

The Supreme Court—The Continuation of Garland's Case—Constitutionality of the Test Oath. WASHINGTON, December 22, 1865.—In the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day,

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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THREE CENTS.

Lsterary Men in the French Legislature

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THOPRIETOES, GLESON PEACOOK, J. L. FETHERSTON, THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON, THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON, THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON, THE BULLETIN IS served to subscribers in the city a 8 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 83 00 per sonum.

For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. THE SENTINEL'S CHBISTMAS EVE. BY GULA MEREDITH.

"Slowly I'm pacing my lonely round, Cold is the night and white is the ground, All seems very quiet to-night, I think-

Ha! what is that! down there by the brink Of the woods? who goes there? 'tis a dog, Had it been a man, he'd been dead as a log.

"That is Charlie's dog. I must tell his master.

Re must keep him in or he'll meet with disaster:

Dear brother! we've roughed it all sorts o weather:

T wish he and I were both home together, On this Christmas Eve. What a time there would be.

What a fuss they would make over Charlie and me."

"Sweet wife! I know whom you think of , 10W,

A d whose name you breathe, as you meekly bow In prayer at the midnight hour. I ween,

(The fairest and sweetest that ever was seen),

Our darlings are sleeping, their socks in

While I am still trudging it, here in the snow."

"Tis very cold: I'll be glad when they come,

To relieve the guard; I am almost numb, Hark! what is that? 'tis that dog again; What has got into his silly brain To be out such a night as this? I'll call him And send him in, or some ill will befall him."

"Come here, sir; come Nero,old fellow, come

here! He surely must hear me, make haste sir

don't fear! 'Here's the guard! what is that? it sounds

like the click Of a trigger! who goes there? run boys,

anick! "There he goes! yes, I'm shot! catch him, who

may,

pending the case *ex parte* A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, asking to be allowed to practise as a counsellor, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson delivered an argument against the constitu-Messrs. Lippincott have really given the reading world a volume which would be creditable to a house devoted to ornamental tionality of the Congressional test oath, say ing, there being no such antecedent Govern publications, and we feel that we do the public a service by calling attention to the ment as our own, it is necessary to look into that instrument itself, to see what powers book and commending it to general pawere originally conferred upon Congress. None being stated, Congress is authorized James O'Kane, New York, has just pubto pass all necessary and proper laws to carry them into effect. These powers are to be so construed as to effect the object they lished an admirable juvenile, called "Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skatcs," by Mrs. M. E. Dodge. The authoress has aimed, with re designed to accomplish. It is the dut great success, to blend into an attractive tale of the court to ascertain what this is, and then to determine whether the impeached legislation will defeat or secure the end. A all the merits of a capital book of travels. As the title indicates, the scenes are Dutch, restriction to this class of powers is that and the narrative furnishes an insight into

look for this feature in the book, and we

find that we are not disappointed. As a

specimen of typography and binding the

book is perfect.

tronage.

by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

33 South Sixth Street.

Pittsburgh Gazette savs:

Congress shall pass no ex post facto law, or bill of attainder, and the meaning of this is well understood to be any law which the manners of the curious people of Holland, which will make the book as instrucwhen the act was committed; that the law tive as it is interesting. It is very handsomely printed and illustrated by original of 1865 does punish in point of fact, because it precludes the petitioner from the exercise designs, by Darley and Nast, in the best of a lawful occupation, and strikes at a pro-tession in which his hopes and ambition and the support of himself and his family are style of those well-known artists. For sale "Youth's History of the Rebellion." The involved. third of this series of volumes has just been

The punishment is severe, cruel and unexampled. It subjects him to all the obliga published by Walker, Fuller & Co., Boston. tions of the Constitution, while it takes from him all its advantage. The original act of 1862 was not made applicable to Attorneys in the Courts of the United The series is to be completed in four volumes, each covering the history of one year of the rebellion. The present volume States. Three years were suffered to elapse includes the interesting period of Chancelwhen some one in Congress, who may have lorsville, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Gottysbeen peculiarly sensitive, and who saw burg, Chickamauga, Fort Pillow and other danger in every man who had taken part eventful battle-fields, and is full of instances in the Rebellion, introduced a bill apply-ing the provisions of the law to practising of the heroism and self-sacrifice which charattorneys. The bill was submitted to the Judiciary acterized our brave soldiers throughout the

