of that party and a member of the Congress now in session at Washington, who said in this Albany speech-" I have heard of countries, but they are very few, that paid their debts dollar for dollar, but I never heard of a country, and I am afraid I never shall in the time that will be allotted to me of the years given to man. that paid its debt 100 cents for 40 received. It never has been done and never vill be done." Bondholders, how do you like that? Here distinct notice is served on you by one of the High Priests of Radicalism, cal Senate at their back) they could say that the Government bonds you hold what they pleased about the President never will be paid at par. Do you fall and his Secretary. back for comfort on the plighted faith The Political Tide Turning. of the Government? That would have The returns of the city and town elec been a safe refuge in Democratic times but it is not so now. For proof that it ions held in the State of New York on is not, we have but to recur to the ac-Tuesday last show splendid Democratic tion of the Pennsylvania Legislature gains and corresponding Radical losses. Look at the following table of majorities two sessions ago, when, with a Radical majority in both branches, and a Radi-cal in the Executive chair, the plighted faith of the State to pay her interest in coin was deliberately violated. It was down in the act of Assembly uthorizing the loan, and it was down in the bond, that the interest should be paid in coin, and yet the Radical Legislature, with the approval of the Gover nor, directed the interest to be paid in paper, a breach of honor and of contrac that called forth a dignified and wellgrounded remonstrance from a distinguished English creditor. It will not be Gen. Butler's fault if the Radical Congress of which he is a leading member does not repudiate a large percentage of the public debt. He says expressly that this shall be done. Butler said if our bonds "came back at ten cents on the dollar, all the better for the poor laboring classes." How is The poor laboring classes ar this? deeply interested in the general prosdent's convincing veto message were perity of the country. They want received before the election, that the plenty of work at good wages, and they Radicals held their own. want to be paid in good money. Run

Government bonds down to ten cents Butler Proposes Repudiation.

on the dollar and you will produce a General Butler made a speech to general suspension of business. Manumeeting of Radicals at Albany, the capital of New York, on Saturday last. facturers would shut up their establish ments, and merchants and traders would in which he strougly advocated the impeachment of President Johnson. Rehave nothing to do. Not one mechanic ferring to various objections that have or laboring man in ten would find a day's work in a week. been urged by prudent Republicans

against this extreme measure, he dis-"The poor laboring classes" are. above all others, interested in a sound osed of one of them in the following circulating medium. Before the Radi-Let me call your attention further to another trouble. "Why," I am told, "don't do this, if you do you will injure our bonds abroad--you will shake our credit abroad." What has our credit to do abroad? We carried on this war, and the bankers of Europe would not lend us a dollar until we got through substantially, and showed that cals came into power, we had gold and silver in abundance. But our "money" now is composed of two sorts of paper issues-greenbacks resting on the credit of the Government, and bank notes Europe would not lend us a dollar until w got through substantially, and showed tha we were the strongest and ablest nation o he globe. And then, when we got through he war, they consented to take our bond at 40, 50 and 60 cents on the dollar; and will one nor they here get up to 72 or 7 resting on Government bonds. Destroy the credit of the Government, (by im peaching the President or by any other extreme measure.) so that our honds decline to Butler's favorite figure of ten cents on the dollar, and the greenbacks must inevitably fall to the same point. Both resting on the same basis-the credit and good faith of the Government-the one cannot go down without

at 40, 50 and 60 cents on the dollar; and I believe now they have got up to 72 or 74 cents, or somewhere thereabout. Well, they say that our bonds will go down in Europe, and the people in Europe won't take them. I may be mistaken, my friends, but it seems to me that if I could bring about that result, I should almost be will ing to be impeached myself. [Laughter.] Let us examine it a moment to see if I am right. When I am borrowing money large-ly I want my credit to stand good at the bank; when I am paying money largely I don't care a snap how my credit stands at the bank. When we were borrowing money we could not borrow any in Europe; when sinking the other. So also with the National Bank notes These are supplied to the Banks by the Government at the rate of ninety the bank. When we were borrowing money we could not borrow any in Europe; when we are paying money, I don't care any-thing about Europethinking we are in good credit or bad. [Langhter and applause.] More than that, let us examine it in another form. These bonds are now selling at 72 cents on the dollar. What do we get for them? We get an immense importa-tion of goods, paid for with these bonds. We try to pass tariffs, but tariffs are use-less, because we are trading with from 25 to 30 cents in gold against us all the time, in thousand dollars in notes for one hun lred thousand dollars in bonds deposited in the National Treasury. Run down the bonds to ten cents on the dollar, and the bank notes will immediately fall to the same figure. Then we should be without a circulating medium at all. for whenever paper money declined in less, because we are trading with from 25 to 30 cents in gold against us all the time, in this, that we are buying goods and paying for them in our bonds at 72 cents in gold, and those bonds bear interest at six per cent, on one hundred cents. Of course Europe never expects a country to pay the principal of their debt; they only want to be sure that the interest is regularly paid. They get the interest on 100 cents, and these bonds are as good to them as 100; they are the sure them the better, so value to that extent, or to anything approaching it, it would cease to fulfil ne purpose of a circulating medium. Capitalists who had faith in its ultimate redemption might buy it on speculation. but business men would refuse it alto ether.

