



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1865.

Geo. E. Stouffer, Tannersville, offers for sale eight new Fanning Mills.—Give him a call and examine them. See advertisement in another column.

We learn that a Camp meeting will be held in the woods on the hill near Snyder'sville, under the auspices of the Albright Methodist, commencing on Monday, the 28th inst. The meetings will continue during the week.

The Manufacturers of this County are of some consequence and magnitude, as the Tax on their returns for month of July comes to the clever sum of \$5,033 26. Nor is this sum any more than an average amount; as some months have run up as high as \$8,000.

We learn that John B. Storm, Esq., has purchased, of the widow, the beautiful residence of the late James N. Durbin, in Stroud township, adjoining the borough, and known as the Colbert property. The price paid was \$3075.

Del. Lack and W. R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The evening down train, on this road, is due at Stroudsburg, at 6.29. See time table in another column.

We would call the attention of Farmers and others to the special sale of Government Mules, coming off at Philadelphia, during the present month.—Some nine hundred mules in all will be offered—one hundred, each Wednesday and Saturday. The Mules are all serviceable, and are only sold because the end of the war renders them unnecessary to the government.

Messrs. J. S. Williams & Co., we are pleased to learn, are rapidly establishing an extensive business for the sale of pure liquors in this borough, and thus keeping at home many thousands of dollars which have hitherto been sent to purchase an inferior article abroad. The wines, liquors &c., of Messrs. W. & Co., are warranted pure and to contain no oils, essences and drugs, and are pronounced by competent judges to be of a better quality than any which have hitherto been introduced into our market. Landlords and others desiring a really good article, should read the card of J. S. Williams & Co., and make a note of it.

We observe that the Wayne County Democracy are having quite a lively time over the relative merits and claims of the Hon. Geo. R. Barrett, and F. M. Crane, Esq., to the President Judgeship of this Judicial District. Being hopelessly in the minority in the district we have no particular interest in the quarrel, but hope that it may lead to the selection of the best man. Any one possessed of law-learning, and common sense to assist in its application, respectability and perfect integrity, and brain enough to keep his partizan predilections from running away with his sense of justice, will answer our purpose. For all this, however, we suppose we must trust to the tender mercies of our opponents.

We much regret the necessity of announcing the deaths of John L. Caffrey and James Daily, two of our returned soldiers, who died on Tuesday, the 8th inst., one in the morning, and the other in the evening. Their bodies were buried at the same time, and their funerals were preached at the same time by the same persons. The Rev. Paxon and Everett performing that duty, which was done in a very appropriate manner. They were buried with full military honors. A large concourse of people attested their respect for the deceased by their presence.

It is a sad reflection to think that these worthy sons of the Republic should have been so soon called to judgment. For according to man's way of thinking, it should have been better could they have longer enjoyed the last victory over the Rebel foe. But God's ways are best, and to them we must bow.

A party, consisting of some thirty couple, from Washington, N. J., and neighborhood, paid our town a flying visit on Friday night last, bringing with them a band of excellent string music.—They dined with friend Marsh of the Stroudsburg House, and, after supper gave themselves up to the pleasures of the dance, until about midnight, when they left for their homes. A number of our citizens joined them, and all agree that it was the most pleasant get up they had attended in a long time. The belles, were elegant specimens of the beauty, and loveliness of Jersey's fair daughters, while the beaux, each of whom with one exception, had just returned from the wars, were fair specimens of her heroes.

A Remarkable Death.

Stephen Compton, of Spragueville, this County, having been afflicted with an aching tooth for several weeks, had it extracted on the 28th ult., attending which there was nothing unusual. The tooth came out easily, and the gums bled but little at the time of extraction. But about one day after this they began to bleed, which, by caustic and plugging, were stopped for one day longer, at the end of which time they began to bleed again.

About this time Mr. Compton came to town and placed himself under the immediate care of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, a skilful surgeon, who made a free use of all the usual remedies, from the most powerful styptics, to plugging and compress, and actual cautery, none of which arrested the flow of blood for more than from three to eighteen hours at a time, until about thirty hours before death, when by plugging with bits of sponge saturated with perchloride of iron, while under the influence of aether, the flow of blood was completely stopped; but he had already lost so much blood, that he died on the evening of the 12th instant.