conflict. The work is handsomely printed Committee of the Senate, and by a unani-mous vote was rejected. It afterwards, however, received the sanction of the Senate. and illustrated. For sale by Jas. K. Simon, It was passed for the purpose of excluding the petitioner and all others similarly **Railroads in Northeastern Pennsylvania** ituated, and to punish by excluding them from the United States Court. It was not In an article on Railroads in the Northeastern corner of the Commonwealth, the for conduct subsequent, but antecedent to the passage of the statute. This act comes The first work of magnitude executed was the Delaware and Hudson Canal, extending within the clear meaning of the clause in the Constitution that "Congress shall pass from Rondout, on the Hudson, to Port Jer-vis, on the Delaware, thence up the left bank no ex post facto law or bill of attainder. No rights can be taken away by law unless of the Delaware to a point nearly opposite the accused shall be first convicted of the the mouth of Lackawaxen, thence across the Delaware, on a suspension aqueduct, constructed by Mr. Robling, upon the plan offence charged, and those rights include the holding of offices of emolument and trust.

adopted in one of the bridges over the Alle-gheny, in this city, thence up the Lacka-waxen to Honesdale. From Honesdale to Such laws as that of 1865 were penal statutes.

statutes. The Attorney General, on Friday, had argued that the admission to practise in the Courts is not a natural right, but is created by law, and therefore may be regulated by Scranton is a railroad on which ran the first locomotive ever used in the United Statesa huge, cumbrous machine, of English manufacture, that ought to have been pre-served as a curiosity, but was not. This road crosses the Moosie Mountains by inlaw, and be either given or taken away; but it is not true that Congress can by law prohibit the appearance of counsel in the Courts of the United States. clined planes and stationary engines, with

two separate tracks, one for empty and the other for loaded cars. It crosses the moun-The Constitution provides that parties charged with crimes still have the benefit of tains through Rix's Gap, at the elevation of 1,700 feet above this water. Next the Erie Railway, which skirts the northeastern border, part way in Pennsyl-vania, but mainly in New York. In Susconnsel, and therefore Congress has no ju-risdiction over that subject. It is true that every Court is vested by the common law with power to make regulations to exclude improper officers, but Congress has no right o say who shall or who shall not appear as not think you know, but we can all underlargest machine shop owned by any Comstand what is law. Inquire as to what is lawful—that is plain and simple. Act law-fully and you will do right. There are Then the Delaware, Lackawanna and counsel The obligation which is imposed on Congress to create Courts carries with it an obbigation on the part of the Court to admit large numbers of lawyers within the sound of my voice who can tell you what is lawfol. counsel, and the salety of the chizen de-pends on the existence of the provision for the admission of counsel, and the preserva-tion of liberty demands, as illustrated by the history of the world, that there should Copiess to the law. This is all we, as mili-tary men, can sanction. Law is our guide. I take the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of every sitizen helping his neighbe such a body of men. bors. The country is poor, and you can all do something towards building it up and In all revolutionary struggles and despotisms which have disgraced the world, the accused have been denied counsel. Conrestoring it to prosperity. Cultivate the soil; set your plantation in order; make every possible improvement; get your local and county affairs in good shape. Such work will be far more important and beneficial gress would convert itself into a tyranny if bill establishing courts would exclude such a class of men. The act of Congress under review compels a man to swear against himself, while no power is given to the Court to inquire into the facts. No man, than whether you shall vote this year or next, or not until two or three years hence There need be no hurry about this political organization; bide your time; help build up by the Constitution, is compelled to testify against himself. The petitioner, with others, the country, and never mind about voting for the present. I believe all will work out was involved in the effort to establish their separate independence of the authority of the United States, and resisted it by levying right in a few years. What you want in this State is work-"elbow grease." You war. The purishment for treason anterior to the passage of the act of 1865 was death have minerals and other resources; develop those and let the matter of voting alone for or imprisonment, but this act imposes an a while. additional penalty, that persons thus ac-cused shall not be admitted as attorneys in With one million of acres of good soil, fine rivers, yet your population is thinner than in South Carolinn, that you have been taught to call uncivilized and barbarous.

