Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, and Fellow-Citizens: We are associated to-day, in observance of a time-honored custom. To you, the occasion which convenes us is merely occasion which convenes us is merely ceremonial in its character. And yet not only to you who are gathered immediately within the sound of my voice, but to all the citizens of the state it is an occasion of serious import. You and they are to witness a change in the chief magistracy of your commonwealth. To myself, it is more significant. While I gratefully accept my share of the pleasure incident to a pageant like this, it is suggestive of delicate duties and grave responsibilities. Elected to be chief magistrate of the state, my official life begins here and now.

You have witnessed in my assump

tion of the oath of office, a sacred ap peal to Almighty God, and a solemn pledge of fidelity in the discharge of my official obligations. "The supreme executive power shall be vested in the gov ernor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." This is the language of our state constitution. It brielly, simply and adequately defines briefly, simply and adequately defines my principal duty. I fully understand these words—I fully comprehend the dath I have just taken. The people of Pennsylvania expect me to keep that oath. By the help of their prayers, and by the favor of Divine Providence, I

expect to keep it.

It will be a common pleasure to us to be exempted from giving special at-tention, at this time, to matters of pub-lic business. The conspicuous ability, and the long and varied experience of and the long and varied experience of my distinguished predecessor, has per-mitted nothing to escape his attention which concerned the public good, or was of sufficient importance to be com-mended to the special action of the general assembly, or which might chal-lenge the consideration of the people. His last annual message is a document at once so judicious, timely and com-prehensive in its reviews of public af-iairs and its recommendations, as to reairs and its recommendations, as to re lieve me, for the present, from all care in respect to that branch of the executive duty. I may, therefore, regard myself as at liberty to glance at some

concern.

oics, not inappropriate to the occasion which all good citizens feel a deep The question uppermost in the mind of the country relates to the revival of business. The last five years will be memorable in our national history as a period of industrial depression and consequent social distress. These five years have disclosed the causes of our troubles, and their experience should lead us up to the true methods of recovery. up to the true methods of recovery. They will be found to lie in the moral forces of society and not in legislative enactments of executive interference. I shall offer you no discourse upon the financial theories which have vexed us during these years. We have come, with great unanimity, to recognize the actual facts which lie at the bottom of actual facts which he at the bottom of this whole subject. A generation of younger business men had come upon the stage at a period of excitement fol-lowing the war, and of speculation, fairly reaching the degree of gambling. The vastly expanded credit which men gave one to another in all forms of bus-iness, the result of an inflated currency, led to unnatural values, as measured in led to unnatural values, as measured in such currency. The temptations for contracting debts were great and not easily resisted. We spent more than we earned, we forgot that "the extrava-gance of the rich was not the gain of the poor"—"that profusion and waste were not for the good of trade"—and that everything consumed and destroyed was so much lost in the labor which had everything was so much lost in the labor which had produced it. Circulating capital was locked up in fixed property. The wages fund was impaired. We abandoned the maxims of experience and the simplest truths in political economy. We measured values by a standard not comnon to the civilized world with whom we were in daily and necessary commercial intercourse. We failed to whom we were in daily and necessary commercial intercourse. We failed to remember that the issue of paper mon-cy, whether greenbacks, national bank notes, bills of exchange or checks, did not add a dollar to the wealth of the nation, and that while indispensable as a circulating medium, it could only have a representative value. We did not advert sufficiently to the present physical and financial fact, that by the tacit agreement of the nations, precious metals are the only standard value, the only current money with the merchant." We did not seem to know the standard shread us metals are the only standard of that the instincts of a practical, shrewd and enterprising nation of business men must finally and forever reject the use of an irredeemable currency. At the last, pay day came, as it always must, and bankruptey came with it, as it always will under like causes. Our capacity to consume was destroyed. The producer was without buyers for her near heading. Dattor and creditor alike producer was without buyers for her merchandise. Debtor and creditor alike had to pause for the day of settlement. A system of economy and saving was forced upon us, and it was the one process to restore us. It cost us a hard struggle, self-denial and suffering, but the result was health, moral and financial. The virtues of sobriety and industry, renewed in practice, give us discipline and strength. They widened and deepened our manhood and womanhood. Discarding the cheap devices of mere theorists, the dishonest proposals of mere agitators, and the charlatanry of a political economy which undersais of mere agitators, and the charlatan-ry of a political economy which under-took to teach us how to create wealth without labor, we are now ready to go forward. Henceforth we are to produce and exchange actual things, and not gamble in merely fictitious values. Re-sumption has taken place, confidence is restored, and business will done

