



# The Jeffersonian

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1868.

**WHAT MAKES YOUR HAIR SO BEAUTIFUL?** MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING (in one bottle) Price One Dollar. Every Druggist sells it.

Michael R. Brown, a few days ago, sold the Farm located in Smithfield township, recently purchased by him of Daniel Drake for \$3,000, to Amos Labar for \$6,500.

The December term of our Courts is rapidly approaching. The term has acquired enlarged interest from the fact that it will witness the trial of the Broadhead murderers, for which every preparation is being made.

Wm. Davis, Esq., left home, on Monday, to attend the meeting of the Electoral College, held at Harrisburg yesterday. Of course, he carried with him a good, solid vote for Grant and Colfax. Mr. Davis belongs to that earnest, unbending class of Republicans who always vote, and who, individually, we always know where to find.

The weather during the past week has been cool and wintry, but quite pleasant. A portion of the time was marked with clouds threatening snow; and many a prophecy was ventured that winter was about to enter clothed in a feathery garb. But up to this time prophecies have been for naught, and bare ground, touched slightly with frost, remains the rule.

Congress meets on Monday next, when the work of a most important session will be entered upon. Finance and Reconstruction will be the order of the day, and Democracy and the Monroe Doctrine will be furnished with bones enough to growl over for twelve months to come. And yet the world will move on, and the country will continue to grow in prosperity and happiness, and Republicanism will continue to triumph.

On Friday morning last, Mr. John Rees, a brother of Samuel Rees, Esq., of this borough, while blasting rocks on Trout creek, Tobyhanna township, (near Gouldsboro,) was severely burned about the hand and face, and received such injuries in the left hand and forearm as to render amputation necessary. The operation was skillfully performed by Dr. A. H. Davis, on Saturday morning last, and we are pleased to learn that Mr. R. is doing well and in a fair way to recover.

We observe that our Confectioners are making extensive and elegant preparations to meet the wants of both little and big folks, during the holidays. Messrs. Palmer & Herman are particularly active in this way, and have already in store about the best and most extensive stock of French and domestic candies, nuts, &c., ever brought to Stroudsburg. We but repeat what every body knows, when say that friend Charley still maintains his reputation, as the "Prince of good Bakers," against all comers.

We spoke, last week, of our town and county, and made brief mention of what it was rapidly becoming—a live section of country, because of the excellence of its soil, and the development of its mere surface resources, by the rather limited means and the enterprise of its inhabitants. But the bulk of our means of material wealth and greatness, which will yet fill the eyes of those abroad who look upon our beautiful borough as a provincial village, dropped down in the midst of a dead, or at least sluggish, section of country, has hardly been touched, though even now capital and enterprise from abroad are beginning to thrust a finger beneath the surface and stir up the pure gold which lies buried there. And there are reasons why this should not be so.

We are within from thirty-six to sixty miles of the best coal regions in the world, with one railroad completed and doing a business of such magnitude as really to control the coal market in the greatest commercial emporium of the country; and feasible routes, by which the coal fields may be reached in half a dozen directions, all centering at this point, are known to exist without a doubt.

Our county, too, in all its parts, is traversed with innumerable streams of never failing water, which, from source to mouth, have such declivity as to furnish almost unlimited power for the propelling of machinery all the year round. Three of these center here at Stroudsburg, and whether we follow either for miles above the junction, or the three combined in one to the Delaware river, we cannot but be impressed with the truth staring us at every point, that Providence was, indeed, liberal in the bestowal of all the gifts necessary to make ours the center of a vast amount of manufacturing wealth.

We have iron ore, too, within our borders; and from what is already revealed, by the most superficial investigation, it is safe to infer that that proper exertion and expenditure will develop a mine of wealth in this material alone.

And we have slate too, abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. Quarries already opened are paying a large per centage on the capital invested; and beneath the surface are quarries yet buried which need but an intelligent use of the pick and the shovel to lay open a still more marvelous source of wealth.