Would the utter prostration and stop page of business of all kinds, the reducand the cheaper they get them the better, so long as they leel sure we will pay the in-terest, and so long as they take 72 cents and charge us 100. And we wonder about the great importation—we wonder that our tariff and revenue acts do not prevent im-portation. Now then, I say again, if we could prevent these bonds from being sold abroad, and if we could bring them home at 20 cents on the dollar, in my judgment it would be a great matter of gain to the country. I have heard of countries, but they are very few, that paid their debts and the cheaper they get them the better, tion of the value of our bonds to fen cents on the dollar, and the total destruction of our circulating medium, be all the better for the poor laboring classes ?" Butler says it would, and he invites all who agree with him to join in the Radical cry for the impeachment of the President. We say it would not, hey are very few, that paid their deb lollar for dollar, but I never heard of and we ask not only the poor laboring classes, but men of all classes, (except-

they are very lew, that paid their debis dollar for dollar, but I never heard of a country, and I am afraid I never shall in the time that will be allotted to me of the years given to man, that paid its debts 100 cents for 40 received. It never has been done and never will be done. And, yet, here we are twisting and turning, and bringing our business into all sorts of disaster, and trying every way to return back to specie payment, and what for? What do we expect to accomplish by it? We expect to raise the \$600,000,000 bonds in Europe, which are bought at 40 cents for 100, and to put from \$200,000,000 to \$400,400,000 in the pockets of the Jew bankers of Frank-fort and Brennen. And, now, I am not very anxious for that; and if impeachment or anything else will stop that, it does not frighten me that that won't happen if im-peachment comes) It is said it would make funancial trouble. It would make. If ing rogues who live by robbing honest people,) to ponder well before they vield their sanction to Butler's cool proposal to repudiate our debt and destroy our currency. Land for Negroes, but not for Whites.

Sumner, the leader of the Radicals in the Senate, seems to think that the chief end of white men is to supply the negroes with farms. He called up, yesterday, the resolutions he had introduced three or four days previously, one of which reads as follows :

Fifthly-Not less important than educa-—and that is the trouble it would make ion is the homestead, which must be se-sured to the freedmen, so that at least every t would give a severe fright in Europe, a ur bonds would come back for what they lead of a family may have a piece of land vent out for. I should be glad ; for it is eas Being asked where the government to pay \$300,000,000 than \$600,000,000-\$20, 100,000, than \$40,000,000. And if they camwas to get the land to bestow upon the back at 10 cents on the dollar, all the better for the poor laboring classes, out of whom reedmen, Mr. Sumner made the vague answer that "there were several ways of getting it." This is true. One way

The "wooden nutmeg" morality of to get it would be to confiscate the lands these propositions will strike the honest of the Southern people and divide them reader very forcibly and very unfavoramong the freedmen. Another would ably. "When I am borrowing money be to settle them on the public lands, largely," says Mr. Butler, "I want my credit to stand good at the bank : when paying their traveling expenses and putting up buildings for them. Still I am paying money largely, I don't care a snap how my credit stands at the another, (and we presume the one most likely to meet the approbation of the bank." In other words, though scarcely Radical constituents of "the old complainer English, when you want to moner,") would be to purchase improved borrow money, you take special pains farms for them in such choice locations to satisfy lenders that you are able to as Lancaster county. pay; but when pay day comes, you tell

But can any poor white head of a hem to go to the devil. You do not family in Lancaster county who supdeny that you wanted the money badly, ports Charles Sumner and Thaddeus

The City Ward Bill. The more we have examined the bill now pending in the Legislature for the division of Lancaster into nine Wards the moreare we confirmed in the opinion that it is a gross outrage upon the rights

of a majority of the people, and, if carried into effect, will be the entering wedge for a large increase of taxation to our already overburthened community. But what care the little knot of scurvy politicians who concocted the infamous gerrymander about the interests of the people, so that they can accomplish their purpose and get their hands deep down into the City Trea sury?

Let us look at some of the provisions of the bill: In the first place it divides the North West Ward in such a wayinto the First. Fifth and Ninth-as to give the First, with no more territory or population than the Fifth, one more member of Common Council, and leav ing the Ninth, with double the territory of either of the others, with only one half the representation of the First.

The reason is, the First Ward will be strongly Republican, and the Ninth Ward strongly Democratic. The Fifth Ward will be debateable ground. The South West Ward is to be di vided into the Fourth and Eighth

Wards, with twice the territory and a large preponderance of population in the Eighth over the Fourth, and yet entitled to no more representation in Councils than the former. Reason-the Eighth is almost unanimously Democratic, whilst in the Fourth the Repub icans may have some little show for uccess. The same gerrymander is attempted in the division of the South East Ward into the Third and Seventh

Wards. The Third will cover but a small portion of territory compared with the Seventh, and with no greater population, if as great, as the latter but then the Seventh is strongly Demo. cratic, and the Third will be debateable ground.

The North-East Ward is, perhaps, as fairly divided as could be into the Second and Sixth Wards, so far as popula

tion is concerned; but in point of terri tory it also is unequal. The Second Ward will be Republican-the Sixth Democratic, So much for the gerrymander of terri-

other features of the proposed change equally objectionable, and which more directly affect the interests of the tax-

two of them. In the first place, that wise provision in the old law, and which has maintained the credit of the city thus far, which prohibits any assessment of City tax above one per cent., is repealed, and the Councils are authorized to add fifty per cent. to the amount neretofore collected off our already burthened tax-payers. In other words,

they are authorized to spend about sixteen thousand dollars a year more than has heretofore been deemed necessary. and which it is believed is not needed f the government is economically ad-