Sherman in Arkansas—A Good Speech. A convention of delegates from all the counties in Arkansas met at Little Rock on the 11th, to take into consideration the political affairs of the State. Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was visiting that Department, was invited to attend, and accepted the invitation. He was received by Dr. T. L. Gibson, the President, who, in his address, made certain complaints on behalf of the citizens of Arkansas, the principal one be-ing the test oath adopted by the existing State authorities, and asked the General to aid them to a citizential and asked the general to aid them to a full realization of their civil rights without delay. Gen. Sherman responded as follows :

Gentlemen: You are fully informed of the reasons why I am here, which is by spe-cial invitation of your committee. I am a military man, and as such it is not expected or desired that I shall engage in any political discussion, or give you any advice politically. We military men dislike to mingle in political movements. We are sworn to obey the Constitution and laws, and in this country the laws govern.

I have not stopped to inquire by what authority you come together nor do I care; for citizens of any neighborhood, county or State, have a right to meet together and consult as to the best mode of promoting the interests of the community, but be sure ou represent the sentiments of the people I think you ought to be very careful that you reflect the opinion of the whole people of Arkansas. I know the people of the of Arkansas. I know the people of the South, and I know no Souther gentleman would willingly or intentionally represent himself to be what he is not. But I under represent stand you are citizens of Arkansas, and delegates of the people, therefore you have a right to be here to discuss matters of interest to yourselves; to consider your grievances, if you have any, and to peti-tion the President or Congress for redress, and I believe they will do you justice.

But you have a more important work. It is not political. Your State needs attention in other directions. I come here from a distance, and I tell you I find you far be-hind all other parts of the country. Give your immediate attention to these things which will make your State inviting to the stranger to come and settle among you. You have not fifty miles of good roads in Arkansas. Improve these; make traveling more easy from point to point. You are behind your sister States because you have not adopted any system of internal improvement or developed any of your vast reources.

You are welcomed back into the Union, which is to-day stronger than ever, and the United States is now more highly honored abroad than heretofore, and beloved at home. But you think you have not all the rights you are entitled to, yet you now have more rights and privileges under existing circumstances than you would have in any civilized country except America. Had you done as you did in this land, under the bloody flag of Great Britain or the tricolor of France, many of you would not be here, and you would not have been permitted to assemble as you are now assembled, and talk over political questions and rights. Is not the meeting of this Convention the best evidence that you have a good deal of liberty. As to the measure of your rights I cannot inform you. What is right and wrong I do not profess to know, and I do

as Missouri in climate and resources, you

can invite people hither, and many will come and settle with you. I think I am not overstating when I say that from 50,000 to

20,000 persons will have come into Missour

within the year. who will pay into the trea-

sury from five to fifty dollars each as taxes With proper efforts Arkansas can receive a

large addition to her population and tax-

with reference to the particular thing which brings you together, I have nothing to say. Yet ir you need advice concerning your interests as military men we cannot give

any, but as one gentleman to another we can. General Reynolds will, as it is his

duty and will be equally his pleasure, cheerfully confer wilh any of you and ren-

But you think you are oppressed by the State government. The fact that you are here to day to talk concerning it, shows

plainly that you are not suffering any severe

oppression from it. You want peace; the nation wants peace;

we all desire peace, and I know we will

have it. Whether you want it or not you shall have it, for we have the power to en-

AN ENORMOUS VASE .- A dispatch from

Toulon, France, announcesthearrival there

of the ship-of-war Perdrix, from Limisso, in

the island of Cyprus, where the crew suc-ceeded, with great difficulty, in taking on board the celebrated vase of Amathonte, one

of the finest ornaments of the temple of

Venus, built by the Phœnicians. Limisso, the ancient Amathonte, was one of the cities of former times most remarkable both for

the luxurious habits of its people and the

splendor of its monuments. It was lately

a mass of ruins possessing nothing but the enormous vase brought to Toulon by the

Perdrix. This work of art weighs thirteen tons, and its removal was hitherto con-

der you all the aid he can.

force it. [Loud cheers.]