Mr. Compton was aged about 27 years, of a robust constitution, but we understand he had been somewhat unwell for several weeks before the unfortunate occurrence. He was subject to frequent attacks of pleurisy, one of which he had during the early part of his bleeding spell.

This is a very remarkable case—only a few like it terminating thus in a century. The cause of which is undoubtedly owing to some peculiarity of constitution, or peculiar state of the system.

Merited Promotion.

We notice by the Vicksburg Daily Herald, of the 22nd ult., that Lieut. Lewis M. Walton, late a member of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, in which he served for three years with distinction, has been promoted to the position of Ordnance Officer on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Maltby, commander of the Western District of Mississippi, headquarters at Vicksburg. Lieut. Walton is a native of Stroudsburg, and early in 1861, volunteered, as a private in the defense of the Union. For the heroism displayed by him in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Arkansas Post, he was promoted from the ranks, to a 1st Lieutenant, and now, for continued good conduct in face of the enemy, he has received his second promotion, as an officer on the staff on one of the wars real heroes. We congratulate our friend Lewis, and hope to hear of his still further advancement.

Musical.

Mr. J. A. Clements, has the agency for the sale of Pianos, of makers of repute, Melodeons, Mason & Hamlin celebrated Cabinet organs, and for all kinds of Musical Merchandise. Mr. C. is a perfectly reliable gentleman to deal with, and we are satisfied will do full justice to parties favoring him with orders. Persons desiring to purchase articles in the musical line, will find it to their interest to call on him before purchasing elsewhere. Mr. Clements will cheerfully impart information, on musical matters, to all who call on or address him at Stroudsburg, Pa.

We observe by the last Democrat that the Squire has again commenced the charitable work of saving the party trouble. After much persuasion, he has succeeded in inducing Mr. Peter Gruver to become the Democratic candidate for County Auditor.

The Roll of Honor.

The War Department has just published a pamphlet entitled the "Roll of Honor," giving the names of soldiers who died in defense of the American Union, and who were interred in the National Cemetery in the District of Columbia, from August 3d, 1861, to June 30th, 1865. The entire number is 20,727, of which 15,000 were whites, including nearly 7200 natives of America; 213 from England; 600 from Ireland; 590 from Germany, and 167 from Canada.—About thirty other nationalities, in small proportions, are represented. The unknown whites are 6000, and unknown blacks, or contrabands, 6726. The cemetaries are kept in good order, and the names of the deceased, as far as known are inscribed on the head-boards of the graves.

Great Crop of Corn.

The West is rejoicing over the prospects of the corn harvest. An Illinois letter says: The corn crop in the counties of McLean, Livingston, Logan, Tazewell, De Witt and Saugamon is probably the most magnificent ever seen in the State. In fact this is the great corn region of Illinois.

In the Sierra Nevada there are gigantic trees. Visitors who will insert a marble slab in the bark, and inclose the tree by an iron rail, have the privilege of naming a tree. Mr. Benj. C. Hopard of San Francisco, while on a visit to the Sierra recently, chose one 300 feet high and 51 in circumference, whose bark was two feet thick, and named it "Henry Ward Beecher." The tree stands next to one called "Lincoln."

PHILADELPHIA COURTS.

The Court of Quarter Sessions,—Judge Ludlow, presiding,—commenced on Monday last. Among the cases disposed of, we find the following:

Lewis V. Close and Patrick Donnelly were charged with robbing Andrew J. Correll, a returned soldier, of \$349, a watch, and his discharge from the army. Two boys, who were observing the parties, testified that on the evening of the day in question, July 20th, they saw these men with the soldier, who was very drunk. He would not go along, and finally laid down. The defendants then put their hands in his pocket and took his money. They also attempted to take his gun, but that he held on to. One of the boys, said to Donnelly, "you have robbed that man." Donnelly made some reply and said he would go and get a policeman, and walked to the corner, upon reaching which he ran away as fast as he could. Close also went away. Donnelly was arrested the next day at the house where he was stopping, and in a pocket of his blouse was found Correll's discharge, but none of the money was recovered. In his case no defense was made. On behalf of Close, however, excellent previous good character was shown, and also that on the day in question he was very much intoxicated, too much so to know what he was doing. It was likewise shown that when arrested he had no money. The case was submitted without argument, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to eighteen months in the County Prison.

Soldiers Discharged.

