The New Year. The retreating footsteps of another departing year awaken us to retrospection. We glance back to the past to be saddened by the recollection of friends gone, of opportunities for good wasted. or it may be, of wrong acts committed. Fortunate indeed must that individual be who can look back over even the short space of a single year without a feeling of regret. Darkness often covers the past. . It is the future that is always bright. So we stand, in the present, with the shadow of pensive thought on our faces as we glance backward to the past, but with features ready to light up with increased hope and renewed reso lution as we turn to the future. The retrospections which are indulged in at this season lead to the formation of new resolves, made, alas, in most cases, only to be broken. Let us hope that those

framed for 1868 may be resolutely kept. The year that is gone has been full of important and significant events. All over the world there has been great political agitation. The map of Europe has been changed. Old boundary lines have been trampled out beneath the feet of marching armies, and new ones have been traced by the blood-stained bayonet. There has been much to excite hope in the changes wrought, hope that the masses will gradually but surely gain all their rights, and that,

When sceptre and crown Shall tumble down, the people of Europe will be found fully prepared to enter upon a popular form

of government with the assurance of In Mexico, in the South American States, in Asia and in Africa the harsh sound of war has been heard; but in none of those regions does any appreciable advance seem to have been made. The very elements seem to have been at war, earthquakes, hurricanes and volcanic eruptions have vented their fury upon the earth. There has been plague, pestilence and famine, and from such visitations we have not entirely es-

With the people of the United States the past year has been one of only co.nparative prosperity. A bounteous harvest of grain relieved all who have means, or an opportunity to work, from any danger of absolute want. But all over our country the cry of financial distress has been heard. Trade has languished, our commerce has been almost annihilated, and our manufactories stand idle, while multitudes of working men are turned adrift with the winter before them, and no means of providing support for themselves or their families. In the South affairs are worse than they are in the North. There it is estimated that one and a half millions of human beings cannot expect to-live through the winter without the bread

people.

We are sure there is no christian man

dying out. We are of one race, with a

try, having a share in the memories of

other by bonds of material interests.

We have been one people, we are one

people to-day, we must continue to

be one people for all time to come.

harbor hatred toward the white men of

the South. All social, political, mate-

rial, commercial and business interests

alike forbid such a thing. Let us hope

then, that the great American nation

ate its Christmas dinner this year with

a heart full of kindness for all, that it

did not fail to remember how peculi

arly applicable to its condition are the

Riots at Norfolk.

Opinion that, as the ten Southern

States have been Africanized in all but

names, that they also receive African

names-that in referring to them, use

shall be made of the geographical nom-

enclature of Africa. Blot out the glori-

ous and precious names of Virginia,

North and South Carolina, Georgia,

Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkan-

sas, Louisiana and Texas from our maps

and statutes, and write in their places

Hayt!, North and South Guines, Da-

homey, Ashania, Sahara, Borneo, Con-

CARESEL estimates of the cost of the

special investigating committee on the

elections in Kentucky is fixed at four hundred thousand dollars, That is a

go, Sobdan and Algritia.

of charity. The people of the North are looking at the past history of our country and comparing it with the present. They begin to see very clearly what is wrong, and have already begun to apply the proper remedy. The elections of last summer and fall show that the masses can be trusted. They intend to make a complete change, being assured that only with men in power who are committed to a proper policy, can any permanentimprovement be expected. That is a New Year's resolve which the people will faithfully keep.

With the new year begins a Presi- When, in addition to that, the leaders dential contest which will be the most | attempted to transfer the entire control iting this country has ever witnessed. The questions involved are of the greatest possible magnitude, and of the Republican party was sealed. upon a proper determination of them the future destiny of this nation de- hate the whitemen of the South. While pends. The party in power will resort | the war lasted we met them resolutely, to every possible expedient to maintain | face to face, on the battle field, detertheir hold on office, but the people are | mined to prevent the destruction of the | resolved to effect a change, and they | Union; and when, after a gallant and will assuredly do so. With the begin- gigantic struggle, they submitted we ning of 1868 the intelligent masses will were ready to accord to them their begin that great work of political re- rights under the Constitution. That

Cheered by such a belief we enter upon the New Year, determined to white men of the North. They do not make both the DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER more vigorous and efficient than they have ever been before. That is one resolve which we will generous race from which we are alike certainly keep, if we live. The WEEK- | proud to derive a common origin. LY INTELLIGENCER will be greatly enlarged before the next issue appears. It will be then second in size to no paper published in the State, and we are determined that it shall not be second in any other respect. During the past year its circulation has been constantly extending, not only in this county but government, boasting a common ancesthroughout the State, and outside of its We are under obligations to the same illustrious past and the glorilimits. many friends for the interest they have ous hopes of a still grander future. We taken in it, and we thank them one and | are knit together by the tenderest ties all most heartily. Let them all deter- of kindred blood, and bound to each mine to do still better during the coming year. In no way can they more effectively serve their country than by circulating widely, vigorous and wellconducted Democratic newspapers. Let | The white men of the North cannot every reader of the INTELLIGENCER resolve to do his whole duty in that important matter, and let him see to it that the resolve is followed by immediate and energetic action.

The Maryland Legislature.

The Maryland Legislature meets tomorrow, January 1st. It is unanimously Democratic, not a single Radical having been elected to either branch. A United States Senator is to be chosen in place of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

IT SEEMS to be settled that Hon. Thos? A. Hendricks will be nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, which meets on the 8th of January. William H. Holman, who has been very prominently spoken of in connection with the second place on the ticket, is understood to have declined the honor, his people in the Fourth District thinking he is the very person to beat George W. Julian for Congress.

THE Express and Inquirer seem to be considerably exercised as to who shall be the next Speaker of the lower House of our State Legislature. They suggest different parties, some of them entirely new men, but, very singularly, never mention any of the Lancaster county members as worthy even to be thought of in connection with the position. How does it happen that this great county is represented by such insignificant men? Is it not about time there was a change for the better?

----IT is reported that should there be a split in the Republican Convention, and Chase he the candidate of the Radicals, that the friends of Grant will not allow the Southern States to be restored to the Union in time to vote for President, as they are all regarded as sure for Chase. Thus are ten sovereign States of the Union to be made shuttle cooks, and to be knocked about at pleasure by the Radicals.

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes that if it be true that Grant has indorsed Forney's editorials, the Pacific States may be set down for the Democratic nomines for the Presidency. He says the Radical element in California amounts to nothing, and if General Grant has made any such avowal he could not carry California, Oregon or Nevada.