The above are some of the principal objections to the new charter or law. There are others equally transparent, but we have not room to notice them at this time. The leading objects sought to be accomplished by the cabal who concocted this bill, are, first, to smother that you solemnly pledged your honor Stevens, give us a good reason why the the voice of a majority of the citizens, Government should provide farms for and, secondly, to plunder the Treasury, That a large majority of our people, of both political parties, are opposed to this whole project, does not admit of a doubt. They were not consulted in reference to their wishes and are indignant at this attempt to make the city a mere foot ball for a few scheming, unscrupulous and dishonest politicians. This movement should have originated not with a political party, but with those who have been elected to take charge of the interests of the city. Any citizens who desired our form of city government to be altered should have laid their views before the City Councils, and urged them to have such changes made as would be conducive to the interests of the city. Then an apportunity would have been afforded to all our citizens to express their views, and a bill might have been framed for presentation to the Legislature which would have given Inat when congress adjoirn it be until May 8. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved to amend by inserting October 20. He thought the in-vestigation a grave one, requiring time, and that all the States entitled to representation should be present to vote on the articles of impeachment, if presented. Those States would be absent in May. Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohlo, thought there was much gravity in this point, but it was not of pressing importance in view of the fact that the Senate, which is the body to try impeachment, is full. It was not so im-portant that the House, merely presenting impeachment, should have overy State present. satisfaction to all men and all parties. There are some provisions in the bill now before the Legislature to which we give our unqualified approval. Such. for instance, is the provision giving the veto power to the Mayor; the one extending his term of office, making it two years instead of one; and the section which requires the collectors of bounty tax to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. These are most excellent provisions; but our radical objection to the bill is the increased expense put upon the city by its division into wards, instead of into election precincts; and the very unfair manner in which the division has been made. Now that this bill has been made public and its provisions thus brought to utum their attention, we think it is clearly the duty of the Councils, as faithful guardians of the interests of the city, to meet together for the purpose of considering maturely the radical changes which it proposes in our form of government; and having done so, they should lay the result of their deliberations in an official manner before the Legislature. But some may say the Councils are Democratic, and the Legislature being Republican, will pay no heed to their recommendations. We cannot -yeas 64. navs 54. believe this; but even if it be true. the Councils will at least have done their duty, and the responsibility for the evils which will flow from unwise legislation, will not rest with them, Let the Councils meet. Rotten National Banks. People who put their money in National Banks when Chase started his grand financial scheme for binding the monied interests of the country to the car of the Federal government, imagined that they had made both a profitable and a safe investment. The collapse of some of Culver's National Banks in this State, and of the Merchant's National Bank in the city of Washington, broke in upon this comfortable dream of security, but the apprehensions then wakened soon passed away. Now, however, the country is startled by the simultaneous failure of three or four National Banks located in different States. These institutions have gone down through the dishonesty of some of tate of unconsc their officers. But other causes may bring about the failure of hundreds of National Banks-as, for instance, the impeachment and removal of President Johnson and the installation of that ignorant and vindictive ruffian Ben. Wade in the Presidential Chair. These events would create a financial panic that would break half the Banks in the country; and as the Government Bonds would run down to less than half their

"11-11."

The "Pastors of Harrisburg" have united in what the Telegraph calls "a sublime profession of confidence" in "the moral attitude of the Governor of Pennsylvania," John W. Geary. It is a very common thing for the spiritual advisers of a fellow who has just gone through what Webster in his reply to Hayne called "the awkward busines of dying without touching the ground," to unite in "a sublime profession of confidence" in "the moral attitude" of the culprit. These clerical expressions of confidence are, in general, less to be relied on than the ancient female's cer tificate that "Old Dr. Jacob Townsend" Sarsaparilla" had cured her of a sore leg of forty years' standing. But a Geary has hanged himself for the bene fit of the intemperate temperance fanatics who propose to prescribe other people's meat and drink, no one will find fault with the aniritual adviser who attended him in his last momente for giving him the usual certificate Though of no benefit to him, it will be great consolation to his sorrowing family and friends.

A Double-faced Radical.

General Logan, in Connecticut, the other day, stumping for the Radical ticket, declared himself unqualifiedly in favor of universal suffrage in the South. If the Radicals will look up Logan's "record" in the Illinois campaign last fall, they will find that he embraced every opportunity to declare that, though he was a Radical, he did not advocate the extension of the suffrage in Illinois.

A Palpable Hit.

One of our Democratic exchanges, re erring to Forney's glorification over the election of that stern Radical, B. . Wade, as President of the Senate, and that equally stern Radical, Schuy ler Colfax, as Speaker of the House wittily remarks that there is a manifest propriety in selecting stern Radicals as presiding officers of a rump Congress.

Appointed Deputy Collector.

Col. E. G. Roddy, editor of the Uniontown Genius of Liberty, has received from Wm. H. Markle, Collector of the Twenty-First District, the appointment of Deputy Collector for Fayette county, vice William Elliott, removed. This is a first rate appointment, and we congratulate our friend, the Colonel, on his good fortune-if the office is a fat one.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 6.

WASHINGTON, March 6. RADICAL CAUCUS. The Radical members of the House of Representatives held a caucus this evening at the Capitol. There were about one hun-dred and twenty members present. Gen. Banks presided, and Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, acted as Secretary. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee, when appointed, to continue their investigations into the charges preierred against the President on the 7th of January last, with power to sit during the session of the House, Present of the file of a set of the House, or any recess which may be taken. Mr. Covode 1., wed to amend, by substi-tuting a select ⇔mmittee of thirteen, the seven members ∘f the Judiciary Committee

The Nevada Legislature adjourned on Thursday. Before adjournment, the Lieu-tenant Governor told the Legislature it "had done no credit to itself or the State." The closing scenes of the session are said to have been "disgraceful." of the Thirty-ninth Congress to constitute a part of the same. This resolution is understood to have been prepared by General Butler, of Massachu setts, and placed by him in the hands of Mr

A German iron master will send to the Paris Exposition a house made entirely of 100n, at a cost of \$5,000. It can be taken to pieces, and is easily heated, for the walls are hollow, and may be connected with a furnance or hot water cloudles. Covode. Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, wished to know if the Judiciary Committee had any facts bearing upon the material charges, not known to the public. If so, he would like furnace or a hot water chamber,

known to the public. If so, he would like to know what they were, Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, replied that it would be improper to make any communication on that subject. Recurring to the pending question, Messrs. Farnsworth and Kelly thought the matter should be left in the hands of the Judiciary Committee A crazy Second Adventist in New York State has for ten years been feeding a high ox for a feast when Christ should annear He has starved his other stock and learly all his property in purchasing for that ox.

