TWELVE O'CLOCK; M.

THE CAPITAL.

Supreme Court—Trading in Haytien Ports-Building Accident-Indian Delegations—The Whiskey Frauds-Ku-Klux Klan-Lynch Law-General Grant-Light House Service. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1868. THE SUPREME COURT

to-day affirmed the decision of the lower Court in the case of the Rock Island Bridge Company versus Andrews. The Court adjourns on Thursday till Januar J 4th, when the docket of original motions arising under the Constitution will be called. SECRETARY SEWARD

replies as follows to a telegram from a New York firm making the inquiry, "Will the United States government protect Ameri-can vessels bound to ports in Hayti held by rebels there from seizure or detention by the Haytian government?" Hagswa. "The the Haytien government?" He says: "The government of the United States will protect no United States vessel which shall attempt to carry on trade in Haytien ports in tempt to carry on trade in Haytien ports in violation of any existing blockade or of any lawful decree of the government of, the Haytien Republic which has been duly recognized by the United States. All persons trading in insurrectionary ports in Hayti will be liable to be dealt with according to the process and principles of international the process and principles of international

THE RETRENCHMENT REPORT. Mr. Van Wyck's report of the Committee Retrenchment on the subject of revenue ads, is printed. It says: Continuing the investigation commenced more than a year ago, this Committee find many frauds yet existing in the revenue department in kind, as heretofore, but not to the same extent, by reason of the reduction of the tax on whisky, and making the estimated caon whisky, and making the estimated ca-pacity one of the tests of production. When pacity one of the tests of production. When the capacity shall be improved and modified as experience has already demonstrated to be necessary, frauds will be lessened and the revenue increased. The greatest want is undoubtedly of honest officials, but no improvement can be honed for in that mo improvement can be hoped for in that direction under the present Executive, a fact Congress should have realized and acted upon long ago, and then devised a system which human ingenuity could not easily circumvent. asily circumvent.

KU KLUX-KLAN.

A member of Congress to-day received from a military officer in the South a photograph of two members of the Ku-Kiax-Kian. He explains that the band from which they were taken was one hundred and fifty strong, and is the same that saiged and fifty strong, and is the same that seized Huntsville, Alshama, surrounded the court-house, murdered the Judge and some others, etc. The men captured were not more than eighteen years old.

THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE. Lighthouse Board have been removed from locations on the northern coast to localities where they will not be endangered from drift ice. The can and nun buoys have also been removed from like precaution. and their places temporarily supplied with

FALL OF WALLS.

The main walls of the new hospital building, belonging to the Howard University, gave way this afternoon. The workmen, about fifteen in number, one-third white and the others black, who were roofing the structure, fell to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, and were all injured, several seriously if not fatally.

INDIAN DELEGATES. Several delegations of Indians, representing the Miamis, Creeks, Cherokees and other tribes are expected in Washington during the winter for the purpose of securing additions to existing treaties between them and the Government relative to ces-sions of lands and the improvement of their

LYNCH-LAW

The bill recently introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Trumbull, to prevent the repeatte, by Mr. Trumbull, to prevent the repetition of such crimes by popular violence as that recently committed at New Albany, Indiana, it is understood is approved by the Secretary of State.

APPOINTMENTS. The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Gaugers—Wm, G. Wilson and W. P. McCurdy, for the 1st district of Obio.

GENERAL GRANT Was at headquarters to-day attending

ST. LOUIS.

Family Poisoned...Rumored Defeat of Gen sheridan by Indians—Weather and Nav

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. St. Louis, December 21.-Mr. Kohl, wife and five children and two boarders were poisoned yesterday from eating rabbits

poisoned yesterday from eating rabbits. The whole party were very sick, but prompt medical attendance relieved them and they are all doing well.

Rumors are current in Western Kansas that General Sheridan had met with defeat at the hands of Indians, but they are unfounded. No battle has taken place since November 27th, when General Custer defeated Blackkettle and his allies.

The weather continues warm. The interest of the state o

The weather continues warm. The ice in the river has disappeared and navigation is fully resumed to points south, and boats have departed for Quincy and Keokuk. The Illinois river is reported open to Peoria.

FLORIDA AFFAIRS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) TALLAHASSE, December 21.—Telegraphic

information was received here to-day that Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, on the plea of Lieutenant Governor Gleason, has signed a citation inquiring as to his title to office under the State constitution.