Peace and Good Will. The American nation has eaten its

In every enlightened and christian Christmas dinner, it is to be hoped, public conscience, by which the moral with a good appetite. Everywhere, exquality of public acts is determined cept in homes where gaunt poverty sat upon, just as personal actions are in the as host, the table has been spread with individual mind. As in individuals the more than ordinary care, and heaped correctness of the conscience as a moniwith luxuries appropriate to this, the most festive season of the year. Famitor depends upon moral culture, so in a nation is the public conscience delieshave been gathered together, friends pendant upon the cultivation of correct have met to greet each other, and the habits of public thought. When an ties of kindred and the bonds of affinity elevated standard of public morality have been more closely knit by the prevails, the men who are elevated to spirit of the season, which with gentle positions of trust by the people are men fingers weaves into the warp of our lives bright tints of kindliness, the of pure lives, or at least of decorous steadfast coloring of friendship and the habits. They will cloak their sins. if they be not upright, using the mask of golden hues of love. Christmas and hypocrisy, which has been aptly de-Charity should be synonymous terms. fined to be an embodiment of the The words which fell from angel lips on the first Christmas eve can never homage which vice pays to virtue. Not until a nation has advanced for in the lose their interest. "Peace on earth, pathway of moral decline will its puband good will to men." That glad song of the etherial band which lic men dare to lay aside the pretense of hovered over the cradle of the Saviour honesty and integrity, and be willing to appear with brazen front before the peoof the World, appeals to humanity as strongly now, after a lapse of almost ple, bearing the stains of crime upon two thousand years, as it did on the their robes of office. The youthful student reads with night when it was first uttered. It can amazement and indignant shame the never become meaningless; can never grow obsolete; can never fail to be story of the corruption which prevailed worthy of universal reverence and of during the decline of the great Roman

Public Conscience.

world-wide application. With each reempire; and his astonishment knows curring anniversary it only gathers no bounds when he learns that the once strength, increases its binding force, august Senate became completely corand becomes more and more recognized rupt and mercenary. From that point as the grand rule for the guidance of inonward to the open sale of the diadem dividual and national action. of the Cæsars in the camp of the Præ It has been the fond dream of many torian Guards, the descent, rapid as it that the time would come, and that bewas, excites comparatively little surfore long, when it would be recognized prise or comment. The public conas the universal rule for the governscience was dead to emotion. It had ment of human action. Earnest Chrisbeen seared with the hot iron of corruptians, let us hope they were not mere tion. With the debauching of the pubenthusiasts, have confidently anticilic conscience the life of the nation depated that, at no very distant day, clined, until the great heart of public wars would cease, and all difficulties virtue ceased to beat, and nothing was between nations be adjusted without a left except the gigantic and fast-decayresort to the arbitrament of the sword ing corpse of a corrupt military despoof battle. The events of the last few tism, over which brooded as sad mourn years are almost enough to cause these ers the recollections of a glorious and advocates of peace to despair. Not only patriotic past. have nations been at strife with each The most alarming indication of our other all over the world, but in our own present is the decline of public virtue. land the most gigantic civil war ever

and the concomitant deadening of the witnessed has been waged with vindicpublic conscience. The time was in this tive fury. With the stubborn spirit of republic, and that but a little while ago, the Anglo-Saxon, each section battled when no man who was suspected of for the mastery. The fact that the com- | being corrupt would have dared to asbatants were allied to each other by the | pire to any public position. The day ties of kindred blood seemed only to was only a few years back, when the render the contest more bitter and unpublic official who dared to contaminate relenting. The feeling of hatred was his flugers with a bribe was doomed at artfully fostered on each side, until it once to eternal political damnation .became not only the controlling emo-That is no longer so. It has come to tion of society, but the foundation on pass that our State Legislatures are fillwhich political parties were built and ed with men who, if they do not openelections carried. Even up to this hour ly solicit bribes, are ever ready to take one of the great parties appeals to the them. Last winter we witnessed the angry passions excited by the war rather open sale of the most important office than to the reason of the American in the gift of the members of the Pennsvlvanja Legislature. It was well Lit is strange that any party should be known that Simon Cameron bought so silly as to attempt to stand on a plat- up a majority of the members, and form which necessarily arrays against that they received the pay for their it in a solid body all the intelligence, votes directly in money. There was all the honesty, and all the decency of no attempt to disguise the fact. It is one half of the country. Yet the Re- also true that the officers of the two publican party has deliberately done houses were sold, that the committees that very thing. Its chief reliance has were arranged with reference to compensating certain prominent parties for been upon the perpetuation of the animosities engendered by the war. In its their influence, and that a ring was eager greed for office it seemed to be formed for the purpose of taxing every corporation and individual desiring pristricken with blindness. Its leaders vate legislation. Yet this state of affairs, failed to remember that hatred was too disgraceful as it was, failed to excite hideous a passion to be long harbored in any generous human bosom. The atthat indignation among the masses

tempt to keer alive in the minds of a which might reasonably have been exmajority of the Northern people a feelnected. ing of personal or sectional antagonism Not only are State Legislatures cortoward the white race of the South was rupt, but even the Congress of the an act of the most stupendous folly. United States is more than suspected. The lobby has become a recognized institution at Washington, and it is known of all the Southern States to a horde of that money can procure the passage or ignorant and degraded negroes, the fate | the defeat of bills. Members are more than suspected of taking bribes. Sad The white men of the North do not and huminiating as such a state of affairs is there is no denying its existence. Officials would not dare to be guilty of such acts if the public conscience were not debauched and per-

verted The standard of public morality has been greatly lowered in our country. We read the long catalogue of crimes with was and still is the prevailing sentiment which the newspapers are daily filled in the mind of a vast majority of the almost without emotion. Embezzlements, gigantic thefts, open robberies, demand the execution of vengeance on swindles of every variety, homicides a conquered foe. To do so would be inrapes, deliberate murders and crimes of every conceivable description and of consistent with the character of the the greatest magnitude are of such fre quent occurrence that they scarcely excite even passing comment. Now and or woman in the North who will not then some horror more ghastly or novel thank (lod that the animosities which than ordinary creates a ripple on the were excited between the people of the current of public opinion, but it soon subsides. A very carnival of crime pretwo sections by the war are rapidly vails, and we somehow accept this as the normal condition of our society and common country, citizens of the same scarcely make an attempt to remedy it. Yet, while it is notorious that public

virtue has greatly declined, we are gravely told that we are advancing rapdly in civilization and culture. Is that true? Are we not rather retrogading? Does not the demoralization which exists threaten to become more extended: How does it happen that the moral agencies which are employed for the regeneration of society, seem to produce so little effect? It cannot be that divine truth is less potent now than it was at any former period. That is eternal and unchanging. The fault must, therefore. be with the agents employed to enforce it. When a correct history of this period of our national existence comes to be written, to the shame of very many professing clergymen it will be truthfully said that they permitted them-