Our means of communication with the world is extensive. A double-track railroad leads us to New York and Philadelphia, both of which are within a hundred miles from this point, and better markets for the purchase of material and the sale of manufactured articles can hardly be found. Other railroads are slowly extending themselves in this direction, and but a few years, nursed with enterprise and a liberal outlay of capital, would be required to make our county hum with the sound of the spindle, the loom, the trip hammer and the throb of business. This is not mere bluster.

The facts to prove it are spread out all around us, and those who choose to look them squarely in the face cannot fail to see, in the one-day journey to come, Stroudsburg take rank, along with Scranton, Allentown, Reading and Easton, high in the scale of prosperity and wealth.

## An Extensive Forgery.—A Stroudsburg Sport in Durance for the Grime.

We publish elsewhere, in to-day's paper, an account, from the Philadelphia Inquirer, of Saturday last, of the arrest of a rather fast young man, for the perpetration of an extensive forgery upon our townsmen, Mr. Jacob Singmaster, amounting in all to \$14,000. The account gives particulars of the arrest and hearing, together with the several aliases of the forger; whose real name, by the way, is Addison Azer. Azer is a native of this place, and with brief intervals of absence, for a while in the army, has always made Stroudsburg his home, and has mother and brothers, engaged in respectable pursuits, residing here. For some time past, Ad. has been living the character of a desperado, and the life of a fast young man; and has been going to and fro, flush with money but without visible means for obtaining it. We have heard of a number of instances in which he flourished a revolver threateningly at parties in this neighborhood; and he has been guilty of other acts which go to show general bad character, and to prove that the verandcy displayed by him in the consummation of the forgery, and at his hearing, was but assumed, to shield him from a just punishment for his crime. Azer is now safely lodged in the Allentown jail for trial. We learn that he implicated others in the crime for which he has been arrested, and we presume with truth, for, whatever may have been his will, we do not believe he possessed the ability to utter the forgery, which is said to have been very perfectly done.

From what we have learned in addition to what is contained in the Inquirer's account of the matter, it appears that as soon as Azer obtained the \$3,000 in cash and the \$4,000 certified check on the \$7,000 forged check he went to Easton, where he has an uncle residing, and endeavored to have the certified check cashed; but the uncle was suspicious that all was not right, and, through his instrumentality, Azer's attempt to obtain the money on it there was frustrated. He then employed a livery stable keeper to bring him to this place, where he spent a day or two with his friends. While here he purchased a pair of boots from one of our merchants, which, fitting rather tightly, he afterwards exchanged with a merchant near the Water Gap. After the exchange he tried to induce the latter merchant to change Greenbacks of large amount into smaller bills, offering a discount of five dollars on the hundred for hundred dollar bills, and about in the same proportion for twenties. The liberality of the offer, however, aroused the suspicion of the merchant, who refused to have further dealings with him. Azer then went to Philadelphia, where, after a brief "sport" around, either from pure devilment, or because he was under the influence of liquor, he, with the expression that "the sidewalks were made for gentlemen," ratted a policeman and hustled him into the street. For this he was arrested and taken to the police station where he was searched, when the checks and large amount of money found upon him awakened the suspicion of the officers. Telegrams were at once sent to Allentown, making inquiries about the young man, which were promptly responded to with directions for his detention on the charge of forgery. But for his conduct towards the policeman Azer would, in all probability, never have been suspected of the crime.

As with all sports in the same line, Azer's penchant ran to raw-gaws and fancy traps, and when arrested was possessed of two gold watches, a massive gold chain, a pair of "immense" gold spectacles, a fancy ratan cane, and other fancy articles to numerous to mention. He had spent only about five hundred dollars of the money obtained at Allentown.

We learn that warrants are out for the arrest of the parties implicated by Azer.