The United States District Court is in session at Jacksonville.

sion at Jacksonville. It is currently reported that efforts will

be made before the jury to indict Governor Reed for some failure or excess of duty while agent of the Postoffice Department previous to his election as Governor; also to indict Senator Osborn for some misdemean-

FORTIETH CONGRESS. THIRD SESSION.

Senate Proceedings — Adjournment Till January 5th.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Washington, December 21, 1868.

SENATE. Mr. THAYER presented a remonstrance against the ratification of the Osage Indian treaty, except on certain terms. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER offered two resolutions, one directing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the Senate what has been done in pursuance of a resolution authorizing him to furnish each State a set of standard weights and measures on the metric are him to furnish each State a set of standard weights and measures on the metric system, and the other directing the Postmaster General to give information of what has been done to furnish postal balances of the same kind. Adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Navy. Referred.

Mr. RICE called up his motion to add two members to the Committee on Pacific Railroad, as representatives of the South. It was adopted.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to report what Indian agents or superintendents are absent from their

Mr. THAYER offered a resolution requesting the President to instruct the special commission who have examined the Union Pacific Railroad west of Omaha, and and eastern division of the Union Pacific, to examine in the same way all the Pacific Railroads so far as constructed, and to report what amount is necessary to complete them according to the standard of a first class class railroad, as required by law. Mr. STEWART objected to the consider-

tion of the resolution and it went over un Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution re questing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the reports of of the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, as already requested by a resolution passed last July.

Adjourned to the 5th of January.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, December 21, 1868. Thomas O. Acton, Esq., President of the Board of Police Commissioners, has announced his intention of resigning. nounced his intention of resigning.

There are more rumors of an organization in this city to aid the Cuben insurgents.

The Congressional Committee on alleged New York election frauds to-day examined District Attorney Courtney, Marshal Murray, and others.

District Attorney Courtney, Marshal Murray, and others.
Vice President elect Colfax and wife arrived to-day and are the guests of Elliott C. Cowden. They will remain until Thurs-

At a meeting of the General Committee of the United States Indian Commission to-day, Col. Wynkoop was requested to address that body on Wednesday evening on the cause of the recent trouble with the Indians and the remedy therefor.

A report says the New York Col. THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

A report says the New York Central road will hereafter pro rata with Western roads in freight, close relations having been roads in freight, close relations having been made with the Michigan Southern, Michi-gan Central, Lake Shore, Cleveland and Toledo, and the Wabash and Northwestern Toledo, and the wabash and Northwestern roads. Gossip says for inaugurating the present bill movement, Broad street borrowed ten to twenty millions of gold and exchange on stock collaterals and sold it for currency, thereby putting themselves in a strong financial position to hold their Central stock. It is reported the gold and

Central stock. It is reported the gold and exchange are to be returned in January. The steamer America, from Europe, has The Boston Advertiser says the balance of State scrip due the Hartford and Eric

Railroad Company was issued on Thursday, making the total received above \$700,000 currency, or \$500,000 in sterling exchange. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, J. Lathrop Motley, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock and others will speak in the New England

dinner to-morrow night.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. -The United States Supreme Court will djourn on the 24th inst. until the 4th prox. —At Philadelphia, on Sunday, a Mrs. Keating fell down stairs and broke her neck, causing instant death.

-The bill appropriating cannon for the erection of a monument to Gen. Kearney has been approved by the President. —The Sheriff of Cochocton county, Ohio, absconded on the 18th, taking with him ten thousand dollars in public funds.

-The British Minister on Sunday sent a dispatch concerning the Alabama claims to England, at a cost of one thousand dollars. The Reconstruction Committee of Congress has deferred action in the cases of Mississippi and Georgia until after the holi-

days. -A Havana letter says it is rumored and generally believed that the Havana lottery is to be suppressed by the home govern-

-A clerk in the Treasury Department a Washington is said to be missing, and his accounts show a deficit of several thousand

-Up to yesterday morning a jury had not been obtained in the Twitchell-Hill homicide case. The case is exciting extraordi-

nary interest. The bridge at Elmore, Ohio, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad was burned yesterday. Connections will be broken until Tuesday.