sacred words of the first Christmas choir, when angels announced the coming selves to be made the tools of a political peace on earth and good will to men. party, consented to mould their public eachings to accord with its views, and There were several riots in the South converted their pulpits into an agency on Christmas day. In Norfolk, Va., for the promotion of its success. We hear the doctrine of negro equality that a very proper indignation against the Deputy Sheriff of the county, Thos. Latimer, had a difficulty with a negro dished up by political preachers in boy, when a negro man came along and glowing style; but who ever heard a took the boy's part. Latimer was unword from one of these zealous partisans in condemnation of the corruption of a der the influence of liquor at the time, Radical State Legislature, or a hint and after quarreling with the negro man that Congress was anything else than awhile, drew a pistol and shot him in an assemblage of the most incorruptible he head. The negro was taken to a patriots. These super-serviceable feldrug store and his wounds dressed. It is thought he cannot recover. As soon lows scoff at the President of the United States and hold him up to ridicule and as Latimer shot the negro he went into contempt, while they laud such nohis house and locked the door. A mob orious and confessed scoffers at all of negroes soon assembled, and made an sacred things as Thaddeus Stevens, and assault upon the house, breaking in the such drunken and profane wretches as windows with bricks and forcing the doors open. Latimer attempted to es-Ben. Wade. It is not strange that recape, but was caught by the mob, beaten ligion and morality should rapidly decline under the teachings of such men unmercifully, shot in the neck, and his They excite the passions of their hearers, head cut open with a brick. He was but never touch their hearts or convince finally rescued by two or three negroes who had not let their passions assume their understandings. They bring a reproach upon Christianity, and under full control of them, and locked up in the jail for protection. The riot lasted their ministrations crime stalks abroad for half an hour, and several persons, through the land with the most brazen not combatants, were seriously injured. effrontery. By the repeated lapses o these political preachers from the path It is suggested by the Southern

ening the public conscience of the nation, they have debauched and perverted it. In bright and creditable contrast to that of the political preachers of our day, has been the course of those conscientious and truly holy men who have reused to drag exciting political questions into their pulpits. They have made the Sabbath a day of rest from worldly strife for their people, have addressed themselves to the hearts and consciences of their hearers, and have constantly and persistently urged the claims of religion upon them. specimen of the way the money is being claims For such ministers even the most

of virtue, the cause of religion has sus-

tained the most serious injury. They

are to a great extent responsible for the

wide-spread demoralization which pre

vails. Instead of elevating and quick-

worldly men entertain the highest regard. Their lives are pure, and their community there is such a thing as a example is a burning and shining light in a sin-darkened world. They correc and quicken the public conscience. Let us hope the time is not far distant when none but such ministers will be tolerated in any church. Then may we expect an awakening of the public con cience and a decrease in crime.

> What Negro Supremacy Costs. Congress has solemnly resolved to continue as it has begun. There is to be no change in the method of dealing with the South. The supremacy of the negro is to be maintained, no matter what it may cost. It matters not to the Radical fanatics that the industry of the South is almost destroyed, or that multitudes of laboring men are out of employment in the North. Without the votes of the negroes they cannot hope to elect the next President, and they are resolved that they will not be turned aside from the course they have chosen by any considerations whatever. The determination to continue in their mad career has been made with the fulknowledge that it will involve a direct expenditure of many millions of the money wrung from the toil and sweat of white working men, for the purpose of controlling the negro vote. We are not prepared to furnish anything like a full exhibit of what will be the cost of thus electioneering among the black barbarians of the South, but we glean the following exhibit from the deficiency bill before Congress:

For reconstruction expenses in the ...\$50,000 First Military District110.000 econstruction expenses in the Third Military District...... econstruction expenses in the Fourth Military District..... Reconstruction expenses in the Fifth Military District.....

Making in all the sum of That is the deficiency now demanded, and is in addition to \$1,500,000 before appropriated and long since expended. All that money went for election excnses only. The following items are also found in

is rendered necessary by the establishment of military despotisms in the South: To supply deficiencies in the Quarermaster's Department for the year

this deficiency bill, nearly all of which

ending June 30, 1868, to wit: or regular supplies for incidental expenses...... for purchasing cavalry and artillery horses For transportation of army...

Making in all the sum of \$12,000,00 At least \$9,350,000, of this (deficiency nark you) is for supporting and paying white and negro troops to keep the white men of the South in subjection

to the negro. General Howard, the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, which Congress is determined to continue, has asked for additional appropriations, as follows:**\$**3,513,965 5 in hand... 3.836.800 00

..\$10,350,165 55 And here are some of his items of expenditures as he presents them in detail Salaries of Assistant Commission

ers, Sub Assistants and Agents... Salaries of Clerks..... Stationary and Printing. luarters and Fuel... Subsistence Stores.... 500,000

Telegraphing and Postage.. Beside and beyond this there are other and still greater expenses. The bulk of all the enormous appropriations for the army might be saved if the whites of the South were permitted to manage their own affairs. We are paying the most gigantic sums to enable the Radlcals to force the supremacy of the negro upon them. It is for the working men of the North to say how long such a state of affairs shall continue. The remedy is in their hands, and we believe it will be effectually employed at the coming Presidential and Congres-

sional elections. Curtous! It is a singular fact that, according to the record of crime published by the Lancaster Intelligencer for the past three or four years, no serious offense has been committed by a Dutchman or an Irishman, or any other nationality or profession who are supposed to vote the Democratic ticket. t traces all the serious crimes to white travats and dark skins!—Express. We record events of the day as they transpire. If it so happens that negroes and political preachers are very frequently guilty of crimes we cannot refuse to chronicle such occurrences. We publish a newspaper and do not feel at liberty to suppress the truth because an offender may chance to wear a white cravat or a black skin. That species of favoritism is now much in vogue with Radical newspapers, and the mass of their readers are beginning to find out that they cannot rely upon them for

either news or political opinions. Will They Prosecute the Express? We have been expecting to hear that the Council of the St. John's Lutheran Church had entered a suit for libel against the Express. It published, not what it promised, but enough of record matter to show that Rev. W. V. Gotwald was prosecuted for fornication and bastardy, and that a change of venue was had in the case. That is all the charge we made against him. If we were guilty of libel, then is the Express equally guilty, and it should be prosecuted. Do the "Church Council" intend to permit it to escape without even

a trial? We are still waiting to see. THE city of Harrisburg has been the scene of so many negro outrages of late, the idle vagabonds of that class has been excited in the minds of the community. The radical journals of that city have been no little exercised by the effect which has been produced by such a state of affairs. They get scared now a days by the mere mention of a bad deed, fearing lest the perpetration should prove to be a "colored manhood." The | Bureau, has written a report describlatest evidence of this is found in the ling the awful condition of the negroes last issue of the State Guard. Speaking in the South, who are driven almost to of the burning of Mr. Eby's barn, it savs:

It is almost unnecessary to say that the fire was the work of an incendiary. A gen-fire was the work of an incendiary. A gen-tleman who rode by the place only a lew minutes before the alarm was given, saw a man running along the pike, who seemed to be anxious to be unobserved, and, after proceeding a short distance, cross the tence nto the fields as if flying from pursuits. Our informant is sure that the party thus ing was a white man.

Why this anxious inquiry as to the color of the individual, and this evident rejoicing at the assurance that the susoicious individual was "a white man?" Will the State Guard tell us? A NEW insurrection in favor of Santa

Anna has broken out in Yucatan, and appears to be supported by many former officers of the Empire. It seems almost incredible that the ex-Dictator, who but a few weeks ago barely escaped with his life, should once more disturb the peace of his native country. There is, we believe, not the least chance of the success of the movement; and if the old General is caught alive on Mexican territory, he will probably not be let off as easily as the last time. Santa Anna himself, however, denies that he is going to Mexico.