**The Importance of One Vote.**  
We have often, we confess with but partial success, endeavored to impress upon the minds of our Republican brethren the importance of every Republican going to the polls and voting. In spite of all we could urge, however, there were always a few who lagged behind. This was the case at the recent elections, when, if every Republican had turned out and worked diligently and voted certainly the Republican vote in Monroe would have reached at least a round thousand. Every man should vote, and the importance of even one vote may be gathered from the following, which we clip from the Oxford, N. Y., Times:

THE MAN WHO DECIDED THE VOICE OF CHEMUNG COUNTY.—Chemung County, N. Y., was carried for Grant and Colfax by one vote. The Elmira Advertiser says:—The distinguished honor of saving the county, at great personal risk and sacrifice, belongs to Lucius Brewer, of the First Ward. Mr. Brewer, while engaged some weeks ago in helping to raise a Grant and Colfax pole, broke his leg, and has been confined to his house ever since. But he was determined to vote for Grant, and he did. He insisted upon being carried to the polls. He was placed on a lounge as comfortable as possible, and in that way was taken from his residence to the polls, where he deposited his vote for Grant and the entire Republican ticket. There may be others who deserve equal praise, but with our present information we regard Mr. Brewer as the banner voter of the county of Chemung. We may add that in 1867 the county went Democratic by 348 majority, in a vote of 6,679.

There is not a voter in this county but will agree with us that Lucius Brewer is a Republican, every inch of him.

It is with no ordinary pleasure that we notice the fact, that the expression of the press in favor of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow for the United States Senatorship, is so general throughout the Commonwealth. Some forty papers have already expressed themselves in that way, and many more are doubtless prepared to follow at the proper time, while none seem disposed to throw hindrances in the way. Nor could they, with truth, if they would—for all that can be said in favor of any other Republican will apply with equal force to Mr. Grow, while much can be urged in favor of the latter which the friends of no other man can claim for their favorite. We can conceive of no man who is so entirely unexceptionable, except, perhaps, to the Democracy, and that, certainly should not incite the opposition of Republicans against him. On the score of geographical position every thing is in his favor; North-eastern Pennsylvania having never yet been honored by having one of her citizens elected to the Senate of the United States—not at least within the last thirty-seven years—and yet, about election times, we are very apt to

draw upon the Northern and North-eastern tier of counties for Republican majorities, with no fears that the draft will be dishonored.

It was currently reported, a few days ago, that Dr. H. T. Helmbold, the great Buchu man, was insane, and that he was confined in an insane asylum. The report was a sheer fabrication from beginning to end, and was started, doubtless, by some unprincipled villain to injure the Dr. in his business to which he has, all along, given his personal attention.

The Doctor has but recently completed extensive repairs and alterations in his Drug establishment, 594 Broadway, New York City.—The alterations occupied but five days in their completion, and yet they are of the most grand and massive character, resulting in a perfect palace of a place, in which visitors to the city are always kindly welcomed. The short time time employed in the work, makes its completion appear, even to New Yorkers, almost a miracle.

The charter election held in New-York City, on Tuesday, resulted in the election of Hall, Democrat, Mayor, by 54,093 majority; O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel by nearly the same majority as that given Hall for Mayor.

## The Indian War.

**INDIAN TERRITORY, NOV. 28.**  
The Cheyenne village of Black Kettle's band was captured yesterday morning at day-light by the 7th Cavalry Regiment, under Gen. Custer, on the north fork of the Wichita River. One hundred and fifty Indians were killed, and the bodies left in our possession, and 53 taken prisoners. An immense amount of property was destroyed, consisting of 31 lodges, nearly 1,000 horses and mules, arms, ammunition, horse equipments, robes, provisions, &c.

Capt. Louis Hamilton was killed in the first charge. Brevet Lieut. Col. Barnitz was seriously if not mortally wounded. Major Elliot is missing. One man of the 7th was killed and 14 wounded.

The tribe is badly crippled. The Indians, including women and boys, fought with great desperation from the cover of bushes and grass. When driven out of the village many of the wounded effected their escape.

The victory was complete and will be a wholesome lesson to the Cheyennes. Black Kettle, the principal chief, was killed. The casualties are Major George L. H. Elliott, Capt. Louis M. Hamilton and 19 enlisted men killed; and the wounded are Brevet Lieut. Col. Albert Barnitz, Capt. 7th Infantry, supposed mortally; Brevet Lieut. Col. T. W. Custer and Second Lieut. J. M. Marsh, slightly, and 11 enlisted men. Col. Benton had a horse shot under him.