-The Woman's Suffrage Association of St. Louis is actively engaged in procuring signatures to memorials to Congress and the State Legislature, praying for the priv-

The case of J. R. Brennan, charged with rape upon Mary Ann Sheehan, which resulted in her death, was concluded at New Haven, Conn., yesterday. The decision was reserved until Wednesday. The total assessment in the Second District of Ohio for November was \$370,000. Of this amount \$324,000 was on whisky. The tax paid on whisky by stamps during the same month in the Second District was

\$176,000. -Horace Greeley publishes in the New York Tribunc a three column letter to Senator Morton on his (Morton's) recent speech upon the resumption of specie payment. Mr. Greeley differs from the Senator in that the former believes that prompt resumption is practicable, and argues upon that point at length.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The War Aspect in the East-Excitement in Athens and Constantinople - President Johnson's Message Denounced by the London Times-English Parlimentary Elections - Speeches by Messrs. Gladstone and Bright. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, December 21.-The full message of President Johnson was received by the Times to-day. It refers to the President's stubbornness, denounces the repudistion proposition, and approves of the action of the Senate and House in the disposal of the document.

Messrs. Gladstone, Bright and Lowe have een re-elected to Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at the Hustings in Greenwich, said he was not yet wholly in favor of the ballot, but if free voting was impossible without such a safe-guard, then he was for the ballot. then he was for the ballot.

Mr. Bright also made a speech before his

Mr. Bright also made a speech before his re-election, at Birmingham, in which he explained he had declined his first appointment as Secretary for India because the labor of that office was too severe for him in the present state of his health, and also because he thought the views of the country in regard to the Indian policy were not sufficiently advanced. He argued that the late Parliamentary elections offered fresh evidence in favor of the adoption of the ballot. He denounced the profligacy of the Tory party, and closed with promising, on the part of the Cabinet, economical reforms in the administration of the government.

All the members of Parliament appointed to positions in the Communication of the communication of the communication of the government. All the members of Parliament appointed to positions in the Government have been reelected, except Mr. Caldwell, whose election will take place to-morrow. None of the elections were contested. It is gener-ally believed that the Ministerial change in France is due to the influence of the ani-clerical free press.

TURKEY:

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 20-Evening .- The Porte approves the conduct of Admiral Hobort Pashs at the harbor of Syria.
The Ambassadors of the Western Powers

decline to exercise protection over the affairs of Greek residents, after their expulsion from Turkish dominions. PARIS, December 21.—Evening.—It is reported Prince Metternich has received instructions from Vienna to act, in concert with France in the Eastern difficulty.

The Presse represents the war excitement as intense in Constantinople as in Athens, and states the Russian flag has been burns in the streets of Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 21 .- The of the Sultan have sent a memorial to Athens, praying the Govern-ment to avoid war with Turkey.

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 21.—Disturbances rowing out of the elections are reported a some towns, but are of an insignificant

GERMANY. Berlin, December 21.—The Prussian Diet has adjourned for the holidays until

MARINE NEWS. SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 21.—The steamer Deutschland, from New York, arrived yes-

QUEENSTOWN, December 21.—The steam-ex Tripoli, from New York, arrived here

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, December 21.—Evening—Consols at 98%. Money market quiet; 5-29

Bonds at 74½; Erie, 25½; Illinois 95½.

FRANKFORT, December 21.—Bonds 70%.

Liverpool, December 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands at 10½a 10½d., Orleans 10½a11d. Sales of 12,000 bushels of California white wheat at 11s., 11d., red western 9s, 10. Flour 26s., 5d. Corn 38s., 6d. Oats 3s., 7d. Barley 5s. Peas 45s., 6d. Pork 86s. Beef 105s. Lard 68s. Cheese 69s. Bacon 54s., 6d. Petrole-Peas 45s., 6d. Pork 86s. Beef 105s. Lard 68s. Cheese 69s. Bacon 54s., 6d. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow 49s. Linseed Oil; sales of 30 pounds at 10s. Calcutta Linseed at 57s., 6da58s. Tallow 48s., 3d., heavy and weak. Petroleum at Antwerp 51 francs. Cotton at Havre 24 francs on spot.

FRANKFORT, December 21 .- Evening-5-20's closed at 78a78%.

CHICAGO.

Presentation to Governor Oglesby—Canvassing the Vote of Illinois—Commissary House at Fort Snelling Destroyed—Death of a Commercial Editor. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1

CHICAGO, December 21.—Gov. Oglesby of this State, was the recipient this morning of a silver pitcher, inlaid with gold, a silver salver and two goblets, from the Republicans of Battle Creek, Michigan, in recognition of his services to the Republican cause by a speech which he delivered at that place on the 24th of August last The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer met this morning at the State House and canvassed the votes for Congressmen and State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, which will be done by the General Assembly. will be done by the General Assembly. The Republican majority for Secretary of State is 50,467; for Auditor, 49,900; for Treasurer, 50,113; for Attorney General, 49,119, and for Penitentiary Commissioners,

50,350.