sumption has taken place, confidence is restored, and business will flow in healthy channels so long as values are stable and their measure honest. Pennsylvania is an empire in its resources, and her people in the past have developed and used them only by the virtues of lebor and economy. For the future we must accept the same conditions. It is possible that within our border there may be sequired some readjustment of our population to the centres of industry—some re-distribution of labor and capital. Your bureau of labor and statistics, when adequately organized and administered, will furnish abundant data upon which the intelligence of the people will act. people will act.
I desire here to bespeak the freest
and fullest co-operation of the people
with their chief magistrate. It is equally

their privilege and their duty to make their interests and their wishes known through their legislative representatives, by committee, by writing, or by direct personal interview with the executive. Such careful, special, intelligent, unre-served expression upon the part of the people, would enable both the legislative and executive branches of their govern-ment to act with a clearer appreciation ment to act with a clearer appreciation of their necessities. I speak now for myself alone, but I am at the same time confident that I express the sentiments of every gentleman who is officially reated to the State administration.

We are renewing, in part, the personnel of our state government, at a period of momentous interest in our national solved is: State government by the affairs. be solved is: State government by the with equal political rights for all legal voters. Pennsylvania's attitude on that question is known wherever her name is known. That she will insist on the enforcement of the authority of the national constitution, in every state of the national union, is as certain as that her mountain peaks point toward heaven, and her rivers roll to the sea. Under no circumstances can she ever recede from this position. Strong in herself, stronger in virtue of the constitutional relationship to her sister states, she will be magnanimous, conciliating and patient. But justice, in the end, must, with her, be paramount. Upon this high ground she will demand that the provisions of a constitution made for all shall be conformed to by all. This question goes not only to her political convictions, to her estimate of the worth of our civilization, but to the consciences of her population. Pennsylvania bows in unalterable devotion to the grand ideas of the supremacy, perpetuity and glory of the nation.

I have detained you, fellow citizens,

beyond my intention, and will therefore claim your indulgence tut a moment longer for a personal allusion. I should be guilty of insincerity if I affected indifference to the honor of the trust your suffrages have confided to me. I am incapable of expressing my heartfelt sense of its value, of the strength of my purpose to prove that it has not been misplaced. So much, in brief, to those to whom I directly owe my elec-

One word to my fellow citizens who preferred and supported my honorable competitors. It is worthy of a free peo-ple that they bear themselves with propriety and self-control, through the contentions and excitements of a general election. It is gratifying to my-self, and doubtless equally to all who were actively engaged in the late canwere actively engaged in the late can-vass, that there was so little manifesta-tion of bitterness. The greate debate was conducted with calmness, as it was also with earnestness. For the kind-ness and courtesy extended to me by my political adversaries, I have to say that if they had veted for me from the same sense of duty which gave their ballots to my opponents, I could not be more firmly resolved than I am, to be impartial and faithful in discharging the obligations I owe to them as chief executive of the commonwealth. My political views and convictions will and ought, unquestionably, to influence and shape some of my official recommenda-tions; but in protecting the constitu-tional and legal rights of the citizen, no party distinction can ever for one noment be recognized.
In conclusion, fellow citizens, permit

me to remind you of the individual responsibility of each citizen, for the ag gregate well-being of the community Each of us owes the highest measure o fidelity to the justice, the power and the right embodied in the state. Under the peace and protection it secures, all our traffic is prosecuted and all our prosperity is shielded. Under it the social principle is allowed scope to found asylums, lodges, seminaries and churches, and to perfect the commonwealth itself.

wealth itself.

There can be no right citizenship without an intelligent understanding of the principles which the government organizes and of the ideas which it rep-resents. Each citizen should be able on his own information and not de-pending on any interested jobber or meddler to tell when there is a departure from rectitude, where a wrong ten-dency sets in, and where a peril con-fronts us. It is a cardinal principle underlying the political creeds of all self-governing people which affirms each citizen to be as fully responsible for the welfare of the state as he is for his own personal safety and happiness. Private citizen and magistrate are equally under

this fundamental law of the republic.