Just before the order for the disbandment of the armies was issued, we are informed, that it was the rule in the Quartermaster's Department to dispose of army horses to honorably discharged soldiers at nominal prices. When a soldier presented his discharge, he was allowed to select a horse at any of the corrals, at a price far below the actual value of the animal. This course was adopted, we learn, as a part of the system of rewards in operation to require faithful private soldiers for services rendered to the country. But like most plans to do justice to the brave, it was soon corrupted by a set of sharpers, who organized a movement to buy the discharge papers of soldiers, and with those documents engage in a regular business of buying and selling horses.—By this move the soldier was not benefited to the extent calculated. The horses which the Government supposed would be distributed over the country, in the hands of soldiers, and by those men used in some legitimate business of acquiring a livelihood, fell into the possession of speculators, to gratify their sordid desires of making money. When the practice, as we have described it, became a nuisance, the system was broken up, and therefore the discharges of soldiers ceased to be a mercantile in the market.

We make this explanation in answer to the inquiries of several soldiers who have written to us on the subject of the sale of their discharges. An honorable discharge in the hands of a soldier who has fought in the war to crush rebellion should be of a value above all price, and should be preferred as an heirloom to be handed down to the latest generation.—Telegraph.

"Long John Wentworth" on Negro Suffrage.

Hon. John Wentworth, who represents the Chicago district in the next Congress, recently made a welcome speech to a returning Illinois regiment, in which he said:

"Those traitors who for four years have been fighting to subvert the Constitution, trample liberty under foot, and set up a government of their own, with slavery as its corner-stone, now that all hopes in that direction are gone, have set up a furious cry against the negro being allowed to vote. Of course, the negro is and always has been loyal—he would vote the loyal ticket. If he were allowed the elective franchise, all their beautiful castles—all their hopes of future power would be to an end. I am in favor of letting the colored man vote, for, I believe a loyal nigger is a better man than a white traitor. [Tremendous applause, long continued.] This war would never have broken out had its leaders not expected assistance from the Northern copperheads. The war is now over—the snake is crushed—let us see that it never again revives."

At the beginning of Secession Virginia had one representative in the Cabinet at Washington who was a secessionist, John B. Floyd. He is dead. He had two foreign ministers who were secessionists. Hon. R. K. Meade, and John M. Daniel. Both are dead. Both of her Senators in Congress were secessionists, Hunter and Mason. One is a prisoner, the other an exile. She had three newspapers conspicuously devoted to Secession—the Richmond Enquirer, and the Norfolk Argus. The journals are extinct and all unrevived, and the leading spirits of all—Wise, Daniel, and Lamb—are dead. Her oldest, most persistent and among her most influential citizens who supported Secession was Edmund Ruffin. He is dead. The recognized leaders of the secessionists in the State Convention were George W. Randolph and Ex-President Tyler. Randolph is dying abroad, and Tyler is dead.

A British paper gets particularly severe on this Government because of the close confinement of Jeff. Davis, and hints that the British Government will withdraw its embassy in case Jeff. shall be hung.—Don't fret, old fellow! Great Britain is in no hurry to declare war against the United States of America.

General Grant, it would seem, will after all said and done, make his old home, Galea, Illinois, his permanent residence. Some two or three friends there have purchased a handsome house, and furnished it from top to bottom, and presented it to him. When he accepted the Philadelphia residence it was conditionally that eventually he was to return to Illinois.

The Elections.

The latest returns from the Kentucky elections show that five Union and four Opposition members of Congress are chosen. General Rousseau has beaten Robert Mallory by a majority which exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the Union party. The vote of Jefferson county, of which Louisville is the capital, was, in 1863:—Bramlette, 4,629; Wickliffe, 2,052—majority for Bramlette, 2,577; and in 1864; Lincoln, 2,066; McClellan, 5,404—majority for McClellan, 4,338. Now Rousseau has received in the city of Louisville, 4,502 votes; Mallory only 809, and a third candidate, Mundy, 121; which gives to Rousseau, over both of his competitors, a majority of 3,672.

Green Clay Smith is elected in the 6th district. Kenton County, which, in 1864, gave Lincoln 1,716 to McClellan 1,374 votes, a Lincoln majority of 342, now gives to Smith about 1,100 majority, and Campbell County, whose vote in 1864, was 1,504 for Lincoln and 1,286 for McClellan, a Lincoln majority of only 218, now gives to the Union candidate about 840 majority. The counties forming this Congressional District gave at the Presidential election of 1864 a small aggregate majority for McClellan, which is more than wiped out by the gains of the Union party in the two counties of Kenton and Campbell.