The Commissary House at Fort Snelling, located on the bluffs between St. Paul and Minneapolis, was destroyed by fire last night. It was with the utmost difficulty that the fire was kept from the magazine of the Fort. All the guns, etc., in the round house were destroyed. Loss about \$50,000. The fire had its origin in a defective chim-

ney. Chas. H. Wignall, for the past eleven years commercial editor of the Chicago Tribune, died yesterday, aged thirty years His disease was consumption. He was a christian gentleman and an able and trustworthy commercial reporter.

previous to his election as Governor; also to indict Senator Osborn for some misdemean-or-while register in bankrupicy previous to his election as Senator.

The Peruvian Fleet Difficulty.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

New Obleans, December 21.—The Collector was to-day informed by Secretary McCulloch that the Peruvian transport Hayana is covered by her flag, and she is not to be seized.

| Clay Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] | Toronto, December 21.—The Court of Rarvard College, including nearly all the classes back to 1817, have issued an appeal to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] | Toronto, December 21.—The Court of Queen's bench to-day refused to grant a new trial to Whalen, convicted of the murbehalf of a class subscription fund, for the purpose of increasing the salaries of the College library. It is son dissented. The prisoner was remandent and the purpose named, | Professors and the College library. It is son dissented. The prisoner was remanded and purpose named. | Professors and the College library. It is son dissented. The prisoner was remanded and purpose of increasing the salaries of the Othawajury, and Judge Morrison dissented. The prisoner was remanded and purpose named. | Professors and the College library. It is son dissented. The prisoner was remanded and purpose named. | Professors and the College library. It is son dissented. The prisoner was remanded and purpose named. | Professors and the College library. It is son dissented. The prisoner was remanded and purpose named. | Professors and the College library. It is son dissented. The prisoner was remanded and purpose named. | Professors and the College library. It is son dissented. The prisoner was remanded to the purpose named. | Professors and the College library. It is son dissented. The prisoner was remanded to the purpose named. | Professors and the College library. It is son dissented. The prisoner was remanded to the purpose named. | Professors and the College library. | Professors and the College library. | Professors and t

SENATOR CAMERON'S PANEGYRIC

We furnish our readers this morning with the able and eloquent panegyric pronounced in the Senate by the Hon SIMON CAMERON on the lamented Mr. STEVENS, together, with the resolutions of respect introduced and adopted. / Mr. CAMERON's remarks are clear, elequent and comprehensive, and a fitting tribute to the memory of the brave old Commoner who now rests quietly in death:

DEATH OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS. Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared below the bar and announced that he was directed to communicate to the Senate the resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives on the announcement of the death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, late a member of the House from the State of Pennsylvania.

The resolutions of the House of Representatives were read.

entatives were read. sentatives were read.

MR. CAMERON. Mr. President, it is my sad duty to amounce to the Senate the death of that eminent statesman, Thaddeus Stevens, a member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania. This great man died at midnight on the 11th of August last, at his residence in this city. lugust last, at his residence in this city,

August last, at his residence in this city, during the recess of Congress.

Thaddeus Stevens was born on the 4th of April, 1792, at Danville, in Vermont, where he received his primary education. He afterwards went to Burlington and Dartmouth, where he completed that portion of his education which the schools can confer. After leaving college he followed tion of his education which the schools can confer. After leaving college he followed the American instinct to move westward; and so came to Pennsylvania, residing first at York, afterward removing to Gettysburg, and finally settling at Lancaster. His adopted State received him in a different spirit from that with which many States. ent spirit from that with which many States on t spirit from that which which many States now receive men of talent, energy and ability; and the veneration in which his public character is held in Pennsylvania is a fitting rebuke to the stupid bigotry which

Shortly after his arrival in York, Mr. Stevens, at the age of twenty-two, began the study of the law, teaching a school in the meantime to maintain himself while prosecuting his studies. Born and reared in the iree mountains of Vermont, where slavery was a tradition merely, and com-ing to the Maryland border, where its effects could be seen in the fence-corners, it was natural for a man of Thaddeus Stevens was natural for a man of Thaddeus Stevens' sturdy and combative nature to detest that institution. It was impossible that he could uphold or quietly tolerate so usjust a system. He became an anti-slavery man, of course; and it is questionable if so uncompromising a fee to alayery or an abler or course; and it is questionable if so uncompromising a foe to alavery or an abler one ever lived in America. He was a powerful defender and a terrible opponent; and it may be justly said of him that he was mere successful ir sustaining than in originating measures, more powerful to overthrow than to build up institutions.