Public Documents,

We are indebted to Hon. George Woodward, J. Lawrence Getz, and Adam Glos sbrenner for public docuand hope they will continue their favors.

onwealth vs. Rev. Washington V ald—The Record in the Court o [CONTINUED. The following deposition of Miss A. M

Walter's was taken by consent of counsel the being too ill to attend Court: Maria Walter, being sworn, de-seth as follows: I am a sister of Eliza Walter, living in the same house with

J. Walter, living in the same house with her, in York street, Gettysburg; I remember of Mr. Gotwald calling in April, 1863; it was in the evening; it was the week of the closing of the college session; he inquired for Eliza; I met him at the door; he generally inquired for her when he called; she was not in at the time; she was at a neighbor's; I sent for her; she came home immediately when I sent for her; Mrs. Muhlenburg and myself were in the back parlor; I think Mr. Gotwald sat in the back parlor until Eliza came in; of that I am not certain, however; after Eliza came in she and Mr. Gotwald sat in the front parlor until be left the house; they went out into the passage; one of the folding doors between the two parlors was open; we had fire in the back parlor; the doors leading from both parlors to the hall were closed; some time of the filter extravely the back from both parlors to the hall were closed some time after Eliza returned to the back some time after Eliza returned to the back parlor; they remained some time in the hall; cannot say how long; may be fifteen or twenty minutes; cannot tell; after returning to the back parlor, Eliza went out and procured some cakes and wine for Mrs. Muhlenburg and myself, and remained until after Mrs. Muhlenburg went home, when she accompanied her; I cannot remember nostitively. my impression is it was the positively; my impression is, it was the early part of the week; it was not Wednes-

early part of the week; it was not Wednesday evening, as that was prayer-meeting night; Mr. Gotwald was a regular visitor at our house for a period not less than four years; he boarded for a time with Miss Maria Wintrode, who lived in our neighborhood; during that time his visits were more frequent, during different hours in the day and evening. n the day and evening.

*Cross-Examined.—I don't know at what time the College session closed that April; it closed on Thursday, I think; I am cer-tain it was the week the session closed, and tain it was the week the session closed, and the beginning of the week; there is nothing special by which I can fix the time, more than Mrs. Muhlenburg was here; Mrs. Muhlenburg had not spent an evening with us before while she was boarding with was I competence by these this

with us; I cannot say how they sat in the front parlor; I heard them talking; the front parlor; I heard them talking; he came in the early part of the evening, after tea; cannot say if it was before the gas was lit or not; as near as I can remember he was here an hour or more; the gas was not lit in the front parlor, but in the back parlor; do not know if there was light in the passage or not; generally had light in the passage when we had company. light in the passage when we had company; sometimes we had no light when it was moonlight; cannot say how it was this time; don't know if it was moonlight or not: it may have been ten o clock: it may not; it may have been ten o clock; it may have been fater when Mrs. Muhlenburg went home; I can only fix the date by the visit of Mrs. Muhlenburg; that is the only fact by which I can fix the date; I am positive she was here that evening.

In Chief.—I am not positive it was in the week that the College session closed; I think it was, but it may have been the week after; I know it was not the first week

week after; I know it was not the first week in April; it might have been the second or third week of April; Mrs. Muhlenburg commenced boarding here the evening of the first day of April, 1863.

A. M. WALTER.

Dr. O'Neil, sworn: I was called in to visit her at Picking's; can't tell if I was called in first to treat her for a felon or a fall; she suffered from a fall also; such pains would hasten parturition; she was ill and would hasten parturition; she was ill and n labor. I remained with her sixteen hours; in labor. I remained with her sixteen hours; labor difficult and protracted. She was delivered by forceps; I can't say if it was in the extremity of labor I advised her of her situation; but in her labor, when she was hovering between life and death, she said the Rev. Mr. Gotwald was the father of her child. These declarations were made at the time I had made up my mind to resort to instrumental labor, and so informed her. to instrumental labor, and so informed her. The use of instruments is required in other than extreme cases; I resorted to instruments because her strength was falling. The fall and the felon hastened labor.

Mrs. Catharine Muhtenberg, affirmed: I went to board at Mrs. Walter's on the 1st of April, 1863, and had rooms at Rupp's house. Took my meals at Walter's, and called in to spend an evening in the 2d, 3d or 4th week of April, That evening the Rev. Mr. Gotwald called, and remained in the front parlor with Miss Eliza Walter. He did not stay a long time. I was sitting to instrumental labor, and so informed her.

the front parlor with Miss Eliza Walter. He did not stay a long time. I was sitting under the gaslight in the opposite room, and saw Eliza and Mr. Gotwald sitting each at a window in the opposite room; my face was towards the front parlor. Mr. Gotwald left during the time I was there, went out of the parlor. She returned afterwards and spent the balance of the evening with us. Refreshments were brought in; she went out and purchased some. she went out and purchased some.

> They sat one at each front window. The door was not closed: I can't tell, can't The door was not closed; I can't tell, can't speak decidedly, but often thought the door was open between the hall and the room. Can't say how long they were absent. Can't tell how long before I went away this was. It was most probably the second or third

week. I suppose I could have heard any conversation if I was positively sure the loor between the back parlor and hall was open. The door between the front and back parlors was always open. Either the door vas open when I went in, or there was a light: how it was when Gotwald and a light; how it was when Gotwald and Eliza went in I can't say.

Rev. Mr. Mullenberg: Mrs. Muhlenberg left on the 23d. College closed to the best of my recollection, on the 15th of April, 1863.

Dr. O'Neil, re-called: The child had not come to maturity. The distinction is so nice that I can't particularize as you approach the ninth month. A child that is vigorous in every respect, comes to its full time and

in every respect, comes to its full time and feeds well. This was not as vigorous as might be. I can form an opinion when ee the child.

ITO BE CONTINUED.

A Horrible Fraud.

Could the story be written of the gigantic frauds perpetrated during the war, the people would be amazed beyond measure. The slime of corruption tainted almost every public transaction, and thieves abounded more than honest men. Here is the last horrible revelation. The St. Louis corres pondent of the Cincinnati Enquires savs:

There is no telling the ways that mer greedy for gain, will not avail themselves of to advance their fortunes, especially during and since the war, as men have benn found villing and anxious to sell soul and con willing and anxious to sell soul and conscience for a little flithy lucre. A few days since an incident occurred which very forcibly illustrates this. An Irishman was employed to dig up and remove some of the bodies of Union soldiers in the Wesleyan Cemetery of this city. In lifting the coffins he thought they seemed unusually hollow in their sound, and opening some of them found that no bodies had

ing some of them found that no bodies. ever been placed in them at all, nothing but planks or square blocks of wood. The mystery to the honest Hibernian was great, but when it was told him that the Union solwhen it was told him that the Union soldiers were buried by contract, the undertaker receiving so much per ceflin, and that the bodies could be sold at a handsome profit to some medical college, the doubt was at once removed, and the avenue to a large fortune immediately disclosed. This was only one of the ways that the war made men rich. made men rich.