[From the Detroit Free Press, Dec. 10.] The origin of the potato traffic in Michigan is so recent that its history can be summed up in a few words. It was inau-gurated by Mr. Shoecraft, of Sturgis, St. Joseph county, in the fall and winter of 1857-58. He bought at that time at fifteen to twenty cents per bushel, according to quality, and shipped them to New York city. Of course the amount of his shipments was rather small, since but few worth ship ping could be obtained by him, and the facilities for transportation were not first-class. He packed them in barrels and sent them in return emigrant cars, with a number of men with each lot, to keep fires in the cars to prevent the potatoes freezing. He also bipped a form in the cars to prevent the potatoes freezing. He also shipped a few in the same way to Chicago. In 1858 or 1859 he brought to Michigan, from New Jersey, a quantity of the variety known as "peach blows." He distributed the amount brought by him to the farmers for seed, and pledged himself to take in return, at twenty-five cents per bushel, all they could raise in two years from the seed far-nished. The farmers considered the price offered a most extraordinary one, and gladly offered a most extraordinary one, and gladly took advantage of the offer, From that time to this, but six or seven years, the trade has annually increased, and was this year much larger than ever before. Mr. Shoe-craft's operations were originally along the line of the Michigan Southern R. R., where the amount of production has accordingly greatly increased from year to year. Be-tween White Pigeon and Hudson it is estimated that there are more potatoes shipped than from all the rest of the State together. In most of the other portions of the State the trade is much newer, the farmers having not yet become aware of the importance and profit of raising potatoes. This is practically the case along the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, where the trade has never been carried on to any extent until within the past two or three years. Eighty one thousand eight hundred and

Michigan Potato Trade.

fifty bushels have been shipped from the several stations on the line of this road during the present season. The average price paid was forty cents per bushel, which gives the round sum of \$32,740 paid to the former for the sum of \$32,740 paid to the farmers for their potatoes. The shipments are ended for the present by the setting in of cold weather. The farmers through the region of country specified have heretofore, and have this year, kept back the bulk of their potatoes to sell in the spring, as they usually bring better prices at that season of the year. Besides, they have them on hand to feed to stock, in case they run short of other food. Taking

with the amount already held back, the trade in potatoes is of no inconsiderable importance. Michigan has the facilities for furnishing potatoes enough to feed the whole people of the United States.

From North Carolina

WILMINGTON, Dec. 22.-People who are sensitive about the negroes as the holidays approach have observed that the number of approach have observed that the number of negroes in this city very perceptibly di-minished within a day or two, and it is said that they have gone to a rendezvous in the country. The authorities entertain no apprehension for the safety of this commu-nity, but admit the possibility of trouble in the sparsely settled portions of the country in the interior.

A Paris letter in a London Journal says: "The number of editors of newspapers and contributors to the daily press who have either a seat in the Senate or in the Chamber of Deputies is note worthy. The great writer on political economy, M. Michael Chevalier, is perhaps among the most dis-tinguished of the Senators; next in im-portance ranks M. de Sainte Beuve, whose Causeries du Lundi' in the Constitutionnel are written with as much care as any of that great writer's most important works; M. Darimon, one of the celebrated five, a recent convert to Imperialism, is deputy of the Seine, and one of the most active con-tributors of *La Press.* M. Garnier de Cassagnac, deputy of Gers, not only writes in the Constitutionnel, Pays and Nation, but in several other papers. M. Guerault, deputy of the Seine, commenced his lite-rary career in the Debats; he was then con-tributor to the Presse, and is now the wellknown editor of the Opinion Nationale. Another of the deputies, M. Havin, edits the Siecle. M. La Thur Dumoulin, member for Daube, wrote for fifteen years in the Bulle-tin de Paris, and latterly in the Fauche Comte; Eugene Pelistan, Jules Simon, &c., write in the deily nonzer as often as there Comte: Engene reinstan, Jules Simon, &c., write in the daily papers as often as they speak in the House, and I need not remind you how indefarigable a contributor M. Thiers has been to French journals. I merely give the details to prove the influ-ence and high standing which the notabili-ties of the press enjoy in this country and ties of the press enjoy in this country, and you will even find persons of high rank and members of the anciennes noblesse-as, for instance. Viscount de la Gueronniere, Visinstance, Viscount de la Gueronniere, Vis-count de Calonne, Viscount Ponson du Terrall-gladly signing a leading article or even a feuilleton in any of the daily papers. From California

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The Pacific Railroad Land Grant bill passed the Senate to-day.

Legal tenders, 664; mining stocks firm; Savage \$530; Ophir, \$335. Arrived ship Ladoga, New York. Spoken December 8, latitude 38° 23' north. longitude

134° 25' west, barque Hallett, 1,0m New York for this port, 145 days out. SACRAMENTO, Dec. 31.—The Legislature took an excursion on the Pacific Railroad

to Colfax to day. The road was found in splendid condition. Frank Pixley has bought for the Yuba Railroad, the California Central Railroad and rolling stock for \$78,560.

