WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1867.

Greeley. Horace Greeley is being soundly abused by his Republican cotempora ries because of his generous action in signing the bail bond of Jefferson Davis Why he is thus abused, it is somewha difficult to say. The only reason which we know of that should induce one man to refrain from becoming responsible for the appearance of another at the time fixed for his trial, would be an apprehension of the risk which he was running in making the engagement; yet, surely, if Mr. Greeley chose to incur this danger, it is nobody's business but his own. Mr. Greeley undoubtedly attributes the rancor exhibited towards him in this matter, to its proper cause, when he credits it to the Pharisaical spirit of his cotemporaries, who think that in howling thus violently against the release of Davis, they are pandering to the prejudices of the people, and making Greeley the scapegoat of an act, which they really approve. That they do approve it, we must conclude, or else accuse them of advocating a continued and palpable violation of the law.

Jefferson Davis has now been confined by the military power of the United States for two years in open defiance of the plainest and most fundamental principles of law, and no good eitizen can either fail to commend the action of the President in at last directing his surrender to the civil authorities, or fail to condemn our hermaphrodite Executive for his tardiness in recollecting the sworn obligations of

his position.

The demands of the law, however, have at length been respected, and Mr. Davis is held to answer before a proper tribunal for any offence which he may have committed. Horace Greeley has signified his appreciation of this triumph of law, by becoming responsible for the forthcoming of Davis whenever the legal authorities may call for him, and in so doing he has earned the respect of every citizen whose respect is worth possessing. Nor has he demeaned himself by having his name connected with that of one who is accused of an infamous crime. Treason is a political offence, and one which the stability of nations requires should have a severe penalty attached to it; otherwise civil commotions might be of constant occurrence. And yet, who is the traitor in a civil war? That cannot be told until the war is over. In the South, while the late contest continued he who opposed the de facto government established there was a traitor to that government and might have suffered for it; but if he lived until the South was conquered, he suddenly found that, instead of being a traitor, he was a patriot of the first water. If, however, the Confederacy had maintained itself, he would have continued a traitor, and have been so recorded in history.
In civil wars, therefore, success is the

crucial test whereby to determine patriotism from treason. Success makes the patriot, the want of it the traitor. George Washington is written down in history a patriot, Benedict Arnold a but if our Revolution had failed, history would have declared Washington's patriotism to have been treason, and Arnold's treason to have been patriotism.

A Righteous Becision. The Radical Legislature of last winter undertook to strip the courts of intentions and excellent judgment, has Schnylkill Dauphin and Lebanon counties of their proper constitutional jurisdiction by taking from them all jurisdiction over felonies and misdemeanors, and vesting it in another newly-created tribunal which they proposed to set up. The act required the establishment in each of the named counties of a court of record with criminal jurisdiction; created a president judge to preside; empowered him to order extra sessions, and to dispense with jury courts whenever he might deem it expedient; authorized the Governor to appoint the president judge and jury commissioners until new ones should be elected; and made it unlawful to summon grand juries after the usual method for Schuylkill county.

Such a stretch of power naturally led to an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, and that tribunal has just rendered its decision in the case. The court, without a dissenting voice, substantially declares the law creating a court of exclusive criminal jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, but reserves the question of concurrent jurisdiction to be determined when that question shall be properly brought before it .-The Supreme Court granted an order requiring the established courts of Schuylkill county to resume their jurisdiction, and to attend to their duties as if no such law as the one to which we refer had ever been passed.

This is only one instance of the many assaults which are being made by corrupt and venal Legislatures upon longestablished usages and the most firmly settled constitutional rights of the people. But for the timely interposition of the superior judicial tribunals which have been established by the Constitution of the United States and of the several States, there would be no restraint upon the fanatical revolutionists who seem to delight in destroying the most valuable and well-established of our social and political institutions.

The suppressed diary of Wilkes Booth has at length, by direct command of the President, been published. It clearly indicates that Lincoln's murder was Booth's act alone, and that he was inspired to commit it by the notion that he was doing a deed, such as that for which "Brutus was honored," and that which "made Tell a hero." It affords not the slightest ground for the charge made by Stanton and Holt that Davis was privy to the crime, and this doubtless was one of the reasons why those miserable wretches concealed the Diary. Booth was a murderer, and offers no other excuse for his offence than that he thought he was doing right; but we should like to feel far more certain than we do now, that those who, without the justification of a lawful condemnation, took the life of an innocent woman, can truthfully offer the same excuse in pal liation of their crime.

The Richmond Examiner. The Richmond Examiner has changed hands a company having been formed (of which T. H. Wynne is President) which becomes the owner of the Examiner at a stipulated price-the entire cost being divided into shares, which have been taken by many of the old employees of the establishment, in numbers to suit their respective abilities or desires. The paper has been somewhat reduced in size and in price; and likewise proposes to drop its political character and to devote itself solely to the effort to advance the material interests of Virginia; believing that in the present condition of the State its energies will be thus better devoted than in

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has recently purchased a controlling in-terest in the West Branch and Susque-hanna Canals, and, at an early day, intend greatly to improve the line as far as Northumberland, widening it to that point, and also increasing the depth to six feet.

The Tempest in the League. The furious state of anger into which Horace Greeley has thrown the radical Republicans by simply signing the bail bond of Jeff. Davis has astonished everybody, especially as it is well known that Greeley has repeatedly declared himself to be in favor of the unconditional release of Davis and the leclaration of a general amnesty to all

in our public officers and public bodies. that we presume the latest developments in relation to the close union existing between the detective police force of the city of New York and its biggest thieves, will hardly excite in the breast of any one an emotion of surprise. We have been made familiar during the past few the political exiles of the South. But years with the details of numerous frauds and robberies, principally of this last act of Greeley's is, we think, Government securities, in which the but the pretext and not the cause of the war which has been declared upon him New York banks and the wealthy pankers of that city have been the His views upon the question of recon struction do not suit the major por chief sufferers; and very seldom have tion of the leaders of the Republican the criminals been arrested. A few have party; they are afraid of them, for been, however, and certain officers of they see in them the ruin of their party the United States Government have scendency. He favors the admission been lately examining them in relation of the South to representation in Conto some of the more notorious of the gress upon the passage of the Constiturobberies. One C. E. Sinclair, who was concerned in obtaining \$20,000 of U.S. tional amendmemt; they do not, because they fear the Southern States will bonds from the Ninth National Bank conform to this condition precedent of New York by means of a fraudulent and thus force the Republicans to check, and in various other transactions acknowledge their right to participate of a similar nature, has freely answerin the Presidential election of '68. ed all the questions proposed to him and states that the party with which Greeley doubtless sees this danger to his he operated paid ten per cent. of the party as well as they do, but he happens o be an honest man, who believes face value of the stolen bonds to five of the principal New York detectives, one honesty to be the best policy, of whom is the Chief of the Force. and that it is always expedient for There does not seem to be any reason a party to act upon principle. That he is right, the history of parties to doubt the fact of this league between in this country demonstrates, for it is the thieves and the police. Thieving now is being rapidly reduced to the conseldom that ultimate success has attended the sacrifice of principle to the dicdition of a perfectly safe as well as profitable, and even respectable business