Hon. A. H. Stevens.

Colonel William Y. Leader, chairman of the committee on lectures of the Constitutional Union Association of Philadelphia, has received a letter from Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia. accepting an invitation to deliver an address on the condition of affairs in the Southern States, in Philadelphia, and saying that he will be in that city in a

A Pertinent Question.

General Gillem, of the Freedmen' desperation from want. Why do not the Radical papers publish it? Are they afraid to lay this terrible testimony of the bad legislation of their party before

their readers? It looks like it. THE Radicals submit with perfect obsequiousness to the removal of Pope, Swayne and Ord. They scarcely murmur at what would have raised a tempest a few monthsago. There is a species of dog, named Spaniel, which never seems to love its master half as well as just after receiving a sound beating. THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE, of New Haven, declines to have his name go

pefore the Republican Convention of Connecticut in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination. Connecticut s no longer considered to be a desirable place for Radical aspirants. M. CARPENTER, who lately related a story to the effect that President Lincoln treated Governor Seymour rudely n a conversation in regard to the raisi

of soldiers, has been forced to retrac

He takes it all back, and admits that his

BENJAMIN WADE is decidedly atouts with Grant. Benjamin, somedays ago addressed the General a letter for the purpose of having his son, who is an officer in the army, transferred to Curdlisle barracks. He says he'll be d—d if the acting Vice President of the United States isn't at least entitled to

The Angola Calamity—Description of the Accident by a Survivor. The Utica (N. Y.) Herald of December 2 has the following:

22 has the following:

The ten o'clock train from the West last Saturday night brought to Utica Mr. Amos H. Thomas and wife, and two of the victims of the late terrible railroad accident on the Lake Shore railroad. They are so badly injured that they were obliged to be carried on matresses to their residence, No. 20 Breese street, Mr. Thomas's injuries are principally across his hip and stomach, and, although bad, are not as severe as those received by his wife, Mrs. Thomas was most severely bruised from head to foot. Mr. Thomas and his wife were in the last and ill-fated car, from which, it is said, but three out of fifty passengers escaped alive, and they were two of these. Mr. Thomas thinks, however, that five passengers did finally escape alive from this car, one of whom has since died. He occupied thefourth seat from the front, and his wife sat in the third, directly in front of him. The first thing he heard was the bumping sound of the wheels coming in contact with the ties, and at once knew the car had run from the track. Nearly all the passengers in the couch immediately im

the track. Nearly all the passengers in the coach immediately jumped upon their feet, and as the car swayed to and fro they would rush to whichever side was uppermost to prevent its overturning. This continued for perhaps half a minute, and then the car struck the bridge, being still in an unright truck the bridge, being still in an upright osition. It passed nearly across, when the ear end was thrown so far from the track rear end was thrown so far from the track that the coupling, being insufficient to sustain the great strain upon it, broke, and the car went, end first, crashing down the side hill, the lower end just reaching the edge of the creek.

Before the car fell nearly all the frightened passengers were standing in the aisles, Mrs. Thomas alone keeping her seat. Her husband was in the aisle, but still holding his seat with a firm grasp. When the car

his seat with a firm grasp. When the car took its fearful plunge the fact that Mrs. Thomas was sitting in her seat and her bus Thomas was sitting in her seat and her husband firmly clinging to his own, alone saved their lives and prevented them from being buried among the hot stoves and burning seats, and crushed and roasted mass of human beings in the rear end of the car. How Mr. Thomas came outside of the car, he is utterly unable to tell. He states that was not unconscious; that he found himhe was not unconscious; that he found him-self in a single instant after he was thrown from his feet lying upon his back, the roof of the car entirely swept away, the car itself literally broken into a thousand wreck laying across his legs one of them upon a sharp, broken iron which entered his clothing near the thigh. His first thought was for his wife, who His first thought was for his wife, who he discovered was lying near, but before he was able to render her assistance, she had been taken out and cured for by a citizen of Angola. At his feet lay a man bleeding profusely from a wound in his head, but who was able to free himself from the debris, and then had strength sufficient to assist Mr. Thomas, until at last the latter was able to grayl out of the wreek upon his

able to crawl out of the wreck upon his hands and knees, and thus make his way up the bank. He was taken into the passenger car that stood upon the track, and afterward removed to a private house and medical aid procured. Mrs. T. was reneated. atterward removed to a private nouse and medical aid procured. Mrs. T. was ren-dered insensible by the fall. The first she remembers was feeling the blood running down her face. Casting her eye toward the lower end of what was once the car, she saw the flames eight or ten feet high but the passengers were so covered with the ruins that they could not be seen. The fire was so near that she must make an effort to escape or burn. In trying to rise, her in-juries were so severe the effort rendered her juriés were so severe the effort rendered her insensible again. She would probably have added one more to the list of the dead from this shocking disaster had not a citizen of Angola, seeing her fearful position, come to her rescue. After making the effort to get up, she remembers nothing more until she found herself in a private house. A suggestion of fainting tits followed, and as succession of fainting fits followed, and a she recovered from each she declared the

she was entirely unhurt, and it was only some time after the accident that she was some time after the accident that she was convinced she had received injury. It was probably two hours after the accident before medical aid could be procured. Two physicians were aboard the train, whose attentions were fully occupied with those more severely injured.

A large bundle lay upon the ground that had evidently rolled from the second passenger car. This had been passed over and pushed about by recoile bearing the woundsenger car. This had been passed over and pushed about by people bearing the wounded. At last their attention was attracted

ed. At last their attention was attracted by hearing a smothered cry proceed from it. The clothing was unwrapped, and behold, there lay an infant about six months old, digging its chubby fists into its crying eyes, unhurt, and without a single scratch upon its body. Its mother was accompuned by a gentleman who afterwards died. She was still insensible last Saturday morning, two days after the accident. Another Great Popular Loan.