As you have heard me bound by an oath to obey the laws of the common-wealth, so have I, in turn, the correla-tive right to hear the voice of the thouands of freemen in Pennsylvania pledging themselves to obey the laws which they themselves have made. No strength of soldiery, no wealth of farms and factories, of railroads and coals, no perfection of government mechanism can save a faithless people from perishing.

At the conclusion of the address the enstors and members then returned to their respective chambers.

In the senate Lieutenant Governor Latta informed that body that the time for administering the oath of office to Charles W. Stone as lieutenant governor had come.

Senator Herr moved that a committee be appointed to bring Mr. Stone to the senate, which was agreed to, and a committee, of which Mr. Herr was chairman, shortly afterwards appeared with the lieutenant governor elect. Judge E. M. Paxson, of the supreme court, then administered the oath of office, and Lieutenant Governor Stone was conducted to the chair. In a few remarks he said that coming from the floor of the senate he knew the requirements of the high position to which he had been called, alluded briefly to the mission of the republican party, and expressed the wish that his relations with the senators would be pleasant.

A salute of 100 guns was fired by the arsenal battery on capitol hill during the ceremonies.

at a second

Defending State Rights.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE SETTING FORTI

RICHMOND, January 18 .- The Senate pecial Committee and the House Committee on Federal Relations, acting jointly, to-day submitted a lengthy report and a series of resolutions in regard to alleged usurpation of state rights by Federal Judge Rives of the Western District of Virginia. The resolutions declare :

First—That the constitution of the United States is in as full force and rigor as when adopted and ratified.

Second—That Virginis, in re-entering the union after the civil war, resumed

all her relations to the government on perfect equality with every other state, and is entitled to the same rights and powers, and is bound by the same duties and obligations as each other state; and that her citizens are equal in every respect under the constitution with all other citizens of the United States.

Third-That the United States can only exercise the powers delegated to them in the constitution. Within the scope of these powers the government is supreme; beyond them it has no exist-

Fourth-That the preservation of the Fourth—That the preservation of the states and the maintenance of their governments are as much within the design and care of the constitution as the preservation of the Union and maintenance of the Federal Government, and separate and independent autonomy of States is necessary to the Union under the Constitution.

Fifth—That the essential and funda-mental right reserved by the people of the States is to organize each State as a separate and distinct political society. to constitute therein such government as best suits their will and pleasure, and to change the same whenever their convenience requires it, subject only to the Constitution of the United States and laws and treaties made in pursuance

Sixth-That the necessary and inherent condition of this reserved right of local self-government is the right and duty of the State to protect life, liberty, and property within her juris-diction by laws of her own creation and

by officers of her own selection.

Seventh—That the Constitution of the United States grants certain powers and imposes consequent duties upo United States which they are bou execute and perform, and that the rights reserved to the States impose on them certain other functions and duties which they are equally bound to execute and perform, and the United States can no more rightfully interfere with and attempt to execute the powers and perform the functions of the State than the States can those of the United States, and any attempt by either to in-terfere with the rights of the other will usurpation and unconstitutional and

Eighth-That the United States have only the right to prevent the exercise by the States of powers prohibited to them, by the Constitution, by pronouncing such forbidden action void through the judicial power, but in no case can the United States undertake to perform any duty which it is incumbent upon

e State to perform. Ninth—That therefore all acts of Conss, and particularly those known as Civil Rights bill and the Enforcement act, which attempt or profess to attempt to provide for the performance by the United States of duties and obligations belonging to the States, are un-constitutional and void.

Tenth—That, therefore, the action of

the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, in assuming jurisdiction of the cases of Lee Reynolds and Burwell Reynolds, parties charged with crime against the laws of the commonwealth and held to answer therefor, is an attempt to execute the laws of this commonwealth and to regulate her internal monwealth and to regulate her internal policy in the courts and by officers of the United States, is unwarranted by the Constitution, is destructive of the rights of the people of each State to protect life, liberty, and property in their own way, by their own courts and officers, and ought at once to be remedied by proper judicial action, and any recurrence of the same prevented by appropriate legislation.

Eleventh—That proper provision by law ought to be made for the prompt and effective supervision by the Supreme Court of the United States of all proceedings of the Judges of the infe-

proceedings of the Judges of the infe-rior courts of the United States.

rior courts of the United States.

Twelfth—That the Governor is instructed to direct the Attorney-General to institute proceedings in the name of this commonwealth before the Supreme Court of the United States, and demand such protection and redress as that tri bunal can afford in the premises.