**Terrible Accident.**  
We deeply regret to learn that our friend Dr. S. A. Raab, of Centreville, Upper Mt. Bethel township, this county, met with a terrible accident one day last week. It appears that he had been employed in digging a well near his new residence; that the well had been sunk the desired depth, and the last blast was about being put off; that it missed fire, and that whilst one of the men went to the barn to get some straw to re-light the fuse, the Dr. threw a shovel full of burning coals down, which ignited the fuse and caused an instantaneous explosion. Before he could turn his head from the opening he was struck in the face with a rising stone, cutting him terribly and entirely destroying the sight of one eye.—In fact, when we last heard from him he fears were entertained that he would lose the sight of both eyes. This is a most terrible calamity, and we deeply sympathize with him and his family in this sore affliction.—Sentinel.

**Drowned in the Canal.**  
On Friday morning last the body of an unknown man was rescued from the Delaware Canal, near Uhlerville. It appears that the man accidentally fell from the boat on which he was employed, and drowned before assistance could be afforded him. The Captain of the boat gave the alarm, and then proceeded with his boat, as unconcerned as if his unfortunate employe had been a dog. The body was rescued by Jacob Lesh and Lewis Calvin, and after the holding of a Coroner's inquest, was sent to the Poor House for interment. The man was about 35 years of age, and is supposed to have come from Lambertville, N. Jersey.—Easton Sentinel.

**Hunting Expedition to the Great West.**  
This morning a large hunting party start from this place, under the leadership of Col. Samuel McLean, late member of Congress from Montana territory, on a grand hunting excursion to the far West. They intend going to a point about two hundred miles west of Omaha, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and from thence into the buffalo country, where they expect to remain several weeks, engaged in hunting buffalo and smaller game. Col. McLean lived many years in the western wilds and is just the man to lead a party of this kind. We hope they will enjoy lots of fun and bring home with them plenty of game for themselves and friends.—Sentinel.

We have from Washington more signs of a disposition to look after the thieves who consent to the burden of holding Government officers at New Orleans for the greater convenience of stealing the Government funds. If the newly appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Louisiana can discover one-tenth of the reported frauds there, he will prove a public benefactor. We have had pretty nearly every form of rascality from that city to give completeness to the character of which its murderers were only a one-sided development. The rascals appear to have abounded in the public offices; but we cannot recall a single one yet punished. Even the great Treasury defalcation seems to have hurt nobody but the Government. Let us see if we are now to have any improvement.

The keeper of the new York City Hall receives for his salary \$3,700 per annum. The Governor of the State of New York receives for his salary \$4,000 per annum.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

**GEN. SHERIDAN'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS.**  
The Lawrence (Kansas) Journal says: "Columns of troops are simultaneously moving from the east, north, and west of the location of the hostile Indians, and will force the savages toward the western part of the Indian Territory, or the region intersected by the 35th parallel of latitude and 105th meridian. It is expected that the converging columns will thus be able to compel the Indians to surrender, or will chastise them into peace. To carry out the plan, eight columns are in motion, as follows: Beginning in the east, Col. Crawford, the fighting Governor of this gallant young State, having resigned the Governorship to accept the command of the 19th Kansas Regiment, started from Topeka on the 5th inst. for Beaver Creek depot, via the mouth of the Little Arkansas River. His regiment is full—1,200 men, mustered for six months' service. Gen. Custer, with the 7th United States Cavalry, comprising 11 companies, averaging about 60 men to the company, quit Fort Dodge on the 12th inst. for Beaver Creek depot. Gen. Sully, with several companies of infantry, has also gone to the same point. The infantry will guard the base of supplies and trains. From the north, Gen. Penrose started from Fort Lyon on the 11th inst., with four companies of the 10th Cavalry. Gen. Carr is preparing to follow, with seven companies of the 5th Cavalry, from the same post. Gen. Bartley goes from the country near the forks of the Republican River, in Western Kansas. After having covered that country and seen the Indians south of the Arkansas River, he will return to his post. Col. Bankhead departs from Fort Wallace in a day or two, with a column of cavalry, to cooperate with Gens. Carr and Penrose, and cover the entire country of the Arkansas River, east of the Ratone Mountains, up to that held by the columns operating from the east. From the west comes a column, organized by Gen. Getty, commanding the Department of New-Mexico. It is composed of parts of the 3d Cavalry and 38th Infantry, and starts from Fort Bascom, on the head waters of the Canadian River, on the western edge of the great plains. A large party of the Navajo Indians, in Western New-Mexico, are making a raid against the Comanches on their own account.—From the south, when the Indians have been forced from their present locations, Col. Roy will move, with a column of cavalry, for Fort Arbuckle. Added to the foregoing movements of troops, it is hoped and expected that the General commanding the Department of Texas will watch his northern frontier and cooperate with Gen. Sheridan to prevent the escape of the hostile savages toward the south.—The converging columns are on the march. They cover a vast expanse of territory, whose sides are more than 400 miles long. The eight columns of troops embrace over 4,000 cavalry, with a sufficient amount of infantry to guard the base of supplies and the trains. Picked scouts—plainsmen, accustomed to the Indians and their country—and guides accompany each command. The Indians, with the blood of Kansas-settlers fresh on their hands, are falling southward before the advancing army.