After his admission to the hear he received After his admission to the bar he rose steadily until he reached a leading place in his profession; and he maintained this con-

his profession; and he maintained this con-spicuous position until he ceased the active practice of the law. His intellectual gran-deur always commanded admiration. He was always thorough. His conduct of a case in the petty sessions was not unlike his management of a great debate on ques-tions affecting the deepest interests of man-kind. Without wasting his own force or wearing out the patience of his auditory, he went directly to the core of the subject in hand. Never dissipating his thought he went directly to the core of the subject in hand. Never dissipating his thought over a great variety of points, he fastened upon those most important and essential, and pressed these home with resistless vig-or, logic, eloquence and wit; and from the time of his entry into public life no man assailed him without danger or conquered time of his entry into public life no man assailed him without danger or conquered him without scars. He retained his mental vigor to the last, and with his eye undimmed by age he has passed from the scenes of a busy and useful life full of years and of honors.

In 1833 Mr. Stevens was elected to the Legislature of Pannaylyania, and at once

in 1833 Mr. Stevens was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and at once took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. His most signal service was the defense of our common-school system from the attacks of its enemies. A system of public adjustion had been provided for of public education had been provided for in Penn's frame of government for the proin Penn's frame of government for the province, by the provinional government framed atter the Declaration of Independence, and by the Constitution of 1790. By virtue of this authority the provincial council organized a school in Philadelphia on October 26, 1683, the date of Penn's charter being April 25, 1682. Other schools were instituted as they became necessary. In 1762 an effort was made to provide for a comprehensive system of public instruction; but the colonial wars first and the tion; but the colonial wars first and the Revolution alterward frustrated this wise design. But public opinion was never wholly diverted from this scheme. All the Governors of our State under the Constitu-Governors of our State under the Constitu-tion, I think, pressed the importance of this great measure on the Legislature, and none with greater force and pertinacity than Governors Suyder, Shultz and Wolf, three representatives of that good and but often neglected German element in the popula-

neglected German element in the population of Pennsylvania.

Until the year 1834 our public schools suffered from a radical defect. They only provided for the education of the poor gratis. The advancing intelligence of the age demanded a more enlightened policy. A committee of the two Houses of our Legislatura, containing, among others, Dr.

al trials the history of Mr. Stevens is inextricably interwoven with the history of his country. Space and propriety alike require that I should leave any elaborate reference to his services during that period to those whom time and freedom from partiality shall enable to do the subject full justice.

Since the death of Thaddeus Stevens I A committee of the two Houses of our Legislature, containing, among others, Dr. Samuel Breck, James Thompson and Wilmer Worthington, of West Chester, framed the law of 1834, the foundation of our atmirable school system. The first named of these gentlemen has passed away, but then his youthful colleagues still live to enjoy the lasting honors in which their fellow-citizens hold their services in the cause of education Hon. James Thompson now education Hon. James Thompson now adorns our supreme bench, and Hon. Wil-mer Worthington is the Speaker of the

mer Worthington is the Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

The change from the "pauper" system—as it was called—to one of general educacation impressed many with the belief that the additional burdens of taxation conse quent on such a change would prove too onerous, and a furious opposition to the law of 1834 arose in some parts of the State. In 1835 this feeling had gained such strength that there was danger that the law would be repealed, in obedience to the propoles clause. But this poble set had a quent on such a change would prove too popular clamor. But this noble act had a noble refuge. Governor Wolf had determined to veto any legislation which attempted its repeal. When the contest came Thaddeus Stevens defended the school law with great power, and the repealing active was defeated by a large majority. To the honor of Mr. Stevens it must be remembered, that this popular outery against the school law gave him the opportunity to gain a signal advantage over his political oppo-nents, but he scorned to use it for such a purpose. The time gained for reflection by he defeat of the repealing act saved our common-shool system from annihilation The general sentiment now restrains opposition to this institution, and the advanced and steadily advancing intelligence of our people stands as the monument to the wise farmers of the law of 1834 and its able de-

fender.
The importance of our public improvenents was discussed and established in the latter part of the last and the system was inaugurated early in the present century. Its active and successful advocate in the road is still progressing.