It is commonly known that the General Government, for wise purposes, has given its aid and encouragement to the construction of one Main Through Line of Railroad from the Pacific Ocean across the Territories, to connect with the various Eastern Branches of the Pacific Railroad erroten, and which will form the Grand system, and which will form the Grand Trunk Route to the Far West, upon which the mighty trans-continental traffic will oncentrate The Central Pacific Railroad Company—

The Central Pacific Railroad Company—
who are carrying it forward with greater
energy and persistence than was ever
shown in any similar work, in ancient or
modern times—will build, equip, own, and
control the western half of this Through
Line, the most productive, favored and valnable portion of the whole, and may justly
a recarried as possessing the richest franbe regarded as possessing the richest fran-chise ever granted on this continent. The Act of Congress confers upon the Cor-porations, beside the right of way across

porations, beside the right of way across the Territories, a gift of 12,800 acres of the public lands per mile, contiguous to this line, and an appropriation from the National Credit of Sixty Millions in 6 Per Cent. Bonds, delivered as the work progresses; or half the estimated cost of the Through Line and Branches. These subsidy bonds the Companies may caused in a course of Line and Branches. These subsidy bonds the (Companies may cancel in a course of years by the transportation services of the roads, and a small per centage of its not earnings; they, therefore, constitute an element of great strength to the Corporations. The Act further authorizes them to issue an equal amount of their own First Mortgage Bonds of corresponding denominations, which shall be the first claim upon the whole railroad property, and to which the whole railroad property, and to wh Very gratifying progress has been made a extending the railroad track from both irections. Nearly 1,000 miles of the Main line and converging branches between the dissouri River and the base of the Rocky Missouri River and the base of the Rocky Mountains have been built within three years. The Central Pacific Railroad has also steadily and successfully carried the Main-Stem Line from the steamboat navigation of the Pacific to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, and into the great Salt Lake Basin east of the Californialine. Haying evergone by far the most difficult, and

Lake Basin east of the Californialine. Having overcome by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole line, the probabilities of the through connection with the eastern lines being effected in 1870, amount almost to certainty.

The prominent feature in the progress of the Central Pacific Railroad is the remarkably large and profitable Local Business which is developed upon the completed portion; morethan justifying the estimates of its projectors—that the immense traffic of its projectors—that the immense tr between the ports of California and Mining Regions of the Interior would sur tain a first-class railroad line, even if th overland connection were not built. The overland connection were not built. The net profit upon operating the link of less than 100 miles, thus far reaches nearly two millions in gold.

With every extension of the track the business and profits of the completed part are increased; so that when the Overland through traffic shall be centered upon the Central Road the general prosperity of the Central Road, the general prosperity of the Company will be without parallel, and it

Securities appreciated correspondingly. The Steamship Raleigh Burned. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 25.—The stram ship Raleigh, from New York for New Or leans, was burned yesterday, about twenty miles off the coast. Eighteen of the pas miles off the const. Eighteen of the passengers and crew were brought here by a tug this morning. Thirteen lives are supposed to have been lost, including Captain Marshman. Twenty-four persons are still missing. They were last seen in the boat, or clinging to the wreck.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 25—Evening.—
The steamer Raleigh took fire on Tuesday, the 24th, at noon. The following named persons have been saved and landed here:

the 2th, at noon. The following named persons have been saved and landed here: Purser McManus and wife; D. B. Rice, Chief Engineer; John Smith, seaman; Thomas Keating, baker; James Crowley, third cook; John McDonald, seaman; Margaret Murtha, a stewardess; Captain N. R. Nubbs, an officer of the New York police; Chas. Whittson, passenger; C. W. Bartlett, chief officer; Gordon, Young, second officer; Chas. Smith, Quartermaster; Michael Gebbney, messman; Thomas P. Brown, fireman; E. Robbers, steerage passengers; and Frances Mehal, steerage passengers; and Frances Mehal, steerage passengers; and Frances Mehal, steerage passengers.

The following are probably safe: C. P. Marsham, Jr., son of the Captain; Patrick Harrington, fireman; James Larkins, fireman; Eugene Ellis, Captain's boy. These persons were in the large boat; and are known to have others with them whose names are unknown, and it is believed that they picked up several parties that were floating on portions of the steamer.

names are unknown, and it is believed that they picked up several parties that were floating on portions of the steamer. The following are lost: Henry Palvin, chief steward; Thos. Collopy, third steward; James Pedfiëld, waiter; Thds. Brandwittes, and four whites and two negroes and sixteen whites, and four whites and two negroes and sixteen whites, a boy of New Orleans; Joshua Siivernail; coal-passer; D. Sovell, fireman, and Mrs. Bryant, passenger. The fate of the remained, including Captain Marshman, is, up to this time, unknown.

A great many of the fobacco factories in Richmond, Va., suspended operations last week for the winter, but those which kept on hays greated operations for the Christynias koldeys, and it is very probable that none of them will commence again until the spring sets in.

Republican Nominations in Alabama. Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 28.—The Country on this important work, which will open navigation from Knoxville to the Ohlo river to the day nominated eight nogroes and sixteen whites, and four whites and honger of the whites, and four whites and two means in the Convention to the growth of the wind nominating Convention to the wind nominating Convention to the whites, and four whites and navied on this important work, which will open the Convention to the Convention to the Gonvention to the Was nominating convention to the Was nominative with the Freedmen's Bureau.

A negro was shot dead yesterday on the city, by another negro, for declaring himself opposed to the Union League.

The Montgomery Scancil, which claims to be the genuine League, has expelled John T. Keffer, a leading Radical, for dishonorable to the Ohlo river to the Ohlo river to the Ohlo river the whites and two process and sixteen whites and two ministrees in two destroys of the whites and two negroes for the winter, and there was complaining of the present month will not best in forth the State Legislature. A majority of the fifth the Preedmen's Bureau.

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The following are lost: Henry Palvin, chief steward; Thos. Collopy, third steward; James Peafiëld, waiter; Thos. Brandau, pantry man; Martin, a boy 'William Weish; a boy of New Orleans; Joshua Sitvernall; coal-passer; 'D. Sovell, fireman, and Mrs. Bryant, passenger. The fate of the remained, including Captain Marshman, is, up to this time, unknown.

Negro Supremacy in Hayti-Salnave a We published yesterday a short letter from a correspondent at Portau Prince, the capital of thenegro republic of Hayti, which furnished us a more graphic picture of the delightful state of things in that happy land of negro supremacy than we have had for a very long time from any other historian. Salnave, President, an unadulterated negro of the Congo breed, a hideous savage in a photograph, and a horrible barbarian in his actions, is engaged in a ferocious struggle against a horde of conspirators who are resolved to pull him down. The man whom he by a revolutionary movement displaced—Geffrard, a mulatto—was an intelligent, educated, amiable and polished man, far too much for the unwashed Africans constituting the bulk of the Haytien people too much for the unwashed Africans con stituting the bulk of the Haytien people Salnave, more ferocious than Souloug seems determined at least that if he is

sems determined at least that if he is to fall it shall not be from the amiable weaknesses and indulgencies of Geffrard. Salnave, in fact, is a worthy imitator of the model African King of Dahomey.

It appears that the Cacos (whatever they may be) have gradually gained strength on the frontiers of St. Domingo, and have retaken Fort Biasson, driving Salnave's troops before them amid great rejoicings; that, alarmed by these reverses, Salnave had embarked on board a steamer, with a large body of Haytien savages from the interior known as the Piquets, who were used by Soulouque in his reign for the most marderous purposes; that they were not allowed to land at the capital on account of their nakedness; that all the weapons they their nakedness; that all the weapons they carried were cutlasses, and all the food they carried were cutlasses, and all the footthey required was sugar cane. This brings these Haytien negro savages about as near the status of the gorilla as anything of the genus home discovered by Du Chaillu in Equatorial Africa. We see, too, in the employment of these creatures by this model negro Salnave something of those peculiar ameliorations of negro society resulting from negro supremers. from negro supremacy.