Corruption

We are all so used to tales of corruption

tates of expediency. The "narrow-minded blockheads" of the Union United States Bonds are now quoted Leagues do not comprehend this fact among thieves as being worth 50 cents however, although the very felicitous on the dollar. This is the price they simile, by which Greeley illustrates the get for them; the purchaser incurring position in which they would put their what little risk there may be of being party, should open their eyes to their compelled to restore the stolen bonds folly. Says he, "your attempt to base a to their owner. Out of the 50 per cent. great, enduring party on the hate and received by the thieves they pay 20 wrath necessarily engendered by a per cent, to the police, and the Combloody civil war, is as though you pany of rogues retain the moderate should plant a colony on an ice berg, compensation of 30 per cent. as a fair profit for their trouble in the transacwhich had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean." The force of this comtion. Notwithstanding the prevalence parison cannot be gainsayed; but we of this mode of making money, and the openness with which it is carried on. do not believe that he will convince the we cannot quite satisfy ourselves that 'blockheads' who are the numerous it is a legitimate way of amassing branch of the Republican party, and who will grasp at the prospect of present wealth. And yet it is very difficult now-a-days to draw the line between success at the expense of inevitable future defeat, and who are determined at what is proper and what is improper to every cost to keep out the Southern be done to win greenbacks. Look at the stock boards of the large cities. States until after the decision of the where the most prominent and highly Presidential contest of next year. Time respected men, daily endeavor to fleece will show whether they will be able to the unwary by depressing the value of achieve their ends. It will be well certain stock below what they know it in making the calculation as to its obe worth, or by raising that of another probability, to take into the estifar above what they are aware is its inmate the fact that the Democratic trinsic value, and do this, too, by the party will have a candidate in the falsest representations, and the most field who will be voted for in every unscrupulous methods; how are they State both North and South, because better than thieves? Look, too, at the that party believes the United States conduct of our most distinguished men to consist of ALL the individual States in political life, in selling the influence It will be well to recollect, too, that the Democracy have a well grounded exof their position for filthy lucre, obtaining valuable grants for nothing, from pectation that they will carry a majori the government they are elected to ty of the States, and that they will have serve, thus robbing their fellow-citizens. a majority in the Electoral College. lining their own pockets, and violating Should these expectations be verified their oaths. Certain parties wanted it will naturally result that the Demo to get a charter for a Railroad, and cratic candidate for President will be to secure the influence of the Secreelected inasmuch as the Constitution tary of the Senate they gave him says that "the person having the great a large interest in it. Well, they got es number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of their charter, and Forney the other day sold his interest in it for some \$200,000. the whole number of electors appoint He had given no value for this large ed." And there is one thing which we

somebody was robbed of it, as we do certainty: viz: that if the Democratic candidate is elected President, HE WILL of his official position. BE INAUGURATED. But if these are honest ways of get It has been very unfortunate that An ting a living, as we would naturally drew Johnson, though a man of honest presume them to be from the character arough himself absolutely incomable of are entirely unable to distinguish enforcing his judgment by his action else representation for the Southern things seem to run into one another. States, which must be battled for and and the place of juncture seems to won in the future, would have been a be very much serrated and very unconquered difficulty of the past. Mr. Johnson believing the South to be eneven. Certainly our dictionaries or our morals want revising, and as we despair itled to this inalienable right, should have exhausted every physical power of the morals, we look hopefully to the dictionaries to relieve us from our n his hands as President to secure it. muddle. Will the publishers of Worces-He had the power, for he had only to ter and Webster please take note in time for their next editions? leclare who composed the United States Congress, and he could have rallied around him the mass of the people to Stanton for President.

feel authorized to state with absolute

fair at Mobile, where Kelley, according

to the New York Tribune, "laid down

flat on his face" at the first fire of the

mob. Centuries, however, generally

intervene between these repetitions

and it must be a fast age and a fast peo-

ple that can boast of two similar historic

events within a little more than a quar-

ter of a century, with two such redoubt-

able heroes as Stevens and Kelley for

Stevens at Harrisburg, cracking hi

lash over his subservient partisans, ad-

vising them to throw "conscience to

the devil" and trample upon the will

of the people; Kelley at Mobile with the

15th United States Infantry at his back

and the whole army besides, insulting

his white fellow citizens and inciting a

motley crowd of negroes to deeds of

violence and plunder. Stevens driven

from the halls of the Capitol through a

back window by an indignant and out-

raged people; Kelley falling "flat on

his face" at the very first fire of a mob

of his own creating, provoked beyond

endurance by his insolent and boastfu

harangue. Ye Gods! What heroes!

What a theme for some loyal poet

and for Harper's pictorial. Can not

the Poet Laureate of the Union League

invoke the muse to aid him in record-

ing the deeds of these valorous men in

rhythm? Can not Harper find an artist

who can give the proper expression of

the "Great Commoner" when leaping

out of the back window of the State

Capitol, and who can portray the beau-

tiful physique of Kelley "lying flat on

his face" with an imaginary crowd of

excited negroes rushing to his rescue.

Certainly these similar historic events.

displayed, ought to inspire the most

melodious strains of the Poet, and cal

forth the finest penciling of the Artist

By all means let us have these redoubtable heroes and their heroic actions

done up in poetry and painting. Per-hans too, some Sculptor's chisel might

Why Davis Was Not Tried.

ales of prize-vessels unlawful.

to overcome this objection, Judge Chase declared they were belligerents. This is the true cause why Jeff Davis has not

New York World says:

which so great bravery was

their leading actors.

The St. Louis Democrat, (extreme support its decrees. He is a great man, Radical,) in an elaborate editorial, perhaps, but at any rate, a great Zero, and we can look for no assistance from brings out Edwin M. Stanton for the Presidency. It refers to Generals Grant nim: yet the Democracy knowing the work that is cut out for them, can acand Sherman, and pushes both of them complish it without the aid of either aside on account of the uncertainty of President or Congress. their political views. But in Mr. Stanton it finds "a statesman who has been Stevens and Kelley. the military superior of all our generals, That history repeats itself has time and again been illustrated, but nowhere ess deserving of honor than that of the more strikingly than in the recent af-

> ought field." People who know that the Secretary of War is merely the clerk or aid-deon happens to have been "the military superior of all our generals," were it not for an interesting bit of information furnished by the Democrat to prove Mr. Stanton's claim to Radical gratiude. It states that "when Mr. Linoln summoned the rebel Legislature of Virginia to assemble, Mr. Stanton countermanded the order by telegraph, and at the earliest opportunity convinced

the President of his error.' Poor Lincoln! So little regard for his fame have the Radicals who eulogized him so warmly when he lived and when he died, that they do not hesitate | gaily with a couple of comrades. Pre to reduce him to a mere nose of wax in sented our huge envelope. Official the hands of his Secretary of War. Mr. Stanton would have had a lively time of it if he had been a member of Gen. Tackson's Cabinet and had ventured to | a country merchant's blotter, or day Old Hickory would have seized "the was incarcerated. Told him as near earliest opportunity" to take him by as we could. Turning back some man who is noted for obstinacy, tyran- ing number of dungeon, &c., he found ny, impudence, selfishness and total that of the party he was in quest of, disregard of the rights and feelings of and ordered a sergeant to bring him others. Mr. Stanton's countermand of down from No. 39; to permit him to ient who had a proper sense of selfrespect would have expelled him for it. Any party who had a decent respect for he Presidential office would condemn nim for it. But the extreme Radicals want to put a brute in the Executive Chair, and Beast Butler not being available. Edwin M. Stanton is looked to as he next best specimen of a political

be brought into requisition and the cold marble be made to speak of the courage of the hero of the "Buckshot War," and of the intrepidity of the chivalrous Knight of Mobile! A Compliment from Siam. Commodore Goldsborough, cruising

gorilla.