Committee. Mr. Pike, of Maine, was in favor of the A negro cut the throat of a Mrs. Vincent with a razor at Opeka, Alabama, last week, and was pursued by the citizens of the neigh-borhood. When overtaken and summoned Judiciary Committee, but thought it more important to determine the time of adjourn-ment, as that was the point which virtually affected the question of impenchment. He

Bank Defaications and Failures.

The only shares that are sure to turn up i right_ploughshares BALTIMOR A heavy defalcation has A heavy defaication has been discovered in the Mechanics' National Bank of Balti-more. It runs through a period of twonty-seven years, and was discovered finally last week by Government Inspector Cal-lender, and amounts to three hundred thou-sand dollars. The parties implicated are Samuel H. Wentz, general book-keeper, who has been an officer in the institution thirty years, and John H. Rogers, paying-teller, an officer for twenty-five years. Both were arrested on Saturday, but were re-leased on bail of \$10,000 each. This is the third heavy embezzlement which has co-curred in the same bank within the period in which this has been going on. Both of the accused are men of family ; the former provails in consequence of the affair. Tho stock of the bank is held by a large num-ber of private individuals, widows and orphans. The depositors are numerous, but the latter class of creditors will cer-tainly be paid in full, as one of our leading banking and shipping houses has dfored and will hand over to the bank \$300,000, to enable it to meet all preesing claims. Tho stock, of course, will be depressed; but with a change of the officer sum anage-ment of the bank, and its yet untouched capital, it will be enabled to continue its bustness on a diminished scale, and again, after the lapse of some years, regain the confidence of the public. defalcation has been nanics' National Bar One-third of the nominees recently re in the N ted by the S enate were soldiers. Maine has 14,000,000 acres of unbroke

prest. A negro woman in Virginia killed he father by throwing a skillet at his head. Punch says it is dreadful to hear of a child, only one month old, taking to th to the

News Items.

bottle The Virginia Senate yesterday passed the oill calling a State Convention, by a vote of 24 to 4.

The Mississippi Legislature has appro-priated \$20,000 for the defense of Jefferson)avis.

General George H. Thomas declines the nomination for President proposed by the Union men of Tennessee.

Since 1821 Mexico has been governed by 23 presidents, 7 dictators, 2 emperors, 1 vice president and 1 generalissimo.

Meerschaum, similar in appearance to that found in Europe, has been discovered in Franklin county, Missouri.

There are only five persons in the West-moreland county jail. Two former inmates were sent to the Ponitentiary last week. Governor Bullock, of Massachucetts, has ppointed George L. Ruffin, colored, a jusce of the peace.

Articles of impeachment against Gov-ernor Wells have been referred to a com-mittee of the Louisiana Legislature. after the lapse of some years, regain confidence of the public.

Boston. Boston. There was considerable excitement in Boston on Saturday morning, occasioned by the development of irregularities in transactions of the cashier of the State The Postmaster General States that no less than \$2,000,000 are now in the hands o clerks of postoffices destitute of postmasters George C. Heywood, a planter, was mur ear Savannah. his pl

transactions of the cashier of the State Bank in certifying checks of Mellen, Ward & Co., brokers, who suspended payment on Friday. These checks were presented through the Clearing House, but the direc-tors of the State Bank refused them, and declared that they never entered into any arrangement with the city banks for the certification of checks. Other parties be-sides those named are implicated, and the sum involved is upwards of half a million dollars. The Virginia Senate has appointed a comnittee to consult with the authorities a Washington as to the requirements of the Reconstruction act.

General Gleeson, who is now military di-rector of the Fenian Brotherhood, has given contract for two thousand uniforms arge clothing firm in New York dollars. Boston, March 3.—The failure of Mellen.

Five members of Henry Ward Beecher's church have been arrested for distilling contraband whisky. It is lucky Henry was not among them. BOSTON, March 3.—The failure of Mellen, Ward & Co. has given rise to various rumors. The whole loss resulting from the suspension of this firm is said to be nearly one million of dollars. The First National Bank of Newtownville, of which Edward Carter, a member of the suspended firm, was a director, has closed its doors, having, it is reported suffered to the action of 8200.-

A declsive battle between the Imperialists and Liberalists in Mexico is said to be im-pending. MaxImtlian will command the Imperialists in person. t is reported, suffered to the extent of \$200 A gay and festive preacher in Richmond

is now undergoing the slow torment of a church trial on a charge of having promised to marry twelve different women. A lady in St. Louis advertises for a "help'

who "knows a slap jack from a boot-jack," and who will not "wash her feet in the wash tub." An old lady, reading an account of a dis-tinguished old lawyer who was said to be the father of the New York bar, exclaimed:

was a director, has clusted its doors, intring, it is reported, suffered to the extent of \$200,-000, nearly twice the amount of its capital. Mr. Carter was elected President of the Copper Fall Mining Company some weeks ago; since which time there have been operations for a "corner" in thestock, which carried the price up rapidly from 60-to 75. The failure of the firm threw their stock on the market, and of course the pros-pects of a "corner" disappeared, the price tumbling to 29 and 2816,030 at the close. The Merchanis' Bank holds \$625,000 of the cer-tified checks of the State Bank, which were certified as good by Charles H. Smith, the cashier, and the Second National Bank holds \$125,000. There will probaby be liti-gation as to the banks upon which this loss shall fall. Julius F. Hartwell, the Cashier of the Sub-Treasury, who has been concern-ed in these transactions, has resigned. The Government, however, does not lose a dol-lar. Mr. Smith, the cashier of the State 'Poor man! he has a dreadful set of children An affray occurred a few days ago, at Webberville, in Texas, resulting in the leath of a Mr. Glasscock and the wounding of a Mr. Miller. A bar of Montana gold worth \$100,000

to be sent to the Paris exhibition, and Penn sylvania will have there a pebble of coal eighing six tons. lar. Mr. Smith, the cashier of the State Bank, has also resigned.