Too Late Now.

"Mr. Hayes," said Senator Conkling, "Mr. Hayes," said Senator Conkling, in his late attack upon the fraudulent Administration in executive session, "has shown this committee no consideration, and is entitled to none." Whereupon Mr. Wheeler, the legislative half of the fraud, promptly called the New York senator to order for omitting to use the title of "the President." "I am not out of order," responded the New York senator, "because when I speak of Mr. Hayes I am not speaking of the President." This is inadmissable and indecorous in Senator Conkling speak of Mr. Hayes I am not speaking of the President." This is inadmissable and indecorous in Senator Conkling for many reasons. It is perfectly proper for The Post to speak of the acting Executive as Mr. Hayes, because we have never acknowledged that he has been fairly elected, and never by any act of ours have contributed to his successful usurpation. With Mr. Conkling the case is different. Mr. Hayes is his President, because, having the power to seat the honest claimant, he refused to do so. More; it was his sworn duty to see that Mr. Hayes was not seated, if, as he now declares, he believes he was not elected, and that aworn duty he deliberatly, either from cowardice or unworthy interest, violated. For him, two years after the consummation of the fraud, to dispute a title which, when he might have prevented, he consented to, is not only indecorous and unparliamentary, but base to the lowest degree. There is neither

money nor power enough to make The Post recognize or acknowledge the fraudulent incumbent of Mr. Tilden's seat, but it seems that this proud senstor from New York, who unpacks his heart like a drab or a scullion when behind the sure protection of an executive session, always carefully harnesses up his passion to his interest. There is but mighty little to choose between the fraudulent President and the senator fraudulent President and the senator who consented to the fraud-Washing-

Was Robert W. Mackey Married?

CONTEST OF HIS WILL BY ONE WHO CLAIMS TO BE HIS WIDOW TWO CHILDREN.
m the Pittsburg Post.]

The public will no doubt be surpris at the announcement that the will of the late Robert W. Mackey is to be con-tested and will certainly be greatly startled to learn that the contested claims to be the widow of the deceased politician. Mr. Mackey was everywhere believed to have died a bachelor, but we have it from reliable authority that there is now a lady in this city claims to have been married to some twenty years ago. The lady has two children, the oldest a son aged two children, the oldest a son aged nineteen years and the younger a daughter, whose age was not learned by the reporter. The lad is pronounced by those acquainted with Mr. Mackey to the exact image of the deceased politician, the resemblance being so cle strike the ordinary observer at first glance.

The reporter learned yesterday that the woman has entrusted her case to Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell. It was also asserted that on Thursday last Hampton called on Mr. Wilson Candless, cashier of the Allegheny tional Bank, who is an executor of the Mackey estate, to notify him that the will will be contested. Mr. Dalzell, the rumor has it, explicitly stated to Mr. McCandless that the woman has the documents to prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that she was lawfully wedded to Mr. Mackey and that her claim for a dower is as strong as law and evi-dence can make any claim. The re-porter called on Mr. Dalzell yesterday afternoon to learn the facts, but that gentleman firmly though politely de-clined to say anything whatever about the case. "I would gladly give you any information," said Mr. Dalzell, "but I am not at liberty to speak." Mr. Mc. Candless, the executor, was also dili-gently sought, but that gentleman is now in Philadelphia on business con-

nected with the estate.

While searching about in other quarters for fuller information the reporter met two different gentlemen, unknown to each other, who had heard that the lady in question was the lawful widow of Mr. Mackey. They both believe the report to be true. They stated that the intelligence came to them several weeks ago shortly after Mr. Mackey's death, and that the rumor has been more or less freely circulated on the streets for several days past. Mr. Mackey's will was made two years before his death. The document provides that the property and money shall be divided equally among the deceased's three sisters and one brother: Mrs. Galway, Mrs. Brock-ett, Mrs. McGregor and William H. one brother: Mrs. Galway, are one brother: Mrs. McGregor and William H. Mackey. Wilson McCandless and Mrs. Galaway are made executors. No definite information has been obtained yet about the value of Mr. Mackey's propabout the value of Mr. Mackey of Mr. orth between \$150,000 and \$200,000. If the contestants establish the validity of their claim they may obtain all this wealth, the children two-thirds and the widow one-third, and they will at least secure one-third. While the marriage of Mr. Mackey

was not known, the claimant to his property states that he freely called to see her while she lived in this city, and also that she lived in Philadelphia for a time. The woman is at present residing here. The reporter yesterday learned her name, but could not locate her, so that her story could not be obtained further than the few points we have given. Whether there is anything in the claim that the woman is the widow of Mr. Mackey we can not state but we of Mr. Mackey we can not state, but we do have it on reliable authority that Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell have given Mr. McCandless the notice stated, and also that the attorneys claim they have a sure thing.