**Department of the Cumberland.**  
General George H. Thomas has made his annual report to General Grant, a fine synopsis of which we find in the Pittsburg Commercial. The General rebukes the rail-road companies in his department for not paying their debts, and urges stringent measures. He states that State and local laws do not protect citizens from violence. In Tennessee, where a majority of the late rebels are disfranchised, and sympathizers with them have a hatred for the State authorities which is unconcealed and aggressive. In localities, where the disfranchised element is strong, a spirit of persecution towards those in sympathy with the authorities, those who recognize the plitical rights from the enfranchised negroes and negroes themselves especially, shows itself in utter contempt of all respect for law. Violence is openly talked of. The editorials of the public press are such as to create the most intense hatred in the breast of ex-rebels and their sympathizers. The effect of this is to cause disturbance throughout the State by inciting the raffianly portion of this class of citizens to murder, rob and maltreat white Unionists and colored people in localities where there are no United States troops stationed. The local authorities of ten have not the will, and more often have not the power to suppress or prevent these outrages. We do not notice in the report any recommendation of measures to protect citizens from outrage.

**To Produce the Grecian Bend.**  
A young lady of our town has discovered the most economical way to produce the Grecian bend, and is anxious that we should give the public the benefit of her discovery. Here it is: Rise in morning before breakfast; on an empty stomach eat one pint of green chestnuts, two large hard green apples, half pound raw cabbage, and quarter of a pound of honey. A little vinegar will add to the effect. The bend in the most approved form will appear in about half an hour, and the lady can put a camp kettle on her back for a bump, and take the street with the most confident assurance that the bend will continue several hours.

**Ex Gov David Tod, of Ohio, died very suddenly Monday morning of last week while preparing to take the train for Cleveland. He presided over the Baltimore Convention which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President, in 1860, but when the war broke out, allied himself with the "Republican" party, with which he acted until his death.**

The ladies of Boston smoke fearfully. An extensive cigar dealer thinks at least one thousand cigars per day are puffed by the fair ones of that city.

## A young man arrested charged with Forgery.

Yesterday morning, a young man, who at first gave his name as James Miller, afterwards as Stewart Hauser, and who finally stated that Mr. Jacob Singmaster, the proprietor of a large tannery at Allentown, was his father, had a hearing before Alderman Beiler, charged with committing a forgery and obtaining thereby money to the amount of \$7000, or with being a party to the forgery. He was taken in custody on Thanksgiving morning by Policeman Dawson, and was very much intoxicated at the time. On being taken to the station house, the usual search was made, and on his person was found \$2514.06 in cash, a check for \$4000, and another for \$7000. The \$4000 check was drawn by T. C. Meyer, Cashier of the "Allentown National Bank," in favor of Stewart Hauser, and is bona fide of itself, though obtained under surreptitious circumstances. The other is on the "Mechanics' Bank of New York," and is a forgery.