n the East, writes home that he has recently had an interview with the The Washington correspondent of the King of Siam, at which his Majesty kindly informed him that, out of com-The ultimate release of Jeff. Davis has been an exciting topic of discussion among the Cabinet; and his present freedom, will result in a few days in pliment to this great country, he had called his youngest son, George Washington, and requested the Commodore eliciting the fact that he cannot be tried on the charge of high treason. The to officially acquaint his Government on the charge of high treason. The Attorney-General is said to take this with the high honor he had done us. The latter, overcome by so flattering a lew of the case; and Judge Chase, he holds, is responsible for the result, as the Judge, during the war, decided that compliment to his country, eagerly consented, but his enthusiasm suddenly the rebels were belligerents, in order to justify the disposal of the blockade-runners in prize courts, and belligerents subsided, as in the course of the conversation he ascertained from the King that George Washington was his fortycannot be tried for treason. To reverse first son, and, inquiring as to the number of his daughters—"Ah!" said the King, "they are innumerable; I never counted them."

It is perhaps needless to remark that the decision would be to declare all the It will be remembered that the South claimed such vessels should be the subject of adjudication in Admiralty Courts; but

the archives of the State Department are not graced with a record of the honor vouchsafed us by this vigorous

Destruction of the American Bastile. The Old Capitol Building at Washngton is being demolished. Strange nd wonderfully diverse are the scene which have been enacted within its walls. In the earlier and purer days of the republic, they re-echoed the earnes and eloquent utterances of those who have been justly ranked among the greatest statesmen the world ever saw These have passed away. Happily for them, nearly every one of them died be fore their eyes had seen the fulfilmen of the predictions they had repeatedly made concerning the evils to be appre hended from the dominance of a purely sectional political party in this country They were true patriots. They love liberty for its own the; they reverence established law, because they knew that in a government such as ours, there could be no sudden and violent departure from long established principle without great and disastrous convul sions; they impressed upon all the ab solute necessity of implicit obedience to the requirements of the written Con stitution, because they recognized in it the great charter of our freedom. How sublimely eloquent were many of the appeals made within the walls now being demolished. How fortunate it would have been for us had they been needed. The Old Capitol Building at Washington has very many pleasant and patriotic recollections associated with its earlier history, recollection

which every true American recalls with a thrill of pride. But there are other associations of a later date connected with it. It has taken rank in history with the French Bastile and other detested dungeons of the despotic past. The same walls which echoed the eloquent appeals of the purest and most gifted statesmen of the Republic in its earlier and purer days, have since heard the indignant utterances of innocent men in chains. Where wise and wholesome laws were once framed, all law has since been most ruthlessly violated; where in other days sat the chosen law givers of a once free Republic, the free citizens or that same Republic have afterward gazed through dungeon bars, pleading in vain for the protection of the laws of their country; where the name of liberty was formerly most revered, liberty has been most shamefully outraged; where freedom had reared her home, the most cruel despotism afterwards made a loathsome haunt. In history the building now being destroyed will be remembered principally as The Old

Capitol Prison. We had occasion to visit it once on official business. A citizen of Pennsylvania had been carried away by military force and incarcerated within its walls. We applied to Governor Curtin, asking him to sustain the majesty of the State of which he was the chief executive officer. He did so in his own timid fashion, and after two or three weeks of delay we were informed that the Secretary of War would consent to the release. We went to Washington, and presented our credentials at the War Department. A General who presided over the outer audience chamber took the papers and told us to [call the next day. We did so and were informed that nothing had yet been done, but that the documents would be at once referred to Judge Advocate Holt. We called the sum, so that it seems evident that the next day and were informed that the case was in the hands of Mr. Holt, and not believe that it was a legal perquisite that nothing could be done until his opinion had been rendered. Next day we called again, and still nothing done. Called on Mr. Holt and had an interview which was tolerably satisfactory. the persons employing them, we He promised that the case should be ready for Secretary Stanton on the honesty from dishonesty; the two morrow. To-morrow came and we called again. Were informed the Secretary was not at home-no further infor mation could be got out of the subordinate general. Called the next day and were nformed that Mr. Stanton was at home, but that he could not be seen. Happen ing to have a newly-elected member o Congress with us, he called for a card and sent in his name without stating his business. The messenger returned in a moment bowi**y**g obsequiously, and informed the embryo M. C. that Mr. Stanton would be happy to see him. We were ushered with him into the august presence and made our mission known. A lieutenant was sent for the papers, which had been returned from the office of Judge Advocate Holt. The ease was too clear a one to admit of doubt or hesitation, and his report was and whose part in the war has been not | in our favor. We got a sealed envelope of huge size marked "official business," and addressed to "the Military Goverbravest hero that ever slept on a hardnor of the District of Columbia." Went to his office and found it closed for the day. Returned early the next morning camp through whom the President, the | and were forced to take our place at the constitutional commander-in-chief of end of the long procession of applicants the army, transmits his orders, might | for passes and other favors. Stood two oe puzzled to know how Secretary Stan- hours in the mud with a fierce snow

storm beating on us before we got a chance to approach the dignitary in our turn. Got from him another sealed envelope directed to "the Keeper of the Old Capitol Prison." Went post haste to that notorious bastile. There were guards outside, but our big envelope was an open sesame. We were admitted within the gloomy portals. In an ante-chamber paced more armed guards, while a number of others were lounging at the fire. Were directed to an inner room. Found a shoulder-strapped official with his feet pretended to lament him so bitterly up on a desk smoking and chatting fingers soon drew forth the contents. Taking down from a shelf behind him a book in appearance and size similar to countermand the President's order. book, he asked us when the party the beard and jerk him out of his skin. thirty or forty pages, every one It shows the temper of the Radicals, of which was filled with names, a hat they desire for their candidate a name to a line, with short notes mark-President Lincoln's order was an bring his clothes, but not to permit him offense for which he should have been to bring any books or papers. When expelled from the Cabinet. Any Presi- | the sergeant had left the room, the presiding genius of the place coolly said: Will you know this man when you see him?" and on our answering the interrogatory affirmatively, he jocosely added: "We sent a fellow away some three hundred miles the other day, on a requisition, and when he got there he turned out to be the wrong man; two of the same name having been put in here on the same day." When our man presented himself he was touched to teafs in his joy. In his hand he bore a bundle of clothes, wet from washing. He had tried hard to keep himself clean, but found it impossible to pre vent the vermin which infested the place from finding a lodgment in his

> garments and on his person. We went out of that bastile into the wild wintry storm that prevailed with feeling of relief and settled conviction that, for the time being at least, desnotism had firmly enthroned itself upon the ruins of the Republic. So it had. Never did any tyrant more recklessly outrage every principle of liberty than did Abraham Lincoln and the men who surrounded him during the war. There was no protection for the life or liberty of the citizen. All legal barriers against outrage were broken down, and the "one man power" reigned supreme, and with a rod of iron. The prisons the 9th of June. Rev. Dr. Foley, of Baltimay be demolished, but the memory of more, is to officiate.

the outrages perpetrated under the cloak of pretended patriotism will never be forgotten. They will remain as stain upon the fair fame of our country in the latest generation, and, if this people do not forget that they ever were blush of indignant shame to mantle the cheek of every American who is worthy of the name.