In the VIIIth District, the only one which, in 1864, at the Presidential election gave the majority of its votes to Lincoln, Randall, the Union candidate, gains considerably in Madison and Pulaski Counties, and is likewise elected.

In the 2d district Yeaman, Union and anti-slavery candidate, is elected, as is also McKee of the 9th district. In the remaining district the 3d, the result is not known. The result of the vote on the constitutional amendment is also uncertain.

Later returns from Tennessee make it probably that Col. Stokes, the Union candidate in the Chattanooga District, has been defeated by the conservative Faulkner; while in the VIIIth District, Col. Hawkins, the Union candidate, is said to have beaten Etheridge by a handsome majority. The Union candidates have been elected in the 1st, II, VI, VII and VIIIth Districts, while the II, IV, V and VIth Districts have elected Conservatives. According to the Nashville Press, two of the Union Congressmen elect, Maynard (II District) and Hawkins (VIII District), can be relied upon as supporters of a liberal policy, and also two others, Taylor (Ist District) and Lettewick (VIIIth District), probably. Nothing is said of Cooper (VIth District).

Mr. N. G. Taylor, elected in the 1st district stumped Pennsylvania last fall in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and is a most enthusiastic supporter of the Government.—The defeat of Etheridge, in the 7th district, will be hailed with satisfaction by every friend of the country. As far as is known nine out of the seventeen members elected in the two States, are Union men.

The Trial of Jeff Davis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

As the result of careful inquiry it is believed there is an unwillingness on the part of a portion of the cabinet to have Jeff. Davis tried for treason, while there is reason for asserting that the President is persistent in having it brought before a civil tribunal. Chief Justice Chase is expected to arrive here in the course of a few days for consultation with the President as to the time, manner and plan which shall be designated.

The ablest counsel of the country are also being consulted on the subject.—There is a fixed determination by the Executive that there should be an immediate and fair trial, by a jury of the country for high treason.

It may, in addition to the above, be as confidently asserted that the President has determined, as soon as practicable, to withdraw the orders suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and to dispense with military courts.

A Severe Sentence.

The following severe sentence has been passed upon Col. Louis Schrimmer, of the 14th New-York Artillery, and duly approved by the President.

To be cashiered and dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowance now due or that may hereafter become due, and that he be fined the sum of \$10,000, and be confined at hard labor at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, for the period of three years, and also that he be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Government of the United States.

Among the charges against this officer were the following:—"Embezzlement and misapplication of money held in trust and belonging to enlisted men," "Drunkenness on duty," "Willfully causing arms to be destroyed belonging to the United States," and "Knowingly making false musters of men, and willfully signing muster rolls wherein such false musters were contained." The regiment of which he was formerly Colonel has been mustered out, and will leave for home in a few days.

The Union State Convention in Maine met at Portland on Thursday last. Samuel Cony, the present Governor, was unanimously nominated for re-election.—Resolutions were adopted endorsing the policy of President Johnson, suggesting that it is the duty of the Government to keep the rebellious States under provisional government for the time, and insisting on their adopting the constitutional amendment as a basis of reconstruction; recommending the trial and punishment of Jeff Davis in advance of the subordinates of the late rebel Confederacy; proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution to secure an equality of representation in Congress; asserting that the negroes have earned their freedom, announcing their gratitude to the army and navy; and endorsing the Administration of Governor Cony.

Stand by the Administration

During the perilous days of the Republic, when the fortunes of war seemed full of doubt and uncertainty, and dark clouds lowered over the country, we were wont to make earnest appeals to the people of the North to stand firm in the faith of ultimate victory, and to raise up and strengthen the hands of him who has since been martyred, by a cordial sympathy co-operation in the great business of putting down the rebellion. And the dangers and struggles of that time, it was almost treason to hesitate or doubt. Necessity seemed to demand an unquestioning support to the Government de facto, regardless of the political issues he was supposed to represent.