LONDON, March 11.—Artemus Ward has lirected in his will, that his property shall, ifter the death of his mother, be used for he excellence of an Arabum for Deiner. he erection of an Asylum for Printers.

here," He meant Hea o the lunatic asylum.

Newton, Massachusetts, E. Porter Dyer, Jr., absconded, on Friday last, leaving the bank The steamer Clermont struck a snag and sunk, near Memphis, on Friday night. The boat and cargo, consisting of 200 bales of cotton, are a total loss. One of the passenshort \$110,000, out of a paid-in hand capital of \$150,000. The President of the bank gave of \$130,000. The President of the bank gave notice that Dyer went to Boston on Saturday at 11 o'clock, and had not since been heard of. The bank has authority to increase its capital stock to \$300,000. It redeems in New York at the National Park Bank. vas drowned. was drowned. A man named Douglas, on Saturday waved a flag from an upper window of a notel in Providence, shouting "I am almost here." He meant Heaven, but was taken to the lungtia serlow

It is asserted by a western man, as one o

PITTSBURG. The Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburg, ban han han defaulted and of the

Pa., has been defrauded out of the sum of \$15,000 by A. V. H. Elder, general book the funciest coincidences in the world, that almost every alternate section of land on ach side of the Pacific railroad belongs to some member of Congress. ceeper. The way he did it was, when a depositor left \$700 for instance, he would enter the correct sum upon the depositor's bank book, but upon the credit book of the bank it would be entered as \$200, the bank it would be entered as $\frac{5200}{100}$, Elder, of course, pocketing the balance. A gentleman who deposited the above amount and who, sometime afterward, had occasion to draw $\frac{5200}{100}$, incidentally ro-marked that he had $\frac{5600}{100}$ still left. A com-parison of howhy remerched the attact of the parison of books revealed the state of the case, and the books having been sont for, the above total was found missing.

NEWTON, MASS.

The cashier of the First National Bank of

HUDSON, N. Y. The First National Bank of Hudson, N. The First National Bank of Hudson, N-Y., was closed on Saturday for examination of accounts, it being alleged that Peter S. Wynkoop, the cashier, is a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000. The directors of the bank are investigating the matter, and may have to report a larger amount. The cashier makes a clean breast of it, nut acknowledes that he has lost heavily by speculations in fancy stocks. The bank has a paid-in capital of \$200,000, and power to increase to half a million. Its notes are redeemed at the Ninth National Bank of New York City. the Ninth National Bank of New York City. mkoon haa he

ory and population. But there are payers. We shall notice only one or

ministered. The new bill also provides for the election of nine constables, all of whom will have to be paid out of the City Treasury. The five Constables now in the City are amply sufficient for all useful purposes, and any addition to their number will only be a large addi-

tional expense without any corresponding benefit to the community.

loval alike. Life, property and free dom, of person, press and speech, are subjected to the absolute caprice of military officials and their subalterns. Every right of British liberty (we do not say of American, because there is none) is obliterated. Citizens of the United States, Northern or Southern, loyal or disloyal, covered perchance with scars of honorable wounds received in the service of the Union, may, in this region, be arrested without charges, executed without trials, and plundered without redress. The laws of the South have been abrogated, and none enacted in their stead except the WILL of a satrap, whom the President cannot even remove for tyranny with out the consent of the Senate.

This despotism is rendered still more galling by the infliction, in defiance of the Constitution, of negro suffrage upon the people. A horde of degraded and uneducated negroes, but recently released from abject slavery, and by in stinct and capacity little superior to brutes, are entrusted with the political power of the South. To secure their supremacy, a large proportion of the whites is disfranchised. The destiny and horrors of Jamaica and Saint Domingo are presented to the fairest portion of our land. And the proud Anglo Saxons of the North are required to recognize the Southern negro as their equal at the ballot-box, (though the ballots are cast in different regions,) and as their peer in the Federal Senate and House of Representatives, where, under the new system, he will soon make

his triumphal entry. In Missouri, Tennessee and West Virginia, a large portion of the people are disfranchised by test oaths and for political causes. In Pennsylvania, hundreds of the bravest soldiers of the war are branded as deserters and outlawed from political rights, despite the Constitution and the Courts, because after peace had arrived they hastened to their homes in advance of the formality of being mustered out of the service. Negroes rejoice in the possession of every privilege under special protection of law while white scrfs and slaves abound both North and South. Extravagance and corruption without limit and without shame pervade every channel of legislation, State as well as Federal. The people are ground down by unjust and unequal taxation. Tariffs are carefully prepared and enacted for the avowed purpose of enriching a few at the expense of the many. When judges vindicate the majesty of the law and the liberty of the citizens, they are vilified. insulted and threatened by a pampered Congress and a venal press. And it is neither disguised nor denied that these outrages are committed in order to maintain the supremacy of a political arty and rivet its rule upon the country Thus far the people of the North have unreservedly sanctioned the course of this revolutionary faction and its leader Will the Northern people approve their recent and advancing measures? If so the future history of the Great Republic will be speedily written. An additional section to the Sherman act, merely extending its operation over the whole country, a roll call in each House of Congress, a passage over the veto, and what now remains of American freedom is buried forever. The sacred necessity of preserving the Republican party may at any time demand such action; and once taken, the safety of its authors will require it to be perpetuated. The problem of man's capacity for self-govern ment is not yet solved, the experiment of republicanism which our generation has so boastingly presented is not yet determined; and it remains to be seen whether the American people of this