The New York Herald Upon the Radicals The New York Herald has long been distinguished for sagacity in detecting changes in public sentiment, and for lacrity in falling in with the popular current. For the last six or eight years t has been howling with the Radicals but it now sees signs of a political revolution which is destined soon to number the Republican party among the things of the past. Read the following from its issue of Saturday last: Counter Revolution in New York and All Over the Country.

Counter Revolution in New York and All Over the Country.

The movement of the Union League Club of this city over Horace Greeley's relations with Jeff. Davis is another indication of the counter revolution. It shows at once the protest of the popular sentiment and the consternation of party managers over the bomb that has burst in their midst. Jeff. Davis' liberation was only the natural result of the views of the war held by those leaders of the Radical party who control its acts. It was an inevitable corollary of the Radical doctrine that the war was only a party contest which a great blunder of the opposition had caused to be canvassed with bullets instead of ballots. Holding these views the Radical leaders would have released him long before, no doubt, but they were afraid of the people—they feared to undeceive the earnest masses. They kept him two years, supposing that the people would forget in people—they feared to undeceive the earnest masses. They kept him two years, supposing that the people would forget in that time all those terrible sacrifices of the war that the politicians forgot in two days. This expression of the Union Leaguers, however lame, has two distinct declarations in it—one from the members who sympathing with the presses and one from these in it—one from the members who sympa-thize with the masses, and one from those who represent the thoughts of frightened party managers. The last, feeling that this act has, even after two years, let too much light in upon the insincerity of the leaders, fear to touch it; the former see that they have been triffed with, and move to free themselves from the thraldom of heartless and incompetent leaders. But this is not and incompetent leaders. But this is no confined to the Union Leaguers; it is a fee confined to the Union Leaguers; It is a feeling that is unsettling the political elements everywhere, and foreshadows that deep, positive change in public opinion that will carry the election against the republican party in this State next fall.

All over the country there is the same change, the same unsettling of popular thought, the same evidence that radicalism has received the turning noint, in its desting.

has reached the turning point in its destiny and that national disgust at the ridiculou conduct of the leaders and at the hollov conduct of the leaders and at the nonowness, pretence and sham of party acts, is moving the counter revolution that will not only hurl radical leaders from power, but will go far to obliterate such traces as they have left in the history of the country through partisan legislation. Within the Republished partisan legislation. Within the Repu can party, even in the small circle of men recognized as leaders, all is chaos. men recognized as leaders, all is chaos. Between the Republican National Committee, the Union League Club, and Phillips, Butler, Stevens, Wilson and Greeley, who can tell what are the real purposes and plans of the Republican party with regard to reconstruction? Nothing was left to be done but to settle the country upon the practical basis of making South and North politically and socially allke; yet the simple question of how this result might best be brought about, the determination of the question that was the real sequence of the war, is not attempted by any, but each one is cager only to secure the pre-eminence of his own extreme views. Republicans have so managed affairs in the South since the collapse of the rebellion that the result of an election there will be to return a reprein election there will be to return a repre an election there will be to return a representation composed of six niggers and surdry uncertain white men—perhaps all original secessionists. All will be as it was before, except for the six niggers, and these represent the results of the war. No radical seems to comprehend or to be willing to acknowledge that the war had any other or higher purpose. There was no great issue higher purpose. There was no great issu of national life, only political difference and opposition was, of course, no crime Hence there was no treason. Nothing wa sought but to get these six niggers into Congress. For that the nation spent three thousand million dollars, and thus our anigger Congressnen will cost us \$500,000,000 apiece. Did ever a people before give so much for so little? Have we not shown a readisciller of extravorance in paging such prodigality of extravagance in paying suc a price to secure these privileges to a race that had no other title to our attention save the clamor that it was oppressed by its toosoute factor to purposes of the war, by wasting the energies of the nation in making its expenditure conduce only to securing unworthy results—results that the people did not care for—that we sideolously incommensurate with the results that the people did not care for—that are ridiculously incommensurate with the sacrifices made, the radical party has incontestably shown its unfitness for a great trust, and has demonstrated to the people that their only safety lies in repudiating it altogether—plans, theories, delusions, leaders and all. There is no other course. It is no longer the results of the people up longer the vital There is no other course. It is no longer the party of the people, no longer the vital exponent of the will and thought of the nation. Formed in a time of great danger, compacted into firm political unity by the necessities of a tremendous struggle, that party carried the war to a glorious issue because its vews and purposes were the views and purposes of the people, because the spirit of the people filled because its vews and purposes were the views and purposes of the people, because the spirit of the people filled and vitalized all its acts. But its leaders misunderstood the result. They thought the victory was not the people's victory—not the great ultimate aspiration of the country, but merely the triumph of some pitful party plans. In that thought they see about prostituting the national success pitiful party plans. In that thought they set about prostituting the national success—appropriating it to their small uses—attempting to make it subserve purposes of personal ambition and partisan tyranny. Having attempted to steal the national victory and brand it with a party name, these leaders are now quarrelling over the spoil. Going blindly away from the people, they have gone too far; going beyond the real the property of the property have gone too far; going beyond the purpose with which the people waged they have lost the great bond of unity lost the great guiding purpose of popular will, and, like the babblers of Babel, conwill, and, like the babblers of Babel, confound one another with strange utterances. But they confound no one else. The purposes of the people are unchanged. They waged war to preserve the nation, and it is their purpose that this shall be a Union of free and equal States; that no great community of American citizens shall be trampted down in order to secure the supremacy of any party schemes. Strong in this great purpose, with the same power with which it waged war the nation will vise in counter resolution against those violent party leaders—against any and every party machine, plan or platform that would divert or urge forward the great war and great success to any other object than that of securing the national welfare—the happiness, prosperity

tional welfare—the happiness, prosperity and peace of the whole Union—the freedom of every part of the people. This the politicians already feel, and this the next elections will show. Greeley to the Union League. The New York Union League feeling disposed to expel Horace Greeley for having signed Davis' bail bond, sent