PITTSBURG, January 24 .- The name of the woman who claims to have been married to Robert W. Mackey is Agnes Murray. She lives in Gay alley, Alle-gheny City, which runs from the East ark to the diamond. Her father is a tailor, who came from Scotland many years ago, was married to a soldier, who was killed in the late war. She seems now to be knows as "Miss Murray." apparently having dropped the names of both her husbands. Her boy is said to be 16 years of age and her daughter to be 16 years of age and her daughter two years younger, both of them attend-ing school and intelligent children. Miss Murray and her family seem to live comfortably, and are said to have some property. The most intimate friends of Mr. Mackey are quite positive in their assertions that they do not be-lieve Mr. Mackey ever married any one. They think they certainly would have heard something of itif it were otherwise, and they all express the opinion that and they all express the opinion that the counsel for the claimant have been

imposed upon. THE result of the Blaine investigatio The result of the Blaine investigation into the conduct of the Southern elections is likely to prove a water haul. Messrs. Garland and Bailey, the Democratic members of the sub-committee, who have conducted the inquiry in a coording to a correspondent who have conducted the inquiry in Louisiana, according to a correspondent of the New York World, sum up the evidence as follows: "The population of Louisiana is between 800,000 and 900,000 people. The sub-committee found that of this number less than one hundred persons committed acts of cruelty and violence in connection with the elections. There are fifty-seven parishes in the State, and outrages which the minority of the committee agree to be perfectly unjustifiable were committed previous to and upon the days of election in only three parishes—Natchiteches, Point Coupee and Tensas. After the election one or two disturbances occurred in parishes where the defeated candidates attempted to obtain possession of the election returns. the defeated candidates attempted obtain possession of the election ret In Tepsas parish events previous t election led to mutual distrust on

money nor power enough to make The sides, and an insurrection was created The negroes and whites each armed themselves, and two or three murders were committed. The conservative element of both parties in the State did ment of both parties in the State did all in its power to prevent these out-rages. The offending persons were law-less characters who for years past, under carpet-bag rule, have been accustomed to see the laws violated with impunity, and might ever-power right with a ruth less hand."—Philadelphia Record.

The State Treasurer's Report.

The annual report of the State Treas urer shows an empty Treasury—a fact we stated last week. The preliminary

Balance in Treasury Dec. 1, 1877... Total receipts for year ending Nov. 30, 1878.... .\$2,102,046.87 5,518,517.97 Total57,675,464,84

Out of this during the same period has been paid \$6,653,933,58, including \$1,068,103.45 for the loans redeemed. There was in the Treasury on December 1, 1878, \$1,021,531,26, all but \$50,486,38 of which belonged to special accounts. The fifty thousand in the general account has since been reduced. The public debt on December 1, 1878, was \$21,586,200, bening the reduced. was \$21,586,200, having been reduced during the fiscal year to the extent of \$1,068,193.45. To offset this are the assets of the sinking fund, amounting to \$8,504,899.86.
Treasurer Noyes makes some inter-

esting explanations to show how the revenue has fallen short. He says:

revenue has fallen short. He says:

A large number of counties in the
State have contested the authority of
the Board of Revenue Commissioners,
under act approved May 24, 1878, to
change the amount of tax on personal
property as returned by the Commissioners of the several counties, and
have, so far, been successful. This will
materially decrease the amount of revhave, so far, been successful. This will materially decrease the amount of rev enue that would otherwise have been received from that source. This ques-tion should, by proper legislation, be settled, for as the law now stands the burden of taxation is unequally borne. The question of the payment of license taxes by the county of Allegheny is still pending in the Supreme Court. There has been paid during the present year, claims on account of the riots of July, 1877, \$584,811.63, and I am informed by the Adjutant General that the claims have almost all been settled and paid. The receipts of the Treas-ury for the year bave fallen \$189,882.03 below the estimate of my predecessor in office and the expenditures have exceeded the estimate \$261,933.58.

ceeded the estimate \$261,933.58.