day possess, as they claim, more intelli-gence, virtue and self-control than the civilized nations of Europe, which in ages have succumbed to monarchy, the sake of security, now the plea for military despotism in the South

in November, 1866 and March, 1867: These figures are very significant They show that the people are beginning to realize the necessity of stemming the torrent of Radicalism which has engulfed Congress and threatens to carry the nation along with it. Butler's Albany speech in favor of the impeachment of the President and the repudiation of our National Debt no doubt aided to produce these excellent results. If that speech, which was made only the Saturday evening before the election, (leaving but one working day for its circulation,) had been delivered a week or two earlier. so that it could have been read in every district in the State, the effect would have been still more disastrous to the Radicals. It was only in the rural districts, where neither Butler's repudiation speech nor the Presi-

Negroes and not for White men? Have not the poor White men of the North done at least as much to sustain the Government as the poor Negroes of the South? What has our boasted free labor been worth, if our free laborers are not as well entitled to the paternal care of their Government as the negroes who have performed the despised slave labor of the South? This matter deserves the earnest con-

sideration or the poor white men of the North. If they do not soon see it in its true light and join hands with the Democracy to arrest the further advance of the Radicals, they will have presented to their eves the extraordinary spectacle of four millions of Negroes provided with houses and lands by the General Government, while ten or fifteen mil. lions of White people are left to toil on in noverty, stinting themselves in food and clothing in order to pay their taxes.

" Laughter on the Republican Side." When a Democratic member of the House protested against the passage of the military reconstruction bill over the President's veto, declaring that it would be "the death-knell of republican liberty on this continent," the report informs us there was "laughter on the Republican side." There has been a great deal of "laugh-

er on the Republican side" in Congress since the winter of 1860. When the Democratic President then in office sent them message after message warning them of the approaching danger and imploring them to take steps to arrest it, and when Democratic Senators and Representatives repeated these warnings and added to these calls for action, the response they got was "laughter on

the Republican side." Like madmen on a locomotive under a full head of steam, the faster "the machine" they were running went on her mad career to ruin, the louder they laughed. They continued to "laugh on the Re publican side" till the disastrous battle

of Bull Run awakened them to a consciousness that a gigantic civil war was no laughing matter, when they sobered up long enough to consider and adopt Mr. Crittenden's resolution, declaring That the war is waged by the Government of the United States, not in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or in-

terfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired." But having got safely through the war and beaten the South, at immense cost and with prodigious loss of life, their jovial humor has returned. They are full of laughter, and are "ready to burst" whenever allusion is made to the solemn promises of the Crittenden resolution. They grow as merry at the mention of the cheat they imposed upon the country when they passed that resolution as any Yankee peddler ever grew after making

"smart" clock trade, and the slightest allusion to the peril in which they have put our republican institutions convulses them with laughter, How much longer shall the soher res son of the country be insulted by laughter on the Republican side?

How much longer shall this troop of gibbering political apes be permitted to play the role of Robespierre and his associates beneath the Statue of Liberty that crowns the proud Dome of our Capitol? It is high time for the strong and steady hand of the People to let down the curtain upon this unendurable exhibition, this offensive admixture of the elements of tragedy and farce.

Rheems' Hall, Carlisle, was partially destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The *Herald* printing establishment, which occupied the first floor of the Hall was also destroyed.

was willing to adjourn over until the autumn, in order to afford the committee ample time to investigate the subject, General Butler made an earnest appeal for a special committee, and thought that the Judiclary Committee had no prescrip-

Mr Bingham, of Ohio, said the eight pre-cedents of impeachment cases in this coun-try were, with one exception, in favor of re-ferring to the Judiciary Committee, and that exception had led to a ridiculous blunder A burnishing powder in use in Belgium is composed of half a pound of fine chalk, three ounces of pipe clay, two ounces of white load, three-quarters of an ounce of carbonate magnesia, and as much of jew-eler's rouge. blander. General Butler inquired whether Mr. It is said that chloroform is an excellent

article for the removal of stains of paint from clothes, etc. Portions of dry white paint which successfully resisted the action of ether, bozzole and bisulphide of carbon, are at once dissolved by chloroform. Bingham was in any event in favor of an impeachment. Mr. Bingham replied that he was not

like some gentlemen, in fayor of impeach-ing first and hearing the testimony after-Michigan is to hold a Constitutional Con-The question was then taken on Mr. Cov ode's amendment for a special committee and voted down by an overwhelming ma-

Antenigan is to hold a Constitutional Con-vention which will have power to prepare an amended State Constitution. In New York a Constitutional Convention is also to be held; and the subject of holding a con-vention to revise the Contitution of Penn-sylvania is being agilated at Harrisburg. jority, Mr. Ashley's motion to refer the question Mr. Ashley's motion to refer the function of the state of t of impeachment to the Judiciary Committee was then adopted with scarcely any oppo-

Sylvania is being agritued at Harrisoning. Floods are still reported on the Western rivers. For three weeks, it is announced, the Ohio river has been very high, and the losses by the overflow of bottom lands have been enormous. The river is still rising, and greater disaster and more suffering than have been known from this cause for many weeks are nonrohended. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved that when Congress adjourn it be until May 8.

many years are apprehended. A. W. Lee, the Treasury clerk, who ab A. W. Lee, the Treasury clerk, who ab-sconded from Washington last January with some forty thousand dollars in United States bonds, which he had stolen from the Loan Bureau, has been arrested in St. Lous, under an assumed name. Thirty seven thousand dollars were found in his possession by the officers who made the arrest.