THE FIRST AND LAST DUEL IN ILLINOIS. —The St. Louis Republican says: In Ford's history of Illinois he states that the year 1820 was signalized by the first and last duel which was ever fought in that State. It took place at Belleville, St. Clair county, between Alphones Stawart and William between Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett, two obscure men. The seconds had made it up to be a sham duel, to throw ridicule upon Bennett, the challenging party. Stewart was in the secret, but Ben-nett, his adversary, was left to believe it a reality. They were to fight with rifles; the guns were loaded with blank cartridges; and Bennett, somewhat suspecting a trick. rolled a ball into his gun without the knowledge of the seconds, or of the other party. The word to fire was given, and Stewart fell, mortally wounded. Bennett made his escape, but two years afterward he w rested in Arkansas, brought back to the It is reported that suspicious characteri State, indicted, tried, and convicted of murder. "A great effort was made to procure his pardon, but Governor Bond would yield to no entreaties in his favor, and Bennett suf-ferred the penalty of the law by hanging in the presence of a great multitude of people. This was the first and last duel ever fought in the State by any of its citizens. hanging of Bennett made dueling discredittable and unpopular, and lald the foundation for the abhorrence of the practice which has ever since been felt and expressed by the people of Illinois. The late Judge Lockwood was then the Attorney General of the State, and prosecuted this case. To his talents and success as a prosecutor the people are indebted for this early precedent and example, which did more than is generally known to prevent the barbarous practice of dueling from being introduced into Illinois." INTERESTING STATISTICS .- From the report of General Meigs, Chief Quartermaster of the Army, we learn that during the last vear of the war we used 214.102 horses and 58,818 mules. These poor, dear creatures were hardly ridden, especially when th merciless genius of Sheridan controlled the cavalry of the Potomac. How fearfully he rode his men will be appreciated when it was known that a horse did not last a man more than four months, and that his army had to be remounted three times a year. To feed these horses when in Grant's army, cost \$1,000,000 a month. Fifty years ago the whole Government did not cost more than what was last year paid for forage for the horses of one of its armies. If our readers are anxious to know how much the horses of an army eat, General Meigs will inform them. During the war we gave gave. them nearly 23,000,000 bushels of corn, about 79,000,000 bushels of oats, more than 1,500,000 tons of hay, and 21,000 tons of straw. This does not include what was gathered from the country. It was enough, Heaven knows, for it cost us over \$155,000,-000. Horrible life and blood exhauster. War! How many schools this would have built, how many miles of railroad to the Pacific! It was eaten up by slavery in its vain struggle to live. HARD ON THE MORMONS .- The office of the Union Vidette has been removed from Camp Douglas to Salt Lake City. In giving notice of the fact the editor says : We shall stop not, nor yet move a peg, until obedi-ence to the laws, abolishment of beastly polygamy, and equal rights and privileges, with security of hife and property, to Jew and Gentile, are the order of American principles in Utah, under Territorial or State government; until the robbers of the righteous and the tramplers of the weak, the usurpers of the land and obstructors of immigant enterprise, the stumbling blocks to continental greatness, and the damning disgrace to our country's glory, are legitimately removed; until the bounteous birthland of the free is developed, and made the home of men obeying wholly and unconditionally the laws and statutes of the government that protects them-not the home of foreign fanatics, duped into degradation and disloyalty, but high-minded men and women. THE Secretary of War is daily reducing the number of clerks in his Department. It is stated that the present "general service" is to be abolished, and only regularly enlet the provocation be what it may, can spil blood with impunity. listed men of the regular army will be detailed.

I'll mount guard no more! he has put me away!"

"Yes! I'm dying. Don't grieve, boys, 'tis all for the best.

'Tis only one more that is gone to rest. Tell my wife that for her was my last falt'ring sigh:

It is sad, yet 'tis sweet for our country to

die: See there, boys, see there, how bright the

day's dawning!" For he stood at the gateway of Heaven, in

the morning! NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from J. B. Lippincot & Co. "The Student's Practical Chemistry;" a text book on Chemical Physics and In organic and Organic Chemistry; illustrated with 163 new wood cuts one colored plate By Professors Morton and Leeds.