In the presence of our great emergency all considerations of political policy were blotted out, and in the popular expressions at the polls, during those years, was exhibited the solemn sense of the masses, of the absorbing and controlling necessity of standing by the government regardless of party. Looking back upon those days—upon the overwhelming defeats which were registered against the democratic party, and the bitter odium which attached to those who evinced a lack of sympathy to the government,—we can see the true secret of our national strength and our national success. It rested in the exalted loyalty of the masses, which subordinated everything to an unquestioning loyalty, and cast aside, or at least postponed, the old issues upon which they had been arrayed in bitterly hostile factions. It was a demonstration of reliable high moral popular sentiment sufficient to preserve the nation in so great a crisis.

Now that we have emerged successfully from the terrible armed struggle, and have reverted to a condition of quasi peace, there are many among us who mistakenly imagine that the necessity for a steady and persistent support of the Government is at an end. They forget that in everything except its armed array, the South toward the Union is unchanged, and that in the silent struggle of reconstruction which has intervened all the fruits of our bloody sacrifices are involved. They forget, somewhat too easily, we think, the unscrupulous nature of the foes with whom we have contended, and the unchanged bitterness which has animated and will continue to animate them, until the last detail of rehabilitation shall have been irrevocably settled. They seem to forget that under the promptings of humiliating defeat the rebels are still full of that "unconquerable hatred and study of revenge" which animated Milton's Lucifer; and that so far as results are concerned, the present is a crisis equally, if not more important, than that which existed in the darkest hour of the war.

We deem it to be now, as much as ever, the duty of true patriotism to rally around the national administration, and to sustain the President by a pronounced and co-operative popular sentiment in the difficult and critical task to which he has fallen heir through the assassination of his predecessor. We believe him to be actuated by the purest and best of motives, and impelled by a wise regard for the law, in the enunciations of his policy. We believe that he has hit upon the best and most feasible method of harvesting the fruits of our recent struggle, and that it differs in no essential from the policy which would have been adopted and carried out by Abraham Lincoln had he lived.

With regard to the great substantial accomplishment of the war—the abolition of slavery—the President is as firm as adamant. In that direction he has shown no shadow of turning, no infirmity of purpose. He has laid it down as the corner stone of his policy that every rebel State shall harmonize its organic law to that end; that it shall return to the Union only through that gate, and that it must come in spirit and in truth, emancipated. With him this is the Alpha and Omega of rehabilitation, simply because his province extends no further.

The question of suffrage is one with which he has nothing to do as the Chief Executive of the Nation. He leaves it where he finds it,—with the States themselves—under the indirect coercion involved in the fact that Congress is the final Judge of the extent of organic preparation necessary to entitle rebel States to resume their Federal relations. In substance, President Johnson has said to the States, "Clothe yourselves with the altered status which has resulted from your own acts, and then present yourselves to me. Primarily I will pass upon the military question involved, and which belongs to me to decide, as Commander in Chief. When I have done so, and have officially recognized you as in a condition of peaceful allegiance, then, and not till then, can you incur the civil law for its judgment upon your rights."

This president Johnson has declared. It involves the gist of the whole subject of restoration of the States, so far as his authority extends. To that extent it is the duty of every good and loyal citizen to rally around and sustain him, as much so as if it were a contest between him and a foreign power.—Buffalo Commercial.

The thousand freedmen and their families are farming for themselves, in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, with excellent results; doing much better than those who worked by the month for wages.—The Government is furnishing them seed and other articles on credit, to be paid from the proceeds of the crops. This system is considered the most suitable for freedmen, as it teaches them to rely on their own exertions.

The Louisville Journal says that the anti-amendment people seem terribly apprehensive that, unless restrained by the Constitution they will inevitably marry a nigger. We have all heard of the noisy fellow, who, when getting into a quarrel, cried out to those around him—

"Hold me, gentlemen, or I shall strike him."
Each anti-amendment man seems calling aloud in a similar spirit—
"Hold me, dear Constitution, or I shall marry a nigger as sure as you are born."

The receipts of Internal Revenue yesterday were \$100,542,185.

The Phoenix Bank, N. Y., has been robbed by the Teller of about \$300,000.

Hon. Edgar Cowan will deliver the annual address at the State Agricultural Society, to be held at Williamsport, on Friday, 29th September.

A poor stone-cutter named Owen Frey, working at Easton, drew \$4,000 in a lottery a few days since.

The Government has ceased to retain military possession of the railroad of Virginia, and direct communication can now be made with Richmond and other points South.