Some boys playing on a vacant lot in Cincinnation Friday found, in a partially buried wooden bucket, the horribly mutila-ted body of a male infant about two months old. The head had been severed from the body, the left side of the face cut off as if to prevent any recognition and the hears of present. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, inquired of Mr. Shellabarger how it would be in case that articles of impeachment should be carried in the House by a majority less than the

In the Flows by a majority less that the number of members to which the absent States were entitled, Mr. Shellabager replied that it would not affect the validity of the action of the House, Mr. Boutwell hoped the question of im-peachment would be decided one way or other promptly, and not be postponed until other promptly, and not be postponed unti atumn. General Butler said that the postpon

Initial autumn was simply to abandon the shole idea. Mr. Wilson's motion was lost in a call of yeas and nays, 37 against 80. Mr. Steven's motion, that when the House adjourn, it be until May 8, was adopted without opposition, Mr. Allison, of Iowa, offered a resolution

that it was not expedient for this Congress to adjourn for more than three days at any one time, until the question of impeachment was disposed of. The resolution was disagreed to. Mr. Pomeroy then moved that Congress

will take a recess on Monday next until May 8, which was decided in the affirmative

Horrible Murder near Buffalo. A fiendish and probably successful at-tempt was made to murder an old man, named Mr. Jacobs, at Black Rock, last Saturday night, between ten and eleven o'clock. The victim was employed as night watchman in the firebrick works of Hall & Some located on Senigrounda credy. The area watchman in the firebrick works of Hall & Sons, located on Scajaquada creek. The cry of nurder was heard, and as soon as possi-ble Captain Rhinehardt, with a force of men, repaired to the building, where they found the old man weltering in his gore, and apparently dying, from the effects of injuries inflicted upon his bead with an axe, which was found lying near the spot. It was ascertained that Mr. Jacobs had re-ceived sixty-one dollars at sundown as the ceived sixty-one dollars at sundown as the wages of himself and son-in law, and it was surmised that this money was the obje

surmised that this money was the object aimed at by the assailants, but fortunately Mr. Jacobs had sent the money home by his son-in-law. A number of men were seen to visit the place a little while before the ories were first heard, and during the excitement which followed, their efforts to fasten suspicion on somebody else were so marked as to create mistrust, and five were arrested. Their names are 'thomas Kelly. arrested. Their names are Thomas Kelly, William Carr, Thomas Bowers, David Carr and Owen McCarthy. At last accounts the victim was lying in a

f unconsciousness, unable to give ount of the horrible affair.-Buffalo New York) Express.

A Baby in a Baffle.

A Baby in a Raffle. The Mobile Times says a lady left in des-titute circumstances by her husband, yes-terday morning disposed of the last of her earthly possessions by a raffle—a baby, large enough to be two or three years old. The amount realized was some twenty-five dollars. The "sur-weel little thing" was won by'a gentleman connected with the typographical department of that offlee.

** A Long Fast.

 par value, noteholders as well as stock-holders would suffer greatly.
 A friend of Forney says that he "grew like a rough oak among storms and whirl-winds." Prentice says: "Never mind, For-ney, you'll probably be a hot-house plant in the next world."
 John N. Aughinbaugh, of West Man-chester, missed a sow, weighing about 200 lbs., on the 1st of November, and on the 24th of January she was found under a stack of straw. On coming out she was very weak, but has recovered herself so far as to be as heavy as when she was first weighed, — York Gazette,

to surrender he defied his pursuers, and was shot. A negro girl, living with a family named Evans, Madisonville, Ralls county, took an infant six or eight months old, a child of Mrs. Evans, and placed it upon a hot cook-ing stove, and held it there until burned in such a manner as to cause its death.

the instance of the President of the bank, any lodged in jail. Diabolical Outrage-Attempt at Rape.

Diabolical Outrage-Attempt at Rape. On Tursday ovening, Feb. 21st, a horri-ble attempt was made to outrage a young lady residing near Mount Jackson. The circumstances are given us as follows: The hady in question left her home about six o'clock for the purpose of attending a wake at a neighbor's house. She had occasion to pass through a large field some distance from any house. While proceeding along she observed that she was followed by a man. She quickened her nace, in order to man. She quick ened her pace, in order to escape him, but he rapidly pursued, and soon overtook and threw her down, maksoon overlook and threw her down, mak-ing threatsof killing her in case of refusal to his demands. Nothing daunted she strug-gled, and succeeded in thwarting his at-tempts, until he became frightened and left her. She immediately went to the house of Mrs. Dunnan's and told the occurrence. Savgrafi men soon were on his track and Several men soon were on his track, and about nine o'clock he was arrested by Samuel Dunnan, constable of that town-ship, who brought him over to New Custle and committed him to the county juil, to be tried at the next session of the County Court.—New Custle Gazette,

A Nable Act.

A mere lad, probably a resident of the icinity, in walking along the track of the llinois Central, near Council Hill, on Fri-Illinois Central, near Council Hill, on Fri-day morning, discovered the end of a rail thrown out of the "Chair" in such a man-ner as to form a Y at the point of displace-ment. Scarcely had he made the discovery when he beard the morning passenger train thundering along with almost lightning speed toward the terrible place. The little fellow fully realized the position, and with eager steps he ran toward the train, waving a tiny red handkerchief, which he luckily had in bis pocket, as a warning of the danger had in his pocket, as a warning of the dangor abead. The train was speeding swittly on a down grade. Fortunately, the engineer saw the boy's signal, whistled his 'down breaks," and the precious invoice of human freight was stopped on the very verge-it may have been, of destruction.—Dubuque Times.