We remember how much we were amused by a passage in one of Dickens's stories-David Copperfield we think it was-in which is described the first attempt at short hand writing by David, and how theorator, whose speech he was attempting to catch and transcribe, walked away from him, leaving him hopelessly behind. Now science seems to be performing the same feat with those was make elementary books for schools and classes. In books on Natural Philosophy, prepared for such purposes, we have looked in vain to find any notice of some o the most remarkable discoveries o modern times. Science has walked away from the anthors, and they are quite out of sight of some of its most surprising triumphs. The wonderful Ruhmkorff Coil which enables the adept to perform such splendid electric experiments, putting at his command the very lightning flash of the sky; the singular spectroscope, which has opened up a new world of facts with regard to the composition of matter by the aid of light, leading to the discovery of four new bodies, and revealing the chemical composition of the fixed stars and nature of the nebulae; the splendid and peculiar effects of the magnesium light, by means of which the light of gas burners is made to disappear in shadows, and opportunity is offered of taking beautiful photographs by night and in dark caves and dim cathedrals; these and other triumphs of science, we have looked to see mentioned in modern text books for schools, but we failed, till today, when we took up the "Student's Practical Chemistry." There we find all these matters revealed fully, clearly and ably, and illustrated by a large number of admirably executed wood cuts. The practical directions and suggestions given in the book are evidently the result of long continued successful experiments, making it useful to practical operators as well as to students. The singular skill which Prof. Morton has always showed in his manipulation and experimental trials led us to

S SEE

Western Railroad. This starts from the Erie Railway, at Great Bend, in Susquehanna county, passes on to Scranton, in Luzerne county, thence to Stroudsburg, in Monroe county, thence down the Delaware to near Easton, in Northampton county, where it connects with the New Jersey Ce.

tral, which terminates at Jersey City. This is a broad gauge road like the Erie. The Pennsylvania Coal Company has two lines of railroad, one for empty and another for full cars, extending from Pittston, just

above Wilkesbarre, on the Susquehanna, to. Hawley, ten miles below Honesdale, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. These

railroad tracks cross the Moosic Mountains, through Cobb's Gap, by stationary engines. From Hawley to the mouth of the Lack-awaxen, a distance of fifteen miles, is a

broad gauge locomotive road, built by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and run by the Erie, Railway Company under a perpe tual lease. The Pennsylvania Coal Company has the

right, on the payment of certain tolls, to use one-half the capacity of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and has besides access to the Hudson by rail over the Hawley brancl and the Erie Railway.

The new road spoken of above, by the Scranton *Republican*, must follow from Hawley over the Meosic Mountains substantially the same route as the roads of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Archibald is in the Lackawanna Valley, a few miles above Scranton.

This year, over these lines about 8,500,000 tons of anthracite coal must have been sent from Luzerne county into New York. In the Lehigh region New Yorkers have been equally enterprising. Whatever prejudices may exist elsewhere in Pennsylvania against New York connections, there is none in the northeastern counties. But for such connections those counties would have remained almost in their primitive condition. While the New Yorkers have had an eye to their own interests in all these projects, they have necessarily promoted, and on a large scale, the welfare of Pennsylvania.

Execution of a Murderer. ROCHESTER, Dec. 22.-Wilson, the mur-

derer of Devoe at Portage, was hung to-day at Genesee. The murder took place on the 16th of May.

Wilson went to the gallows with the same callous spirit he had shown since his con-viction, and smiled with contempt upon the scene in which he was the most scene in which he was the most prominen person. He denied that he had killed Devoe but admitted he knew who was the guilty party. He refused to entertain any clergyman as spiritual adviser. Sheriff Chase has caused a photograph to be taken, as he was on his way from the jail to the gallows, against his protest. For this he told the heriff, as he stood with the rope about his sheriff, as nestood with the tope about his neck, he would take his (the sheriff's) pic-ture — quick, if he had the power. He died like a brute, without looking for sympathy from any one present. Wilson confe ed h did not bear his true name, and refused to disclose it, or tell his history to his counsel. He did, bowever, confess he killed the Hon. Burr Burton, of Syracuse, in May last, and also a Mrs. Lewes, at Lancaster, Ohio, about a year since. He hinted at many other rimes, but disclosed no particulars, and gave his body to his counsel, who sold it to a surgeon at Nunda.