him a notice to appear before them for trial. They will doubtless wish they had let him alone, for in this morning's Tribune he demolishes them in a scathing letter of which we subjoin the concluding portion: attend your meeting this evening. I have an engagement out of town, and shall keep it. I do not recognize you as capable of judging, or even fully apprehending me. You evidently regard me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by a maudlin philosophy. I arraign you as narrow-minded blockheads who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but don't know how. Your attempt to base a great enduring party on the hite and wrath necessarily engendered by a bloody civil war is as though you should plant a colony on an iceberg which had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean. I tell you here, that out of a life earnestly devoted to the good of human kind, your children will select my going to Richmond and signing that ball-bond as the wisest act, and will feel that it did more for freedom and humanity than all of you were competent that ball-bond as the wises acc, will feel that it did more for freedom and humanity than all ot you were competent to do, though you had lived to the age of Methuselah. I ask nothing of you, then, but that you proceed to your end by a direct, frank, many way. Don't sidle offinito a mild resolution of censure, but move the expalsion which you purposed, and which I deserve if I deserve any reproach whatever. All I care for is, that you make this a square, stand-up fight, and record your judgment by yeas and nays. I care not how many vote with me, nor how many vote with me, nor how many vote against me; for I know that the latter will repent at in dust and ashes before three years have passed. Understand, one for all, that I dare you and defy you, and that I propose to fight it out on the line that I have held from the day of Lee's surrender.

The Liquor Law. The following was the vote upon the liquor bill in the Senate, upon its final assage:

Passage:
YEAS—Messrs, Bigham, Browne, of Lawrence; Brown, of Mercer; Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Fisher, Graham, Haines, Landon, M'Oonaughy, Royer, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Taylor, White, Worthington and Hall, Speaker—18.
NATS—Messrs, Burnett, Davis, Donovan, Glatz, James, Ridgway, Randall, Schall, Searight and Wallace—10. Glatz, James, Ridgw Searight and Wallace The yeas are all Radicals and the nays

ali Democrats, except Ridgway. The new Catholic church at Port Deposit

A Letter from Butler. . Butler writes to the Boston Travelle

Let me examine the assertion that the tory that 18 pages had been taken from Booth's diary is also an invention.

Booth's diary has been before the Com-Booth's diary is also an invention.

Booth's diary has been before, the Committee, and 18 pages are carefully cut out, being the pages down to the very day of the assassination: The only question's raised was: When and by whom were these leaves cut out? Booth, while hinted for his life through swampe and byways, after the assassination, would hardly have leisure for such amusement; beside, on horseback, with one leg broken, it might be difficult to get a ruler or straight edge by which to trim the leaves as nicely as it is done. Everything taken from Booth's person was put in evidence on the trial of Mrs. Surratt—even to a bill of exchange taken out of the same diary—except this diary itself and the valuable diamond pin which he wore. These alone were kept back. Why cannot is leaves of the diary and the pin now be found? Until those having had custody of the articles taken from the body can account for all of them I must be excused from believing the testimony that the articles are all now in the same condition as when found. If the witness can be found who has the missing leaves. Upon the whole, do you really think that the missing leaves are an invention? As my hand is in, perhans it will be well to look up the origin of

do you really think that the missing leaves are an invention? As my hand is in, perhaps it will be well to look up the origin of the phrase which uninventive persons have appropriated to themselves.

Your article says:

"Gen. Butler must be more careful, or he'll get 'bottled up' again."

True, he may be—in the same way as before. In May 1844 when operating against he'll get 'bottled up' again."

True, he may be—in the same way as before. In May, 1864, when operating against Richmond and Petersburg, Gen. Butler received orders from Gen. Grant to send away all the troops he could with safety spare to reinforce the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula—then about to fight the battle of Cold Harbor. In obedience thereto, Gen. Butler sent Gen. Grant 17,000 picked men of the 25,000 effective men, including black troops, then under Gen. Butler sommand, Whereupon, Gen. Butler complained that the necessities of the Army of the Potomac had "bottled him up in Bermuda Hundred." That complaint was repeated about his headquarters, and the very words will be found to have been published the correspondence from thence of The New York Times of that date. Eighteen months afterward Gen. Grant incorporated nonths afterward Gen. Grant incorpora the words in a grave official report, withou giving, as I have done, the reason for thei pertinency; and the phrase thus used by him was deemed a scintillation of genus. The inventor did not think as highly of his own production; however, even a borrowed rushlight shines widely in a thick mist. Respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Burial Place of Booth.

General L. C. Baker has published a diary, in which he details his connection with the "secret service" of the War Department during the war of the rebellion. He makes the following statement in regard to the disposition made of the body of John Wilkes Booth:

General Barnes Surgeon General United General Barnes, Surgeon General United General Barnes, Surgeon General United States army, was on board the gunboat where the post mortem examination was held, with his assistants. General Barnes cut from Booth's neck about two inches of the spinal column through which the ball had passed; this piece of bone, which is now on exhibition in the Government Medical Museum in Washington, is the only relicof the assassin's body above ground, and this is the only mutilation of the remains that ever occurred. Immediately after the conver occurred. Immediately after the con usion of the examination the Secretary o clusion of the examination the Secretary of body, which had become very offensive owing to the condition in which it had remained after death; the leg, broken in jumping from the box to the stage, was much discolored and swollen, the blood from the wound having saturated the under clothing. With the assistance of Lieutenant L. B. wound having saturated the under clothing. With the assistance of Lieutenant L. B. Baker I took the body from the gunboat direct to the old enitentiary, adjoining the old arsenal grounds. The building had not been used as a prison for some years previously. The ordnance Department had filled the ground floor cells with fixed ammunition. One of the largest of these cells was selected as the burial place of Booth. The armunition was removed, a large flat was selected as the burial place of Booting. The ammunition was removed, a large flat stone lifted from its place, and a rude grave dug; the body was dropped in, the grave filled up, the stone replaced, and there rests to this hour all that remained of John Wilkes Booth.

A Poor Rulethat Don't Work Both Ways Last year a widow lady and her daugher, doing a brisk millinery business on one of our leading thoroughfares, returned a or reading income to one of the assessors. The other day the daughter, a neather of femininity called at the same office with the income report for the present year The report was neatly made out, perfect in form, but showed that the millinery business had not paid: indeed, there was a dead loss of \$1,900. The lady gave in the return and sat down. The assessor and his clerks and sat down. The assessor and his con-kept on with their business. After a long wait she timidly asked if she "should get it now, or would it be necessary to call again?" "It?" inquired the assessor, "I don't understand you." "Why," said she, the \$1,900 the Government owes ma! She had to be cruelly undeceived. The poor souls thought that if the Government taxed incomes in prosperous times, it ought to make good the losses of an unsuccessful year.—Lowisville Journal. Mobile-Kelley Under the Table. "While Judge Kelley was speaking a po liceman was having a verbal altercation with a drunken fellow who was misbehav-ing, and seized him for arrest. The crowd mmediately around was excited, but no noisy nor violent. At this particular time

he horses attached to the ambulance of the horses attached to the ambulance of Colonel Shepherd's 15th infantry were frightened, and started to run through the crowd. Of course every person tried to get out of the way, and rushing furiously in every direction pressed against others; and some person, believing it to be a riot, fired a pistol, whereupon there was a general a pistol, whereupon there was a general firing—some towards the speakers' stand and some from it. Lights were blown out. Kelley got under the table and then got away to the hotel, no one attempting to molest him. There was no person on the stand hurt. The only persons wounded and killed were opposed to the Radicals, except one proposed to the Radicals, except one person who was found dead some distance were opposed to the Radicals, exnegro, who was found dead some from the scene. The whole affair sprang up in a moment. There were no preparaup in a moment. There were no preparations for it. The party mostly armed were the negroes. There is not a respectable man here who does not greatly regret the occurrence. Many, of course, do not like Kelley's radicalism, but there was no dis position to prevent his speaking or break up his meeting by any leading man here. I was at the meeting a while, and all there seemed attentive and quiet. Judge Kelley came very hastily to the Battle House, and a guard of soldiers were thrown about the house to guard him. He was taken to his meal by military, and seemed afraid to leave here for Montgomery in the regular steamer, having a special boat to carry him steamer, having a special boat to carry him from this wharf. He was in no more danger than I was, and could walk the street with just as much safety. He did not nee military protection any more than I do, but he called upon the military for effect. It seemed more martyr-like to need protec-tion. It would create more sensation North.