prevent any recognition, and the bones of he skull crushed in. The Japanese have ordered to be con-structed in France several large iron-clads, each of which is to cost about \$700,000. Had it not been for the great cost of labor and Beath of the Rev. Dr. Livingstone. Death of the Rev. Dr. Leving stone, A cable despatch announces that the cele-brated African traveler and missionary, the Rev. Dr. David Livingstone, was born at Blantyre, upon the banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow, in 1817. As a youth he earned his livelihood in the cotton mills of Blantyre, but by bard labor he was enabled to pursue. materials in America, our shipbuilders would have secured this contract. The

vessels are built on American models in France. Wilburn Waters, a famous hunter and Giasgow, in 1817. As a youth he cirned his livelihood in the cotton mills of Blantyre, but by hard labor he was enabled to pursue, during the winter months, his studies at Glasgow. As he grew up he resolved to devote himself to the life of a missionary, hoping that Africa or China would be the scene of his labors. After studying medi-cine and theology, he offered his service, in 1838, to the London Missionary Society, and was accepted. He reached the shores of Africa in the summer of 1840. For sixteen years he labored at various stations in South Africa. In 1855 the Royal Geographical Society of England conferred upon him the Victoria or Patron's gold medal. In the same year, Dr. Livingstone successfully made a journey across Southern Africa. He visited England in 1856, and met with a magnificent reception. In 1858 he returned to Africa and continued his geographical explorations His works on his travels in Africa have had an immense sale, and enhermit of Southwestern Virginia, was lately murdered for the sake of \$200 bounty for volfs' scalps which he had just received. Waters was a half-breed Catawba Indian. a man of eccentric habits, but excellent character, and a most persevering enemy of the wild beasts of the mountain regie which he inhabited.

The reason that a bot resists the action of agents administered is his power of driving his head into the walls of the stomach by his tentacles. But he cannot resist the his tentacles. But he cannot resist the chloroform. A tablespoonful of chloroform screened by a couple of spoonsful of any good mucilage will make him let go his hold on the stomach even after having bored nearly through nearly through. The richest man of the world, it is said.

The richest man of the world, it is said, will probably be the young Lord Belgrave, the grandson of the Marquis of Westmin-ster, if he lives to inherit the property of the latter. The present income of the estate is estimated at \$5000 a day; but ten years becau by the application of new rew Africa have had an immense sale, and en-deared his name to tens of thousands in both hemispheres.-N. Y. Tribunc. hence, by the expiration of numerous lon eases at nominal rents, it will probably \$100,000. Earl Grosvenor is the father

Lord Belgrave and the son of the Marquis of Westminster. Lord Belgrave is now 13 years of age. years of age. About nine months since a boy residing near Buffalo, N. Y., while amusing himself with a pistol, accidentally discharged it and the ball entered his brain. The boy came to his senses after a while, and is stillalive, though all attempts to extract the ball have been unsuccessful, and would probably re-sult in death. He cannot speak, and the ability to read is gone, but the accident re-sulted in increasing his power of the organ of calculation, and he now figures up with marvelous celerity very abstruse sums. An apparents has been inverted in France

An apparatus has been inverted in France for tracing the course of a ship. It consists of a system of wheel-work fixed inside the binnacle, which gradually unrolls a long slip of photographic paper with a given ve-locity, and horizontally in the direction of theship's motion. The card of the compass is pierced, at the point usually marked "North Pole," with a hole carrying a small object-glass. The light, in passing through the latter, strikes upon the photographic paper, which, being in motion, thus receives the An apparatus has been inverted in Franc which, being in motion, thus receives the impression of a line which is the exact rep-ressentation of the ship's course, whatever change the latter may have undergone.

The costliest watch that ever was made and to have been one which was constructed in 1844 for the Sultan Abdul Medjid, who must have found it rather inconvenient, since it was five inches in diameter, and struck the bours and quarters on wircs with a sound resembling that of a powerful struck the hours and quarters on wires with a sound resembling that of a powerful cathedral clock. It cost twelve hundred guineas. Another hmous watch was in-serted in the top of a pendl case, and though it was but three sixteenths of an inch in diameter, its dial not only indicated the hours, minutes and seconds, but also days of the month. It was made in Geneva, and was displayed in the exhibition of 1861,

Death of Bishop Soule. A telegram from Nashville, Tennessee, announces the death of the Rev. Joshun Soule, D. D., senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who died in that The deccased became a minister of the Methodist Church before the commencemethodist. Church before the commence-ment of the present century, and of course long prior to the memorable division in that church. He was born in Bristol, Maine, on the ist of August, 1781, and had statised his 86th year.—Bultimore Sun of the 7th. Family Names.

Family Names. There is a family in the town of Colon, Branch county, Michigan, whose surname is Thurston. They have twelve children, named us follows: Ulysses, Ithicus, Leo-named as follows: Ulysses, Ithicus, Leo-dis Iphigenia, Chrysthemus, Andronica, Epaminondas Epaphrobatus, Achilles Ly-curgus, Miltiades Aristides, Cassius Brutus, Solon Kossuth, Agamemnon Hiland, Dul-cena Dulcerado, Patrocles Antilacus and Wendell Phillips. The eldest of these clas-sical Michiganders, upon going to school for the first time, though a precocious youth, could not speak plain, and when the teacher asked him his name, after much lisping and hesitation, he announced him-selt as "Useless little cuss."

A terrible case of hydrophobia is chroni-cled in the Detroit papers. A little daugh-ter of Mr. Alfred Woodbury, of the town of Greenfield, Mich., was bitten, some time ago, by a dog, but no symptoms of hydro-phobia were at first shown. At length the polson, which, acting as a sub-outaneous injection, permeated every tissue of the sys-tem, broke out in a severe form, causing the most intense sufforing. A consultation was held by physicians, who decided that, as the sufferings be ended by some means, in accordance with which, during a severo paroxysm, thochild wassmothered to death. A terrible case of hydrophobia is chroni-

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