The appropriations statement is a particularly interesting. For what is called the appropriation year, from June 1, 1878, to May 31, 1879, there were appropriated by the Legislature sums aggregating \$6,595,841.66, and there are undetermined appropriations be met within that time estimated at there are undetermined appropriations be met within that time estimated at enough more to bring the whole ac-count up to \$7,502,472.60. Some \$430,-000 of this will go over to future years, leaving \$7,072,472.60. Of this, \$3,025,-556.33 has been paid, and \$644,000 more is provided for by the revenues of the sinking fund, leaving to be raid out the sinking fund, leaving to be paid out of the general fund, before the first of June, \$3,403,006.27. To meet this, there was in the general fund on December, \$50,486,38, and it is estimated that the sou, 380, 38, and it is estimated that the general fund receipts will amount to some \$1,600,000 by the end of the appropriation year, which will leave a deficit of \$1,752,519.89 on the thirty-first May, 1879.

The estimated revenue for the fiscal year ending November, 30, 1879, is: inking fund.... ..\$1,955,000 The estimated expenditures are divided as follows:

..\$5,742,000 It will thus be seen that the estimated revenues for the general fund, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of November, 1879, will fall short of meeting the expenditures \$697,000, if the appropriations are kept within the estimates. The estimates of the sinking fund expenditures were made with the expectation that the Legislature would pass an act diverting from the sinking fund to the general fund a part of the tax on capital stock, as has been found paceassary for several years part

n capital stock, as has been found eccessary for several years past.

It must be apparent to any that with deficit of \$1,700,000 staring the reasurer in the face for the first of une, and an excess of expenditures over receipts for the fiscal ye ly \$700, something will have to bo done

IT would be a violent admonition to a

state for the Senate to remand Senator Conkling back to New York with in-Conking back to New York with instructions that the state must obey its own fundamental law in selecting its Legislature to insure representation in the Senate; but it may sometime become a necessity to arrest this spirit of partisan lawlessness that is now tolerated. The constitution of New York is mandatory that the Legislature shall reapportion the state into Senatorial reapportion the state into Senatorial and Representative districts at stated periods, but the Republicans of New York, under Mr. Conkling's lead, have periods, but the Republicans of New York, under Mr. Conkling's lead, have refused to do so because a Democratic Governor would not sanction a partisan gerrymander such as now exists. In order to secure the Legislature even against a popular majority, the Republicans have persistently refused to district the state as required by their supreme law, and the logical result is shown in a Republican Legislature chosen at times when the Democrata polled a decided popular majority. True, Mr. Conkling would have carried the Legislature last fall even with an honest apportionment, as his party elected its ticket by a large majority; but it is no excuse for the studied disregard of the highest law that the result would have been the same had the law been obeyed. It would be measurably just but by no means wise for the next Democratic Senate to halt Mr. Conkling at the door of the chamber and instruct him to return to his state and have its laws obeyed; but it would be well for the senate to settle the question for the future, by declaring that Senators chosen by Legislatures which are elected in plain violation of the constitution and laws of their states, will be refused admission to the first legislative body of the nation,—Phila Times.

The Princess Marie.

THE CURIOUS HISTORY OF HER LIFE. rom the New York Times.