The Galveston Riot. The Gaiveston News of the 16th instant gives the following account of the riot in that city at a negro meeting the night be-

that city at a negro meeting the night before. It says:
About five hundred negroes assembled last night on the lot in front of Turner Hall. The band played the Star Spangled Banner, after which Dr. R. K. Smith, of United States direct tax notoriety, neminated O. F. Hunsacker President of the meeting. After several speeches by white Radical orators Stephen Paschal, negro, was introduced and commenced speaking, addressing himself to the whites, stated ddressing himself to the whites, stated hat if he had had the same opportunity hey possessed he would have been one of the smartest men under the heavens "The colored man was the smartest man on the globe." [Voice in the crowd-wyou're a liar."] Cries here arose of "put him out," "put him out." Paschal said, "Yes, put him out." Several women made for the party who had interrupted the speaker. The confusion became general and about fifty pistol shots were fired, which caused the crowd to disperse in all directions, even to the speakers on the stand. The greater, together with the lesser lights, ignominionsly fled the field. We saw a medical gentleman, with a plug hat and eye glasses, under a bench alongside of a negro woman, each trying to get as close to the floor as they possibly could. Such confusion, such excitement, we never The colored man was the smartest man the globe." [Voice in the crowd-Such confusion, such excitement, we neve saw before. The man who cried out "You'r a liar" was a United States soldier. Thi a liar" was a United States soldier. This the negroes all agree in stating, as well as a gentleman well known in the city, who was standing by him and not only saw the man, but heard him cry out.—There were only two persons injured, one negro shot in the thumb and one white man shot in the shoulder. The firing was mostly in the air and done entirely by negroes; this we saw ourself, are willing to swear to it; and we had the best possible position for seeing what was going on. ible position for seeing what was going or

The Zanesville (Ohio) Courier (Rad.,) thinks Judge Kelley's conduct at Mobile, his defiance all attempts to prevent him speaking, and his bold declaration, that he had the army of the United States at his back to protect him, and then retiring, frightened and demoralized, was such as to hand "him down to posterity as a crosse." dewn to posterity as a craven to principle, disgrace to the Union party, a coward to himself." The Courier has the correct estimate of Kelley: He is a calfon stilts.—Cincinnate

Fogler's Confess Fogler, the murderer of Mr. Dinsmore, in December last, who was hung at Washington, Pa., a few days before his execution made a lengthy confession, occupying several columns of fine print, in which he details every minute particular in relation to the crime; its antecedent circumstances, and its results. If Fogler's confession is true, the three sons of Mr. Montgomery were of the most hardened character. One of them, James, who kept a store, suggester robbery of Dinsmore, after planning corimes which failed through the ples of Fogler, who was a labore the employ of the senior Montgery Lores Montgowers arranged ne employ of the senior Montgom-ry. James Montgomery arranged that its younger brother, "Babe," as he was familiary called, and Fogler should commit the crime, and was impatient at heir delays. At length the plot was car-ied into effect, the two confederates in crime having blackened their faces. The first blows were struck by "Babe" Montgomery who knocked Dinsmore down with a chair, and stabbed him, Fogler doing the shooting. Becoming alarmed at the disturbance created, the two ruffians ran off, leaving their victim to die, young Montgomery saying his brother James "could not call us cowards after that." and that it was one

saying his brother James "could not call us cowards after that," and that it was one of the noblest acts he ever knew of."

On their return to the village, James Montgomery assisted them, to hide the evidences of their guilt, and gave directions how they were to act, offering the aid of himself and his wife to "swear them out of it." After the arrest of the criminals, lawyers were procured by the Montgomeries for Fogler, who entrapped him by specious promises into a denial of "Babe's" complicity with the crime, and by his silence, and the false swearing of some of the Montgomery family, procured the acquittal of comery family, procured the acquittal of young Montgomery. Gogler was then left to die the death of a murderer. On the co die the death of a minderlet. Oh mescaffold he solemnly reiterated his assertions that the confession he had made was the truth. As may be imagined, the publication of

As may be imagined, the publication of the confession has created intense excitement in Washington County, and throughout that portion of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Wm. Montgomery, the father of the boys, William, James and A. J., accused by Fogler of a knowledge of, or participation in, the murder of Mr. Dinsmore, publishes a lengthy communication in the Washington Review, of this week, in which he goes into a close and searching analysis of the Fogler statement, to show its utter untruthton Review, of this week, in which he goes into a close and searching analysis of the Fogler statement, to show its utter untruthfulness. Mr. Montgomery—who in this deplorable affair cannot but have the sympathies of all reflecting men—urges that the Fogler confession was the work of several hands, and was gotten up for the purpose of injuring everybody who had taken any friendly part for the unfortunate and guilty wretch who purports to be its author, whilst those who arrested, convicted and hanged him are made the subjects of special laudation. Mr. Montgomery asserts that by this means Fogler hoped to gain a pardon, and save his life. He charges Fogler with being a most abandoned liar.

The main points in Mr. Montgomery's statement are—that the confession was composed or dictated by others, impelled thereto by personal hostility to himself and family; that the confession is totally unworthy of belief; and that the motive of Fogler in assenting to such statements, was

Fogler in assenting to such statements, wa to secure his own pardon by implicating those whom he supposed would exercise their influence to that end, in order to silence him; and, at the same time, he was obeying those personally hostile to Mr Montgomery, and who were instrumenta in getting the confession up.

A Ship of Death Floats into a Port of the Shetland Islands.

Since the time when the Ancient Marine old the terrible tale of the curse-laden ship with her crew of ghastly corpses, no more thrilling story of the sea has been related than that of the whale ship Diana, that recently drifted into one of the Shetland Islands.

A year ago she left the Shetlands on a whaling voyage to the Artic regions, having on board fifty men. From that time nothing more was heard of her. The friends of those on board became alarmed. Money was raised and premiums offered to the firs yessel that would bring tidings of the miss ing ship, but all to no avail.

mgs snip, out air to no avant. Hope was airmost abandoned.