In the absence of Salnave from his capi-

In the absence of Salnave from his capital the Government had been left in charge of General Ulysse—probably so-named after the world-renowned Ulysses S. Grant, but a black horse of a totally different color. This negro Ulysse, it appears, is the butcher who did Soulouque's bloody work whenever his services were wanted. He must be fearful be sharing in his way, when the a fearful barbarian in his way, when the opponents of his policy in the Legislature, to escape his clutches, had sought the protection of the British Consulate. He seems, tection of the British Consulate. He seems, likewise, to be a full believer of the doctrine of negro superiority, from an order which he had issued requiring every white woman to rise and salute his ebony highness while passing by their verandas. The peaceably inclined inhabitants of Port au Prince were n fear at any moment of having those bru tal naked savages from the interior let loose upon them like dogs, should Salnave take offence or become disappointed.

And this is negro supremacy as now il-lustrated in Hayti, where the generous soil lustrated in Hayti, where the generous soil produces enough for the negro's subsistence without labor, and where the neverfailing tropical climate relieves him of all the expenses required on the mainland for clothing. Considering the naturally indolent nature of the negro, Hayti ought to be a sort of African paradise; but the whole history of that African settlement since the first rising of its blacks for the abolition of slavery is only a record of the inevitably rising of its blacks for the abolition of slavery is only a record of the inevitably downward tendencies of the negro back a gain to African barbarism, if left to himself. What, then, is his manifest destiny in our Southern States under the new dispensation, if established, of negro supremacy, it is not difficult to guess. His natural indolence will carry him to the point of starvation, the pangs of starvation will drive him to ranting and bloodshed, and then will vation, the pangs of starvation will drive him to rapine and bloodshed, and then will follow his bloody extermination. This is the moral conveyed to us from the ripening fruits of negro supremacy in Haytl.—N. Y.

The Georgia Mongrei Convention in Distress.

ATLANTA, Dec. 23, 1867. ATLANTA, Dec. 23, 1867.
The Convention met this morning, and immediately took a recess till three o'clock this afternoon, in order to give the Finance Committee an opportunity to negotiate a loan to pay the expense of the Convention. The afternoon session was exceedingly stormy. The Finance Committee failed to secure a loan, and reported an ordinance to authorize a further effort, which was defented on the ground that nothing could be feated on the ground that nothing could be done. The report of the Commissioner sent to Milledgoville to draw \$40,000 from the State Treusury was received. It says that he showed the State Treusurer the ordihe showed the State Treasurer the ordinance of the Convention, with Gen. Pope's authorization and direction endorsed, and that the Treasurer said he must decline paying out any money on such authority, being swern to obey the constitution and laws of Georgia, and was bonded only to lay warrants signed by the Governor.

During the debate that ensued one delegate said that the Treasurer had snubbed the Convention, another said, "Would to God the Convention could snub Pope."

The pero, Bradlay said the sergeant at

God the Convention could snub Popo."—
The negro, Bradley, said the sergeant-atarms should be sent with a file of soldiers
to bring that impudent Treasurer to the
bar of the Convention. Another negrosaid,
"What did they bring us here for?" Great
confusion prevailed

confusion prevailed.

Extreme indignation is expressed by the delegates, a majority of whom have not money enough to take them home. Hotels, boarding houses, the Convention printer and the officials suffer severely. The Convention adjourned until the Sth of January next.

St. Thomas—Anticipated Obstacles in the Way of Perfecting the Purchase.

Washington, December 25, 1867, 11 o'clock P. M. The anticipated difficulty in securing the The anticipated difficulty in securing the appropriation of funds by the House of Representatives necessary to consummate the purchase of St. Thomas, appears to be not the only obstacle in the way of the United States perfecting the acquisition of that island. From a gentleman recently arrived from St. Thomas, I learn that, as the time approaches for the people to determine, by their suffrages, whether the island shall remain under the jurisdiction of Denmark main under the jurisdiction of Denmark or be transferred to the United States, the inclination to allow matters to remain as they are grows stronger. This feeling is not the result of any hostile sentiments towards our institutions, but a desire to avoid the high rates of our portduties. As is known, the only support of the present sparse population of St. Thomas is its trade with the adjacent islands and along the Spanish Main. The geographical position of the island renders it convenient of access to excessels passing to and from the great highor be transferred to the United States, the in island renders it convenient of access to vessels passing to and fro in the great high-way of commerce between North and South America. The present customs—about one and a half per cent ad valorem—being of so small an amount, obviates entirely the necessity of warehouses and precludes any inducement to fraud. Under the present system the merchants are content and able to do a profitable business, and they fear their trade would be entirely ruined by an increase of duties. It is thought by those well advised that it will be necessary to satisfy the truders that it will be necessary to satisfy the traders of the island, who are the most influential of the island, who are the most influential portion of the population, by some special legislation to suit the duties of the island to the circumstances of trade. By not making these provisions they think the population, from a thriving commercial people, will be reduced to a few officers necessary to administer the government, and the requisite laborers to coal ships upon their arrival, while the business will be confined to the few merchants required to supply the ship-

few merchants required to supply the ship-ping and a transient population. Important Pension Decision. The Secretary of the Interior has jus made a decision which settles the question as to whether a distinction exists between drafted men and volunteers as to the righ of pension. It has been urged by claim-ants and attorneys that the previous un-soundness of a drafted soldier should constitute no bar to a pension, The Commis-ioner of Pensions, in his decision, which is ioner of Pensions, in his decision, which is affirmed by the Secretary, says: "It is not within the province of this office to make amends, in my opinion, for any wrong done by the mustering officer or examining surgeon, in accepting a man who was physically disqualitied. The law makes no distinction in regard to persons, between volunteers and drafted men; and, in my judgment, this office has no authority to make such distinction." make such distinction.

make such distinction."

The Secretary has also decided that the three years' limitation prescribed in the pension laws, applies in the case of minors whose application had not been filed within three years from the date of death or remarriage of the mother, and that the limitation begins at the time the right of pension occurs. sion occurs.

Mount Vesuvius in More Intense and Grand Eruption.

LONDON, Dec. 24, 1867.
Despatches received from Naples mention that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is continually increasing in power and splendor. Immense sheets of white, yellow and crimson flame arise hundreds of feet above the creater and at night the Rey of Naples the crater, and at night the Bay of Naples s lighted up for miles. Lava is pouring lown the mountain side in immense quanities, and large stones are occasionally thrown out from the mouth of the volcano, A deep rumble, like reverberating thunder, is heard from time to time as in the bowels of the earth, and many of the people in the vicinity have left their homes, fearing an earthquake or other calamity. No such eruption has probably occurred in Vesu-vius for centuries; and the spectacle is regarded as one of the most magnificent and ublime ever witnessed in nature.

Republican Nominations in Alabama

New Items. The Princess of Wales is 23 years of age. Chicago circulates more counterfeit than enuine postal currency. It is suggested that female suffrage be tried in Utah.