the United States Courts. Congress, in 1862, passed a law, saying whenever the President deemed proper he might declare a general amnesty, while the Constitution itself confers upon him the exclusive power of granting pardons and reprieves. The pardon places the recipient of it in the position he stood before the com on of the crime, and makes him a new man and divests him of all antecedent con-

equences. Suppose the law of 1865 had been made a part of the act for the punishment of treason and the man committing the crims had been pardoned, would it not also have exempted him from the punishnent for the offense and prveented him from being ex-cluded from practising as an attorney in the United States Courts. The pardon covers every part of the offence, and Congress cannot, after the pardon has been granted, pass a law to punish tor the offence pardond. The discremented pardoned. The disgraceful fact is presented to the world, that Congress undertakes to interfere by denying the power of pardon, as conferred by the constitution exclusively on the President without limit. Congress cannot say to the petitioner, you shall be tried for treason, after having been pardond. If this was true of one class, of course t was true of all others.

on quoted from various judicial Mr. John opinions to fortify the points of argument

by him presented. The Court holds the matter under advisenent, and has adjourned until Tuesday next.

SPEER'S SAMBURG PORT WINE.-Mr. Speer, an enthusiastic horticulturist in New lersey, has a very excellent wine made from the Samburg or Port grape. The best judges pronounce it superb. It is said to have been adopted by the New York Hoshave been adopted by the New 1076 Hos-pital and physicians generally, as a very superior wine, and held in high estimation for its medical properties. It is also recom-mended by many medical gentlemen for female weakness and general debility. We touched it to our lips somewhat unwillingly, but were agreeably disappointed in finding one of the most delicious wines we have ever tasted. We hope that our leading physicians will test the virtues of this wine. -N. Y. Times. Sold by our druggists.

EVERY NIGHT AND

EVERY AFTERNOON

sidered impossible.

DURING THE

HOLIDAY WEEK

GRAND PERFORMANCES.

CHRISTMAS DAY, THREE

have been seen lurking about for a week, inciting the megroes to an outbreak. Much allowance should be made for the timidity of the people. The apprehensions may be well founded, but the best informed anticipate nothing serious. Should anything occur, the military force is sufficient for the emergency. The organiza-tion of a home guard, under the ordinance of the Constitutional Convention, is pro-ceeding rapidly, and fifteen to eighteen full companies are organized in this county.

The officers have been appointed, but no arms have yet been distributed. General Rogers's order forbids the issue of arms by the Government ordnance officers, but they can be quickly distributed if ound necessary. Cleared, steamer Washington, New York;

brig Logan, Havana.

From Fortress Monroe

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 21.—A portion of the cargo of the English brig Victoria, which was wrecked near Cape Henry, on the 30th ult., was sold at Norfolk yesterday, by the Board of Underwriters. ' Among the ots sold was an assortment of brandy, the duties on which amounted to \$18,000. Fourteen Government buildings will be

old at Portsmouth, Va., on the 28th. You are partially responsible for this. Im-The steamer George Leary ran over an oyster schooner in the bay last night, and it is presumed sunk her with all hands, as prove your roads, and do all you can to make your State attractive to the immigrant, You are behind in all this. Now go to work earnestly in these directions and then invite immigration. Fully as favored her boats could find no trace of the vessel or of the crew.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The remains of Pre-sident Lincoln were removed yesterday from the vault at the Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, to the new vault erected near the site proposed for the monument. The remains of Mr. Lincoln's two children were placed in the same vanlt.

Robert Lincoln and the Directors of the National Monument Association were present at the removal.

A heavy snow has fallen on the plains, and over twenty teams are snow bound at different points, and large numbers of the animals are dying from cold and starvation.

From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 22,-The trial of General W. W. H. Mercer, charged with murder, in shooting seven Union prisoners in this city in December last, has been temporarily suspended, awaiting orders from Washing The steamer Indian River, belonging to a New York Fishing Company, went ashore at the mouth of the Indian River, Fiorida, on Dec. 3d. The vessel and cargo were lost; but all hands were saved. The were lost; but all hands were saved. The receipts of cotton for the week have been 5,397 bales; exports, 1,524 bales; stock in port, 10,070 bales. Sales of Middlings at 48@49c.

A TRUE WOED,-"Spiridion" of the Boston Gazette savs: I remember one evening I was thrown in company with the principal of the most memorable duels of this century. The other guests had taken their departure. I was fond of late hours. It was nearly two o'clock in the morning, and we were alone. In the course of conversa tion he said to me, "Depend upon it, the man who falls in a duel is the party to be envied, for the survivor ever afterward finds earth to be hell." The longer I live, the longer my experience, the more convinced I am of the truth of the remark. No man,

AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

1.18.4 TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

SIGNOR BLITZ

AND LIVE, LAUGH,

AND GROW FAT