On the 2d of April the people near Rona's Yoe, in one of the Shetland Isles, were startled at seeing a ghastly wreck of a ship sailing into the harbor. Battered and iccrushed, sails and cordage cut away, boats and spears cut up for fuel in the terrible Arctic winter, her deck covered with dead and dying, the long lost Diana sailed in like a ship from Deadman's Land. Fifty men sailed out of Derwick in her on a bright May morning last year. All of the fifty came back on her on the 2d of April, this year; the same, yet how different! year; the same, yet how different! Ten men, of whom the captain was lay stiffened corpses on the deck; thirty five lay helplessly sick and some dying wo retained sufficient strength to aloft and the other three crawled feebly about the deck. The ship was boarded by the islanders, and as they climbed over the bulwarks, the man at the wheel fainted from excitement; one of the sick died as he lay, his death being announced by the fellow occupant of his berth feebly moaning, "Take away this dead man." On the bridge of the vessel lay the body of the captain, as it had lain for four months, with nine of his dead shipmates by his side, all decently laid out by those who soon expected to share their fate.

The survivors could not bear to skin the bodies of their comrades into the sea, but kept them so that when the last man died the fated ship that had been their common home should be their common tomb. The aloft and the other three crawled feebl

nome should be their common tomb. The surgeon of the ship worked faithfully to the surgeon of the ship worked faithfully to the last, but cold, hunger, scurvy, and dysentery were too much for him. The brave old captain was the first victim, and died blessing his men. Then the others fell, one by one, until the ship was tenanted only by the dead and dying. One night more at sea would have left the Diana a floating coffin. Not one of the fifty would have lived to tell the phastly tale. he ghastly tale.

The Steamer Santiago de Cuba Ashore near Atlantic City—Several Passengers

The steamship Santiago de Cuba, Capt. The steamship Santiago de Cuba, Behn, having on board 350 passongers California, went ashore, at quarter four o'clock, on Wednesday morning, five miles south of Atlantic City, an lies within thirty rods of the shore. retting the passengers ashore, seven per ons were drowned.

sons were drowned.

When the steamship struck the passengers were in their berths, but the blow shook the vessel so violently that all were aroused and soon on deck, and to their astonishment they found the sea not very boisterous and the land in full view, though it had been formy early in the night. The t had been foggy early in the night. vessel struck first when about 300 yards from the shore, and then struck a second time and broached to, and went on towards

time and broached to, and went on towards the beach sideways until within about 150 yards of the shore.

Three boats were lowered, and Capt. Kelley, an experienced seaman, a passenger, took charge of the first boat. The three boats were filled with the lady passengers, and all reached the shore in safety, but unfortunately, as Capt. Kelley was making his second trip to the shore the boat was overturned in the surf and all were thrown in the water. There were in the boat about a dozen ladies, one child and four men rowing. The people gathered on the beach ran into the breakers, and by joining hands, managed to get the passengers to the shore, but not in time to save all their lives. Several persons and the child were drowned. These were Mrs. Ricker, Mrs. Mary Walkins, a single woman; Mrs. Gross and rins, a single woman; Mrs. Gross and

child, and John Smith.

The life-saving raft was also launched and a load of passengers safely landed; but on attempting to haul back to the ship by a line stretched from the vessel to the shore, three out of six of the crew of the steamer then on it were swept off, and one of them, the quartermaster, named McNulty, was drowned. All the passengers were safely landed, together with their baggage. The bodies of the drowned were recovered and odies of the drowned were recovered and aken to the Mansion House at Atlanti

Capt. J. Townsend, Wreck Master, and his crew, took charge of the vessel, and expresses the opinion that it will be got of without material damage, as it now lies easy in about ten feet of water at low tide.

A Strange Freak of Nature There were in this city not long sinch hree children, all of whom were joined to gether at the hands. One hand on each he right and left figures was perfectly form ed as far as the finger joints, where united with those of the central figure united with those of the central figure—the hands of the three being thus firmly clasped together. The central figure had no fingers the end of the arm resembling a ball wher clasped by the hands of histwo companions. The arms of the trio were boneless from the bondless to the decrease. shoulder to the finger ends, and could be bent or twisted into any conceivable shape. The limbs from the knees down were also The limbs from the knees down were also boneless. At the knees there is said to have been a large protuberance, as if nature had intended them to act as substitutes for the boneless leg and useless feet. They are entirely blind, the whole surface of the eyeball being of a deathly white color, and contained no pupil. Their heads and bodies were perfectly formed and the organizations. were perfectly formed and theoreanization were perfectly formed, and the organization and functions appeared perfect in each They were visited by a number of persons among which was our informant, who says they were still-born, and vouches for the assertion. There was, we understand, in medical examination of the case, which is to be greatly regretted. The parents have left the city, taking with them the remains of the children.—Sandusky Register.

A foreign journal states that a man, with the instincts and habits of a wolf, has lately Walker. He is to be assisted in this new been discovered in a pack of volves, in the kingdom of Oude, India. Wolves abound entire of Champinas, and are attracting the attention of the Brazilians by using the plough and other implements, and the dealers in these articles are driving a brisk trade. Those Americans who settled on the coast south of Riohave erected sawmills, and are now supplying the Rio market with and are now supplying the Rio market with and are now supplying the Rio market with the instincts and habits of a wolf, has lately Walker. He is to be assisted in this new been discovered in a pack of volves, in the kingdom of Oude, India. Wolves abound in the kingdom of Oude, India. Wolves abound the kingdom of Oude, India. Wolves abound the kingdom of Oude, India. Wolves abound in the case is, that an infant was carried off by them; and the theory in this case is, that an infant was carried off by ash wolf, adopted and raised to manhood, and now presents the appearance of a human wolf. The creature has been caught, clothed, and is now kept by a gentleman living in a town some eight hundred miles of Calentia. He does not speak, eats his food on the ground, and avoids the gaze of the Pressury and an ex-Senator is about to prove to the world that "the can be of the present difference of the present difference of the number of the auspices of no less noted a personage than Robert J. Walker. He is to be assisted in this new business by a son and son in-law, and their intention is to make the house the kingdom of Oude, India. Walker. He is to be assisted in this new business by a son and son in-law, and their intention is to make the house the most quiet, comfortable and fashionable home for families to be found in the District. Fifty years ago the great tavern which stood upon the site of the present edifice was frequent—and intention is to make the house the most quiet, comfortable and fashionable home for families to

o stand a new trial. The Mayor and Chief of Police of Mobile have been deposed by order of Gen. Pope, and other officers appointed in their places. A young lady in New York hung herself with the cord of the bridal bed on the morn-ing after the marriage.

A farmer in Smyrna, Del., is reported to have sold his strawberry crop of four acres for \$4,000, the purchaser to do the picking. Mr. Bonner assures the Springfield Republican that Beecher's Norwood is Northampton. Pio Nono gets fifty-eight thousand dollars

rom the private contributions of the Romar Catholics of Philadelphia. Owing to the late frosts the peach orchards n Delaware, along the bay shore, are not expected to yield more than a quarter crop. Twelve or fourteen men entered a banking house in Richmond, Mo., killed three men and carried off \$4000 from the money trav.