Thurlow Weed talks about "green negroes." That is a new hue. Roses and lilies are blooming in New rleans.

It is stated that ex-President Fillmore is vriting a history of his administration.

Mrs. Pollard, wife of him who was shot, has debuted on the stage at Bultimore An exchange calls Anna Dickinson Miss Jaw, and Grant General Lockjaw.

A paper says Booth's make-up as Othello would entitle him to a seat in any Radical Blondin, the funambulist, fell from his

ope, at Cologne of many odors, and brokens arm. Mary Harris, who killed Burroughs th creasury clerk at Washington, is in an in-sane asylum at Anticosta. There were two murders and a dozen acidental shootings in Memphis on Christ

cidental showing mas day.

Sam Collier, the prize-fighter, supports John Brougham in Baltimore in playing the "Lottery of Life."

Lottery of Life."

Yeahville

of Adah's, is a member of the Nashville School Board. A young woman being asked by a politi cian which party she was in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party. A California miner, who has barely real-

zed a living tor eleven years, dug out \$16, 000 in three day's work recently. The opposition to the new Constitution in Alabama is increasing, and includes many of the Radicals and Radical newspapers. The customs receipts at New York, Boson, Baltimore and Philadelphia, from the on, Baltimore and Philadelphia, from the 6th to the 21st, amounted to \$1,535,306. Gen. Hancock was not, as has been al red a member of the court that condemned Mrs. Surratt to be hung.

Major Ben White, of Texans, Texas, is dead, aged eighty-six. He was one of the three hundred of Austin's colonists. Cattle are among the chief exports of Texas, yet the State imports extensively butter, cheese, and even milk. An assistant county judge of Addison, Vt. has been arrested for beating his horse to death. A nice man for a judge. recently buried in a coffin which cost \$1,000 in gold.

The winter has begun with great severity in Italy. The Tuscan river Arno has been frozen over. Gen. Sherman has received as a presen the silver bull's eye watch carried by the Roger Sherman who signed the Declaration of Independance.

Santa Anna owns a villa on the Island of St. Thomas, and may become a citizen of he United States by the transfer of that

The per diem of members of the Virginia Convention is \$5,880 per week. This does not include the salaries of officers nor the nileage of members.

Brigham Young advises the Bishops and Mormon people of Salt Lake to lay up from two to seven years' supplies of wheat and flour, as he expects a great famine. The authorized length of railroads in the United States is 51,000 miles, of which 38,000 have been completed at a cost of \$1,654,000,

Six miles from Brunswick, Mo., is a farm of 100 acres, valued at \$12,000, having an apple and peach orchard, the fruits of which this season have brought \$2,500 cash. The Montreal postmaster has had the heads of his clerks examined phronologically, and dismissed those whose bumps were not properly developed. A Brahma rooster was recently killed in

Amesbury, Mass., and in its crop were found thirteen nickel conts and two twocent pieces.

Disturbances among the negroes are reported in Greenville, Demopolis and Camden, Ala., and troops have been ordered to those points. The half-yearly interest

1881 bonds, together with the payment of the gold bonds of 1847, will put nearly \$30,000,000 n gold on the market early next month. The directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia have been removed for vio-lation of a state law, by Gen. Schofield, who has detailed army officers to act in their stead.

Mr. Dickens' description of the shipwreck in his reading from David Copperfield, in New York, was so naturally impressive that his auditors put their overshoes on to prevent wetting their feet, A negro shot and killed a white man in Washington on Christmas night for run-ning up against him as they turned a corner going in opposite directions. The mur-

derer escaped. Thirty-two thousand and eighty-two head of cattle have been shipped from Alexan-dria, on the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad during the past season, requiring ten thousand and five cars. A literary gentleman suggests to country editors that is about time to bury somebody or something in the tomb of the Montagues. He thinks the tomb of the Capulets already

overcrowded.

The widow of the land owners who, in 1842, deeded the land on which the city of Madison, Wisconsin, stands, claims that she did not sign the deeds, and demands dower in some of the best lots in the city. vercrowded. The bill to remove the capital of Colorado to Denver went to the Governor on the 7th, was approyed, and on the 10th the Legislature adjourned to meet at Denver on the

The ceiling of the Representatives' Hall, in the Indiana State House, fell on Saturday night, damaging the hall to the extent of \$10,000. An effort is being made to have the whole building condemned. A bell weighing six hundred pounds has been presented to the Catholic Church at Wytheville, Va., by Captain John H. Gibbony. The tones of the bell can be heard twelve miles.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. John Kempston, clerk of the Supreme Court of New York, and for eighteen years a law reporter of the Herald, was run over and instantly killed at the Fulton Ferry.

The Winchester (Va.) News says: "Population is pouring in upon us, chiefly from Southern Pennsylvania. These folks are generally of the right stripe, and come to 'arm on our lands.' Some uneasiness was felt in Montreal be-cause of an expected Fenian rising on Christmas day, and great precautions were taken, but nothing occured. Similar un-easiness was felt in England, but there, also, Chaistmas was quiet.

A small house inside the west end of the Hoosac tunnel; was burned recently, and the flames were carried 200 feet into the tunnel, nearly suffocating two or three workmen who were attempting to rush

builder of the famous suspension bridge over the Niagara, and that across the Ohlo at Cincinnati, has just commenced farming n Iowa, where he has a nice little farm of

At Lockport, Henry county, Ky., the other day, Dr. W. W. Johnson and his brother in law, named Floyd, had a "difficulty." Floyd tried to shoot Johnson, but before he could carry out his design the Doctor fell dead from disease of the heart, General Gillen, sent by General Ord to report on the distress prevailing in his district, arrived in Washington, yesterday, and had an interview with the President and General Grant: He reported a gloomy condition of affairs. condition of affairs.

The Native Virginian says that move-ments are on foot by which the whole power of the German press in the Atlantic States will be brought to bear in favor of immigra-tion to the Southern States, and Virginia specially.

They have a new breed of cats in Vermont which have tails only an inch long.—
I he advantage claimed for such tails is, that they cannot get under a rocking chair or be stepped upon, and that the door can e closed quicker when they go out. The Legislature of Kontucky having passed a resolution instructing Senator Guthrie either to proceed to the capitol or resign, he chartered an extra car, and will undertake the journey, notwithstanding his feeble condition. He is said to be suffering from

paralysis of both limbs. "Why are women like churches?" Firstly, because there is no living without one; secondly, because there is many a spire to them; thirdly, because they are objects of adoration, and, lastly, but by no means least, because they have a loud clapper in heir upper story.

A good story concerning the production of "The Lady of Lyons" at Salt Lake City Theatre: "An aged Mormon arose, and went out with his twenty four wives, angrily stating that he wouldn't set and see a play where a man made such a cussed fuss over one woman."

The survey of the muscle shoals of the Tennessee River is progressing rapidly.—
The surveyors have reached the mouth of Elk river, completing the first section of the canal. An effort will be made to induce Congress to make an appropriation to carry on this important work, which will open navigation from Knoxville to the Ohio river