St. George's Methodist Church, Philadelphia, in vine-st., near Fourth, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, and adjacent buildings were much injured.

Considerable oil is produced in Canada, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and other States, but the product is small, compared with that of Pennsylvania.

One honest Georgia Postmaster has paid over to the Post Office Department, in greenbacks, the value of the postage stamps he had on hand at the breaking out of the war.

In the United States Circuit Court at Detroit, Michigan, it has been decided that an American vessel sold to foreign parties cannot, if repurchased, sail under American papers unless by a special act of Congress.

The story that General Kirby Smith was taken prisoner, with his 40 companions, by the Mexican Government, turns out to be untrue. The General arrived safely at Monterey, and after resting a few days, pushed on for the City of Mexico.

Nearly \$400,000,000 have passed through the Internal Revenue Bureau since its organization, and so far it has not sustained the loss of a single dollar by misconduct of any of its officers. The last day's receipts from Internal Revenue are about \$1,500,000.

Several hundred of the most respectable merchants of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have been hauled up for neglect of duty under the Revenue acts, and mulcted in heavy fines. Many retail dealers, particularly druggists, photographers and booksellers, have also had fines of fifty dollars and upwards imposed upon them for insufficient stamping.

A very severe storm of rain and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed west of Madison, Wisconsin, on the 7th. At Spring Green, in Sauk county, hail as large as pigeons' eggs fell, with great force, breaking all the windows on the storm side of the house, and doing an immense amount of damage to grain of all kinds, wheat and oats being threshed as clean as though run through a machine, and corn entirely stripped of the foliage, nothing but bare stalks remaining. We hear of it again in Grant county, south of Boscel, where the damage to crops is equally severe as at Spring Green. If the storm continued west the destruction to crops must be immense.

The city of South Bend, Ind., was visited by a terrible tornado Wednesday evening.—May buildings were demolished or badly damaged, and gardens, orchards, shrubbery and fences destroyed. The long bridge across the St. Joe River, costing \$24,000, was swept away. The Court-house was unroofed. The loss in the village is estimated at \$300,000. The track of the tornado was about 200 feet wide, extending about ten miles west of the town. Many persons were more or less injured—none killed.

The Worcester Spy prints a genuine curiosity, in a doctor's bill, dated no longer ago than 1830. The price of a visit in those days was fifteen cents, but when the conscientious physician took one ride to see several patients he divided the price among them so that the most frequent item in the bill is "to part visit, .08." The charges for medicine range from five to twenty cents, and the highest amount is the column is "to sundry medicine, compound tincture, and tin box, .39." The total of the bill, which is for constant attendance and medicine for a period of eight months, the visits averaging as often as once a week, is less than five dollars.

A correspondent of a Western paper, writing from St. Louis, Mo., on the 8th inst., says:—"An important railroad meeting was held here to-day. I learn that Eastern gentlemen heavily interested in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and roads connected with it, have purchased a half interest in the Union Pacific Railroad leading from Wyandotte through Lawrence, towards the West. These gentlemen, and other connected with the Ohio railroads, are now in this city to make arrangements by which there will be a through connection of the Union Pacific Road via the Missouri, Pacific, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Little Miami, the Columbus and Pittsburg, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, with Philadelphia. The sale of half their road supplies the Union Pacific company with means to prosecute their road, and they now confidently expect to have it finished to Fort Riley by the 1st of June, 1866."

Dastardly Attempt to Injure Gen. Grant.

It will be remembered that when General Grant gave a public reception at the Astor House, New York, some time since, some dastardly fellow made an attempt to wrench the Gen.'s arm out of joint, by seizing his hand with a vice like grasp and twisting it around in a painful manner. A similar attempt to injure the General was made at the Faneuil Hall reception, in this city, on Monday. While the throng of ladies and gentlemen were paying their personal respect to the distinguished hero, an individual approached him and seized his hand in the same manner that it was grasped in New York, attempting to give it a sudden twist, which the General succeeded in preventing only by forcibly withdrawing it. One of the Aldermen who witnessed the operation seized the man by the neck, but the rascal escaped from him, and was quickly lost in the crowd which was hurrying past.—There is no doubt but that it was a deliberate attempt to inflict personal injury upon the General, and we understand, also, that he was identified as the same person who tried the same game in New York.—Boston Courier.