The prisoner stated that he had been intrusted with \$16,000 by his father, and that he got intoxicated through being led into bad company. At the hearing he said that his proper name was S. W. Kaiser, and that he was a resident of Stroudsburg, Pa. He pronounced all his preceding statements false, and said he had made them only because of being unconscious from the effects of liquor. He is a genteel-looking young man, well dressed, of rather possessing appearance and he has been but the dupe of others more skilled in artful crime than himself. Since his arrest he has made a full confession of the principals in the matter associated with him.

Mr. T. C. Meyer, Cashier of the bank at Allentown, was examined and testified that the defendant called on him on the 20th inst., with a note from Mr. Singmaster of Allentown, who kept an account in their bank, requesting that a check for \$7000 on the Mechanics' Bank of New York should be cashed. The signature of Mr. Singmaster was so well executed that Mr. Meyer promptly complied with the request, giving the defendant \$3000 in cash and his check for \$4000, which was one of the two found on him. The check for \$7000 given in exchange was a forgery, and by the prompt arrest of this man the bank loses but about \$500 out of the entire some paid him.

When the facts of the arrest were communicated to Chief Lamon, of the Detective Police, he at once took such action as secured the attendance of the Cashier of the Allentown Bank, together with officer George Burk, both of that place, in to whose custody defendant was delivered, and with whom he took his departure for the North Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday afternoon.—Inquirer.

**Double-headed Girls of New Orleans.**  
We paid a visit recently to that most wonderful of nature's freaks, the double-headed colored girl, or perhaps it would be more correct to say the two girls in one. For convenience we shall speak of them in the plural. They are entirely distinct, as far as mind is concerned, laughing with each other, and being apparently upon the most intimate terms, and one may have a headache or a cold without the other being affected, but any fever or other serious disease effects both equally.

Their bodies are separate from the small of the back up, each having a perfectly formed bust and head, two arms, etc., and each has two legs, but there is only one trunk. Both are remarkably intelligent, reading and writing with ease, while their manners are really refined. In quite a lengthy conversation, they did not make a single grammatical error, and their language was unusually select. Upon questioning them as to their education, they replied that they had been carefully taught by their former mistress, Mrs. Smith, in Columbus, North Carolina, in which village they were born.

They are now fifteen years old, and more than ordinarily bright for girls of their age, having had the advantage of foreign travel. They both sing very sweetly, one having a soprano and the other a contralto voice, and we have rarely heard two voices that blended so perfectly in a duet. Among their other accomplishments is that of dancing, and the manner in which they manage to execute a waltz is truly wonderful. When standing at ease the left foot of one and the right foot of the other do not lie flat upon the toes. In walking, however, they step with all their feet alike, though they can hold up two feet and walk with perfect ease with the other two.

In speaking of them as one they are called Mille Christie, but in addressing them one applies the distinctive appellation, she on the left being called Millie, and she on the right Christie; though Christie, in addressing her other half, calls her "Sister." There is a striking resemblance between their faces, and the conformation of their heads in much the same—Christie, perhaps, a shade brighter than her sister, and rather more talkative. N. O. Picayune.

**A Vienna paper tells this curious story: A Vienna lady took her child, aged seven weeks, to the doctors at Hebra's Klinik, and, bathed in tears, showed them the left arm of the little one covered with dense, brilliant black hair like fur. What she considered a blamish the doctors explained to her to be very interesting, as she ought to perceive. They further declared themselves as unable to remove the hair as to produce its like; so that the poor lady had to take back her otherwise good-looking daughter as she had brought her.**

The total assessed value of personal property in Iowa is \$67,359,303. There are but twenty six counties which have over one million dollars each.

Oberlin, O., College reports 1,100 students on its latest catalogue—628 gentlemen and 472 ladies.