Legislature was William Lehman, of Philadelphia, who entered in the Legislature in ON THADDEUS STEVENS. adelphia, who entered in the Legislature in 1818. Active operations were begun in 1826, and continued under the able direction of Governor Shultz, John Sargent, William Darlington, David Scott, Joseph McIlwaine, Daniel Montgomery, Abner Leacock, James Clark, Jonathan Knight, Charles Mowry, and Francis R. Shunk, during the twelve years of the administrations of Governors Shultz and Wolf. The works were in full operation in 1835, and in 1838 Thaddeus Stevens was appointed canal commissioner by Governor Ritner. His success was not equal to his abilities. During his administration of this offide additional works were undertaken, but they ing his administration of this office additional works were undertaken, but they proved failures. Various causes combined to prevent his success. Intense opposition always confronted him, and an impatience of details experted against him in against

always confronted him, and an impatience of details eperated against him in everything of a business character, except in his protession, where he was consummate in his preparation and use of every means of In referring to the life and public services and character of such a man as Thaddeus Stevens it is unbecoming to indulge in loose statement and bombastic praise. There is enough of the man to furnish materials for a truthful and an honorable enterials for a truthful and an honorable encomium without claiming for him exclusively honors which mainly belong to his contemporaries. This should be especially avoided in the case of Mr. Stevens, for no man more thoroughly despised such injustice. He always resented being dressed in horrowed robes. An observance of this borrowed robes. An observance of this rule would doubtless have prevented injudicious admirers from claiming for Mr. Stevens the paternity of our common school

system, and our system of public works. Eulogies of this character, pronounced on the spur of the moment, though inexcusable are innecest when company of the spur of the moment, though inexcusable are innecest when company of the spur the spur of the moment, though mexcusa-ble, are innocent when compared with the elaborate obituaries, for it is to these last that historians are most apt to refer. And thus the ungracious task is thrown on some one of correcting errors and misstatements which should never have been made. which should never have been made. In 1836 Mr. Stevens was chosen a mem-In 1835 Mr. Stevens was chosen a member of the convention to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania, and here, as everywhere else, he displayed high ability. Under our constitution of 1790 negroes enjoyed the right of suffrage. The aggressions of the slave influence demanded that this right should be stricken down. The besoited majority in the North were averywhere.

right should be stricken down. The besotted majority in the North were everywhere inclined to yield the point. In our
convention this feeling actuated the majority of the members, but Thaddeus Stevens
battled with all his might against the outbattled with all his might against the outrage. He was overcome. The rights of a portion of our citizens were sacrificed to the prevailing sentiment, and the word "white" was inserted in our constitution as a condition to the right of suffrage. With characteristic independence Mr. Stevens refused to sign a document containing such an unjust discrimination against peaceable and law-abiding men, and he bravely determined to forego the distinction of having his name go down to posterity on that ing his name go down to posterity on that document. Few young men weuld have shown the contempt for position which he then exhibited, and fewer can understand hat true fame can be found more surely

in doing right than in being in conspicuous ompany. In 1850 Mr. Stevens was elected to Congress. His ardent love of liberty ole hatred of American slavery threw him headlong into an opposi-tion to that institution as determined as it tion to that institution as determined as it seemed hopeless. The sentiment and con-science of the nation was blunted and de-bauched, and the forlorn hope which Thad-deus Stevens then led did not suffer themdeus Stevens then led did not suffer them-selves to hope for a view of the bright and swiftly coming day which his old eyes were permitted to see in its full glory. Failing to secure arenomination, he retired from Congress in 1852, and resumed the practice of the law. His nublic career. practice of the law. His public career seemed to have closed in the very prime of his vigor. But a mighty change was at

In 1854 the slaveholders, unsatisfied with anything short of absolute dominion, shocked the lulled conscience of the nashocked the lulled conscience of the nation by attacking and destroying what demagogues called the "settlements" of the slavery question, and what wise men knew to be but a postponement of an inevitable trouble. This high handed outrage on the vast majority by a numerically contemptible minority produced a revulsion in our politics, compared with which all othtemptible minority produced a revulsion in our politics, compared with which all others are insignificant. Old parties melted away. Old thoughts gave way to new vigor. The respectability claimed for the slaveholders was laughed at in the light of their degrading latitude before the astonished country. Their highly extolled honor became a libe when compared with their became a jibe when compared with their Punic faith. New organizations wrested the Legislature from the men who used it for our disgrace. Old leaders, remember-ed for their courage and audacity, were ra-

ed for their courage and audacity, were ra-called. In 1858 Thaddeus Stevens returned to Congress, and the foremost men of the now powerful Opposition accepted him as their leader.