A scriptural student, who has just heard of the Russian treaty, says Uncle Sam is like the prodigal son, because he is wasting his substance in a fur country. Cardinal Cullen, in a recent pastorial ad-iress, speaks forcibly of the declining con-lition of Ireland, saying that "nearly 5,000,000 of the inhabitants have emigrated." Santa Anna, now an old man of seventy rears, has been spending the winter on Staten Island. He is said to be worth a little less than a million. A Baltimore lad got his head fast between two iron railings upon a pair of steps the other day, and the rails had to be cut by a placksmith before he could be extricated.

Gen. Pope has issued an order districting he States of Georgia and Alabama for reristration, and appointing a freedman or very board of registers. The Buffalo papers are excited over the appearance on the street of a husband of ninety carrying his infant of eight months'. while his wife of seventeen walks by his

Turkey being bankrupt, and having imposed taxes on every other imaginable thing, has at length resorted to a tax on babies, beause they are "exempt from military

A man caught seven salmons in Main, last week, weighing one hundred and twenty-five and a half pounds, and sold them to the Parker House at Boston for \$1.15 A Philadelphian says that the invitations of Jay Cook, the Government banker, to a

party lately given by him, were as follows: "Guests' received at 5-20; dancing commences at 7:30; supper at 10:40. The Thames Tunnel, Mr. Brunel's great work, which cost half a million of money, has been sold to a railway company for £100,000 to be paid in ten annual instal-

The newspapers of New York complain that that State this year pays in taxes twice the amount it cost to administer the Government of the United States for the eight years Thomas Jefferson was President. The constitutionality of the act of Assembly creating a new criminal judicial district in Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin coun-

ties, was argued yesterday before the Su-preme Court of Pennsylvania. Among the income returns in Washington, this year, the largest is that of H. D. Cooke, banker, \$69,000; W. W. Corcoran, the well-known banker, returns \$35,333, and G. W. Riggs, his partner, 57,058. Mr. Youatt, the famous veterinary sur-geon, who has been bitten eight or ten times by rabid animals, says that crystals of ni-trate of silver, rubbed into the wound, will

positively prevent hydrophobia in the bitten person or animal. The latest invention reported from New England, so prolific in inventions, is an "automation hay-pitcher" for loading hay upon the cart in the field, the movement of the cart-wheels furnishing the motive cart-wheels furnishing the motive Ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut

asks of the Hartford Courant : " Who knows but that a good many of us may yet have to pay our respects to an occupant of the White House, who traces his descent down from some wild and savage African chief!" The people of the Southern States wan The people of the Southern States want money, and it is represented to be so scarce in some portions of the South that planters who, in order to secure their crops, have been forced to borrow, have paid as high as 10 per cent. per month for its use. A few nights since, six car-loads of oil took fire on a train which was coming down the mountain near Kittaning Point, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and about two hundred barrels burned up. The flame illuminated the whole valley between the Alleghenv and Brush Mountains.

and Brush Mountains. Eggs with iron shells, it has already been announced, have been laid by the highly educated hens of Prussia. A Berlin chemist, who caused his hens to lay them, did so by aching the hens to eat a

which fron was used, and by compelling them to abstain from lime. Mary O'Gorman hanged herself in Jersey City one day last week. She was driven to commit the act by the cruelty and abuse of her sons, who were in the habit of beating her to compel her to give them money. After the deed one of the wretches stole \$45 from the person of his dead mother and escaped The next monthly statement of the public debt will show a slight increase in the bebt since last report. The rumors about a July session of Congress to relieve the Treasury are declared to be mere speculations, as there is no probability that the Treasury will be embarrassed.

In Boston harbor, on Monday, the divers who set about removing the pleasure yacht which was sunk on Sunday, found two of the women who were drowned when she went down, clinging to the rigging, holding on with a death-grip. Had they let go they would have come to the surface and might have been saved. nave been saved.

The loss of the Santiago De Cuba is se The loss of the Santiago De Cuba is severely commented upon. It is said that the loss of the ship was purposely arranged by the captain in pay of an opposition line to California. It is reported that an attempt was made to wreck the steamer off Thus spite has caused the loss of ten lives, a fine steamer and a valuable eargo.

Mr. Daniel Gardner, of Lancaster, Ill., having lost several head of sheep recently, went wolf hunting, and soon found a borrowing place, wherein were seven as fat and sleek wolf pups as eyes ever beheld. These he slew on the spot, and taking the ears to Lancaster, and duly filing the sworn proof, was handed bounty vouchers amounting to \$126.

It would seem, as the result of a long series of experiments conducted by Pro-fessor Bellini, that the best antidotes against poison are tannic acid and tannin, chlorine and the tinctures of iodine and bromine. The agents do not, however, act chemically on the poison, but only through the astringent effects produced by the acid on the mucous or inner surface of the stonach New York has some curious rain storms. A Waterford (N. Y.) paper announces that on Saturday it rained twenty seven times, and that one man was workin gon the wes side of a street when a shower came up which in three minutes wet him to the skin. Another man, working directly opposite, did not get wet at all, nor was he aware that any rain had fallen in the vicinity.

Chief Justice Chase has granted a writ of error in the case of Joseph Bruin, whose es-tate was sold under a decree of the United States Court at Alexandria during the war. The writ is based mainly on the fact tha he absolute estate was sold, which was be yond the power of the Court, and that the condemnation was for treason, of which the party could only be adjudged guilty by

An interesting pamphlet, embodying some curious facts in reference to the internal revenue, has just been published, from which we learn that out of the whole population of the United States only 450,000 persons paid a tax upon incomes—in other words, that out of the thirty-five millions o our people, less than half a million have incomes of more than \$600 a year.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Cincinnati, yesterday, resolutions were adopted urging measures for the liquidation of the debt of the Board of Foreign Missions. A proposition was made to extend Home Missionary operations to Russian America. A committee was appointed to report pressures looking to a appointed to report measures looking more devotional style of church service.

more devotional style of church service.

Among the names of those recently called to the bar in the Middle Temple, London, appears that of Budroodeen Tyabjee. This gentleman is a Mahomedan, and the first ever called to the English bar. The oaths of allegiance, &c., were administered to him in the usual terms, but he was sworn on the Koran. He Intends to practice at the bar in Bombay, where he will be the first disciple of the Prophet who has ever held such a position in India. who has ever held such a position in India.

A gentleman writes to the London Times in reference to hydrophobia, which is now agitating England as well as this country, that the late Sir Benjamin Brodle recommends caustic potash to cauterize the partition by a rabid dog. Sir Benjamin's reason for this, as given in his works, is, that dissolved caustic potash penetrates farther than nitrate of silver, and is, therefore, preferable to the latter, as more like-

fore, preferable to the latter, as more likely to follow the course of the poison and neutralize its effects. neutralize its effects.

During the past year a large hotel has been built in Georgetown, D. C., which is about to be opened under the auspices of no less noted a personage than Robert J. Walker. He is to be assisted in this new business by a son and son in-law, and their intention is to make the house the most quiet, comfortable and fashionable home for families to be found in the District. Fifty years ago the great tavern which stood upon the site of the present edifice was frequented by John Randolph, who, with his numerous servants in livery, and horses and