Nearly all the employes of the Capitol have returned to Washington, and are putting their offices in order, to be prepared for the winter's work. Since the adjournment the committee rooms have been thoroughly overhauled, and in some instances new carpets and furniture have taken the place of that which has become worn and dilapidated. The question of the meeting of the XLIII Congress is already exciting discussion, and the members who have expressed opinions on the subject, seem disposed to meet and organize and get rid of the Speakership contest as soon as possible, and then immediately to adjourn. The Speakership is one of the subjects most discussed by all having any interest in the business of the next Congress. The leading candidates are Blaine, Dawes, Schuchfield, and Banks.

The Smithsonian Institute has recently received, and the officers there are now engaged in classifying, a large number of skulls, idols, &c., found by explorations made out by the Institute, and who have been engaged in opening mounds in Tennessee, Missouri, and Indiana, in search of antiquities. These skulls and idols are supposed to be older than any that have hitherto been found in this country, and are believed to have belonged to a race anterior to the Indians. The skulls are not so large as those of Indians, are box-shaped, and almost square. In the same mounds were also found pottery, implements, &c., unlike any that have been hitherto discovered.

Senator Morton is preparing to advocate his financial views with presistency and force next winter. He had an interview with Secretary McCulloch yesterday and discussed, at much length, points of difference between them. Morton argued that the Government was not bound to pay off five twenties in coin, and should now begin to redeem the issue of 1862 with greenbacks. Mr. McCulloch replied that the Treasurer could not have sold these bonds if it had been the understanding that the principal could be paid in anything but coin. Senator Morton intends to introduce early embodying his ideas early in the session.

Attorney-General Evarts, in his opinion on the subject of the redistribution of spirits, says to Secretary McCulloch that the general purpose of the law touching the matter is to lay a tax upon the product of distillation known in the acts as proof spirits, and that all the subordinate provisions concerning the mode and apparatus of distillation, however important they may be, have really to do only with what may be called the public regulations of the act to secure the collection of the tax.

The projects of an air line railroad from Washington to New York are being revived with more than ordinary activity, and Congress will undoubtedly be petitioned for a charter. The Baltimore and Potomac road connecting with the Northern Central, is already under progress.—When finished, the per capita tax now levied by the Baltimore and Ohio road will be saved to travelers. There is, nevertheless, a powerful lobby already in Washington, to prevent success of any project requiring Government aid.

Attorney-General Evarts has given the President an opinion on the eight hour question, which is not entirely in accordance with the decision of Secretary Schofield, that in no case can a full day's wages be given for eight hours' work.—The law leaves it discretionary with the Department to pay full wages if it is found that the same amount of work can be obtained in eight hours as formerly in ten.

The war department has issued an order that no permanent barracks, quarters hospitals, storehouses, offices, stables, piers or wharves shall be created but by order of the Secretary of War, and according to the plan directed by him, and in consequence of appropriations made by law.—and no alterations shall be made in any such public building without authority from the War Department.

Jacob Funk of Springfield township, Bucks county, on the 14th inst., came on a nest of forty three black snakes, one of which he killed and secured the rest alive. They measured from two and a half to six feet in length. Mr. Funk is the same man who caught seventy-seven snakes in the same township a few weeks ago.

The Hon John Sherman and family arrived at Washington. He will again introduce his bill for funding the national debt at a lower rate of interest. It was passed at the close of the last session and pocketed by the President. He is confident of being able to again present it and carry it over the President's veto.

The Patent Office has received from Boston application for a patent on an improved machine for cutting and embossing paper collars, which will emboss and cut 200,000 collars every ten hours with the assistance of a single laborer to load the machine.

A. T. Stewart's newly completed store covers two acres, and has one hundred and sixty thousand dollars worth of window glass in it.

A Boston clerk was on Tuesday robbed of \$14000 while going down the steps of a bank. The robber threw black pepper in the clerk's eyes.

St. Paul has put \$1,000,000 into new building this year.

Snow fell on Tuesday, at Portland, Oswego, Buffalo and Pittsburg.

Very nearly a million postage stamps are used daily in the United States.

Maine had 15,000 more pupils in her schools ten years ago than she now has.

Five girls, all under fifteen, are under arrest in St. Louis for burglary.