This crime of the slaveholders culminated in a terrible war that ended in the destruction of the cause which provoked the conflict. During that period of our national trials the history of Mr. Stevens is inextricably interwoven with the history of his country. States and proposity alleges

Since the death of Thaddeus Stevens have been pained to notice the vulgar fury with which his character has been assailed. I had indulged the hope that vituperation had exhausted itselfon him during his long life, but I have been mistaken. If malignant and merciless abuse could destroy the usefulness of men, the services which Mr Stevens has rendered to mankind would have been prevented. Men every way his inferiors set themselves up as critics and censors of his private life. The manner in which they have performed their self imposed duty shows they never knew, or had forgotten, that the strongest virtue consists in successfully battling against ever-present temptation, and that those who overcome are more to be honored than those who lack the inclination to go astray. We have forgotten the bravery of the Gason, and only use his name now to describe, and only use his name now to describe braggart. A mere reference to the fact proves the injustice; and the same injustice will be perpetuated if we remember only the caustic aarcasms of the dead statesman and forget his life-long love and devotion to a down-trodden race.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with profound sensibility the announce ment of the death of Hon. Thaddeus Ste vens, late a member of the House of Rep. resentatives from the State of Pennsyl

vania.

Resolved, That from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect for the memory of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the members and officers of the Senate will go members and officers of the Senate will go into mourning by the usual mode of wearing crape on the left arm.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of Mr. Stevens; the Senate do now adjourn.

There are now but two days and a half of staging between the two ends of the Pacific Railroad, and the construction of the

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Forefather's Day. The twenty-second of December is known in the calendar of holidays as Forefather's day. Two hundred and forty-eight years ago the Mayflower cast anchor in Cape Cod Bay, and on the 22nd of December, 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers first set foot on Plymouth Rock. The old coem; tells us that

"The heavy night hung dark
The hills and the waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New Englant shore." Throughout the New England States, in all the large towns, the day is generally observed and celebrated by meetings, speeches and similar exercises, which mark it as one of more than ordinary interest. Bostonians especially honor the occasion. To them it is altime for retrospection, when all them it is agitime for retrospection, when all the intervening years pass as a panorama before their vision, and as the representative of a long line of noble ancestors, points with pride to his lineage, so the Bostonian gazes this day at Plymouth Rock, and Plymouth Rock gazes at him, rejoicing with feelings of pardonable pride at the history of those years the history of these years the history of these years the history of these years. with feelings of pardonable pride at the history of those years, the history of his predecessors. Outside of New England the day is not observed as a holiday, and in most portions of the country is hardly recognized above ordinary days. Over the rock upon which the Pilgrims first landed there is now built a handsome stone monument, representing four massive columns, supporting an arched stone canopy, underpeath which is the Rock. This is preserved from all depredations by the profane hands of curiosity seekers.

Who could have predicted that from a be-

profane hands of curlosity seekers.

Who could have predicted that from a beginning so frail, so feeble, a mere handful as it were, there would have arisen in less than three centuries, a people whose renown would fill the world; a government whose benificence would attract the liberty-loving of every land, and become the hope and pride of freemen; a power which would shake the nations with the earthquake of its tread, and a land where civilization, snake the nations with the earthquake of its tread, and a land where civilization, knowledge and religion would have reached their highest development. No seer, however extatic in his visions, would have prophesied such a result, for history in all her previous long roll of wonders, could present no such parallel.

A Pleasant Affair. Yesterday a very pleasant affair came off at the Allegheny City Academy, on Federal street, above the Savings Bank. Just previous to the closing of the day's exercises the worthy principal, Prof. R. S. Robb, found himself suddenly surrounded by the pupils, and before he could recover from his surprise one of their number, Master N. P. Fetterman, Jr., stepped forward, and in a few pertinent remarks presented him with a handsome gold headed cane as a mark of the respect and admiracane as a mark of the respect and admira-tion with which he was regarded by those whom he was endeavoring to lead up the "rugged hill of science." The good Pro-fessor was almost overcome with this unexpected expression of respect from his pupils, but recovered sufficient self-command to return his thanks to the donors in feeling and appropriate language. At the conclusion of the ceremony a short time conclusion of the ceremony a short time was pleasantly spent in social chat and interchange of feeling, after which the company dispersed, the givers and the recipient feeling that a new bond of sympathy and love would hereafter bind them more

closely together.
From our knowledge of Prof. Robb's character we feel that the gift was well bestowed, and we therefore take great pleasuse in recording another testimo merits as a teacher and as a genial hearted

Commendable Enterprise.