The death announced by cable yes-terday of the Princess Marie of Lichten-stein recalls a very curious episode. The late and last Lord Holland died The late and last Lord Holland died leaving no issue by his wife, who survives him, but at his death there had for sometime been domesticated in his family a child known as Marie Fox. Lord Holland, although for some years not on particularly happy terms with his wife, left her at his death his whole fortune, including Holland House and Charles Fox's delightful retreat, St. Ann's Hill, in Sdrrey, absolutely. The little girl Marie continued with Lady Holland after her husband's death, and it came to be generally supposed that she would inherit most of the property. Lady Holland, some twenty years ago. Lady Holland, some twenty years ago, joined the communion of the Church of Rome, and the child was brought up in the same faith, and so it came to pass that the young Marquis of Bute, who, almost immediately after quitting Ox-ford, joined the same communion, was very much at Holland House, and pres-ently was credited with a desire of ently was credited with a desire of making Lady Holland's very attractive protece a Marchioness. There is good reason to suppose that he did at one reason to rappose that he and as the time seriously entertain this intention, but found an insurmountable obstacle in the refusal of Lady Holland to give him any precise and satisfactory inforin the refusal of Lady Holland to give him any precise and satisfactory infor-mation as to the parentage of his pro-posed bride. Meanwhile, Miss Fox was presented at court, and it was averred that before the presentation took place Lady Holland had in strict confidence informed the Queen all about her. Shortly after, Lady Holland gave publicity to a statement that Miss Fox was the daughter of the Marquis Fox was the daughter of the Marquis de Montague, a French nobleman of lofty lineage, whose wife had died in giving birth to this child, and that in consequence the Marquis could not enendure ever to see her face. This account was more or less account the second to the second the second that the second the second that endure ever to see her face. This account was more or less accepted, though it occasioned great astonishment, until there appeared a letter in the London Standard from the Marquis, dated from France, in which he utterly and entirely repudiated, in vigorous terms, the whole story. On learning this, Lady Holland burst into tears, and said she had been deceived. From that time no one has ever heard more about the matter, and ever heard more about the matter, and a few years ago a husband was found for the young lady in the person of a semi-royal German Prince, who, in view of the personal attractions and large dot of his wife, was content to ask no ques-tion, but to rest and be thankful. Lord Holland left one sister, Lady Lilford, who has several sons, but they are not usually regarded as being "in the run-ning" for their late uncle's property. The elder branch of the Fox family is still represented in the male line by the Earl of Ilchester. His ancestor and Lord Holland's were descended from the second wife of the celebrated Sir Stephen Fox (who rose from the ranks, and died, at the age of 89, in 1716), and were born when their father was over 77

Pen Portrait of Pennsylvania's Favorite

From the Chicago Tribune.]

Senator Don Cameron's personal ap-pearance is more remarkable than his mental characteristics. He is five feet eleven inches in hight, but looks to be eleven inches in hight, but looks to be an inch or two taller. He is as straight as one of Cooper's Indians and poetically slim. His step is firm and quick. His features are Scotch, florid and well developed. His hair and moustache are the color of a fox-squirrel. He is in love with his moustache, which he tries hard to domesticate or civilize, but the obdurate appendage will not respond to his affectionate caresses, and grows up his affectionate caresses, and grows up and down and crosswise, very like the hair on a cat's back when it is absorbing wrath for a battle on the roof. But, as wrath for a battle on the roof. But, as it is a very good moustache of the kind, no one has a right to criticise it; besides, it has nothing to do with his brains. He is a silent man. He never made a speech in his life—we were going to say he never will, but look at General Grant since he went to Europe! That Dublin speech astonishes two continents. But it is safe to say that Don Cameron will never surpass the ex-President in But it is safe to say that Don Cameron will never surpass the ex-President in the graces and profoundities of oratory. He seldom smiles. In this he resembles Napoleon. At his marriage in Cleveland a few months ago, he was provoked to a mild sort of laughter, which induced a friend to ask him if he was ill. He has not attempted to laugh since. ie has not attempted to laugh sinc

General Jackson and the Frenchman.

From the Wilmington Review

(From the Wilmington Review.)

On the morning of the 8th, just before the commencement of the fighting, as Gen. Jackson was surveying the line of battle, a wealthy French merchant of New Orleans drove up to the line and requested an interview with the General. On reaching his presence Jackson demanded of the Frenchman the object of his visit.

"I come," said he, "to demand of you the return to the city of my cotton

the return to the city of my cotton which you have taken to make your

which you have taken to make your breastworks."

"Ah," said Old Hickory, "can you point out the particular baies that are your property?"

"Oui, Monsieur, certainement, zat is my cotton and zat is my cotton," pointing to many bales in the near vicinity.

"Well," said Old Hickory, "if that is your property you have just come in time to protect and defend it," and calling to a Corporal he ordered him to bring a spare musket, and, giving it to the Frenchmen, he told him to stand and defend his property. At the same time he gave the Corporal an order to shoot the fellow down if he attempted to run. There is no doubt but that the Frenchman was glad that the cotton was there to screen him from the British bullets.

Four Congressmen have died since

Four Congressmen have died since the opening of the session on the first of December last, viz. Alpheus S. Williams, of Michigan; Beverly B. Douglass, of Virginia; Julian Hartridge, of Georgia—all representing the first district in their respective States—and Gustave Schleicher, representing the Sixth district of Texas. They were all Democrats, and among the ablest men of their party in the popular branch of Congress,