The Bellefield Presbyterian Church in the Fourteenth ward, which we noticed in yesterday's issue as having been burned, was insured for \$15,000. The edifice originally was erected at a cost of nearly twenty thousand dollars. We understand that thousand dollars. We understand that the rebuilding of it will be commenced immediately and be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. On Sunday afternoon, while the church was still burning, the while the church was still burning, the children of the Sunday school were assembled in a neighboring schoolhouse and the exercises were gone through with in the usual manner. The Superintendent announced that some of the Sunday School property, such as the Organ, Library, Banner, &c., &c., had been saved from the burning building and that the sessions will be held in the public schoolhouse until further notice. He also stated that the usual her notice. He also stated that the usual Christmas festival would be held on Friday evening. Such commendable enterprise is certainly worthy of all praise and speaks volumes in favor of the energy of the congregation. In the meantime, while their church is being rebuilt, the congre-gation have accepted a cordial invitation from the Session and Treatist invitation from the Session and Trustees of Shady Side Church, near Bellefield, and will wor-

ship in their house alternately with them. -Mr. Colfax, Vice President elect, in his speech at a banquet in Philadelphia on Saturday night, in reference to the incoming administration, said: "The most searching retrenchment, honesty, efficiency and high character in all connected with the public service; the rigid guardianship of the Treasury against unwise and extravagant schemes; a financial policy which shall maintain our credit untarnished, appreciate our currency, and place us on the

irm rock of specie payment." —Orders have been received at the United States Arsenel, at Springfield, Mass., to pay the workmen four-fifths of the usual rate per day for all work done since August 10th, when the eight hour law went into operation. Work will be resumed next month on the ten hour system.

Markets by Telegraph.

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New Orleans, December 21.—Cotton firm and higher; middlings 23½c; sales of 7,350 bales; receipts since Saturday 7,923. Flour firmer and quiet; superfine scarce at \$7,12; double extra \$7,25; treble extra \$7,75 a8,12. Corn easier at 78c. Oats dull at 64a 65c. Bran \$1,40. Hay; no prime or choice offering; fair \$24a25. Pork quiet and firmer at \$29. Bacon quiet and scarce; retailing shoulders at 13½c; clear rib at 18½c, and clear sides at 19½c. Lard scarce and firmer; tierce 18½c; keg 19c. Sugar firm; at 9a9½c for common. Molasses; common 50a55c; prime 58a65c; choice 62a64c. Whisky quiet and firm; western rectified \$1,15a 1,17½c. Coffee; 14½a14¾c; prime 16½a17c. Chicago, December 21.—At the evening 1,17%c. Coffee; 14%a14%c; prime 16%a17c. CHICAGO, December 21.—At the evening board No. 2 Wheat was quiet at \$1,08, sellers for the month, and \$1,09% sellers for January. Nothing was done in Corn or Oats. Provisions were active, and Mess Pork higher, with sales, sellers for January and February, at \$27, sellers for February and March at \$27,25, and round lots reported sold at \$27,50, sellers for February and March. Lard rather easier at 16%c.

ALBANY, December 21—The market for ALBANY, December 21.—The market for Beeves opened dull and lower, with the supply lighter than last week, but the demand is also work been as the supply lighter than last week, but the demand is also work lower than last week, but the demand is also work lower than last week, but the demand is also work lower than last week, but the demand is also work lower than last week, but the demand is also work lower than last week, but the demand is also were than last week, but the demand is also were than last week, but the demand is also were than lower than last week, but the demand is also were than last week, but the demand is also were than last week, but the demand is also were than last week, but the demand is also were than last week, but the demand is also were than last week, but the demand is also were than last week, but the demand is also were the last week. mand is also much less; a car load of very choice Christmas Beeves, averaging 2,200 pounds, brought 12c; an extra quality of Beeves are selling at 9a91c; medium 7a8c; common 5½a6½c; inferior 4a6c. Sheep; demand light at 4a7c.