

On the second day of the session the one of the South was opened by Senator Bostis with a modest little motion for the expenditure of \$5,000,000 on the Mississippi levees.

It will surprise some people to learn that we spend more for our butter than for our bread, and that the butter and cheese product of the United States was, in 1876, one-seventh greater in value than our wheat, and one-third larger than our cotton product.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE. Rum says that in South Carolina "the killing of revenue officers or deputy marshals excites little attention, and seldom draws State officers to action. The murderers are free from arrest, and are openly shielded by State authorities."

ANDREW G. CURTIS has determined to contest the seat of Mr. Yocum, who lost him at the recent election. There is little doubt that the next Democratic house will try to strengthen itself, as did the present one, by voting Democrats into seats to which they were not elected, and the probabilities are, therefore, that Curtis will get the seat, notwithstanding he was fairly defeated.

CONSULS went to work vigorously on Tuesday last and passed a couple of appropriation bills. Such activity was unprecedented in the annals of the House, and proved to be only a spasmodic effort, as on Thursday, after an hour's session, both Houses adjourned over until Monday. A long holiday recess is talked of, and the session promises to be a dull one, as the Democrats will do everything in their power to keep clear of debate on exciting political topics. It is impossible, however, for the present session to pass over without a debate in both branches on the Southern elections.

On our first page will be found the President's Message. It is a very conservative document, and is a disappointment to those who, from previous outgivings, were led to anticipate a ringing denunciation of the outrages perpetrated in South Carolina, Louisiana, and other Southern States at the late election. The gross violations of law are dilated upon, and sound reasons are assigned why every citizen should have the untrammelled privilege of voting, and the certain assurance that his vote will be counted, and the declaration is made that no means within his power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty. Temperate as is the President's language, let us hope that it will be followed by a most determined effort to ascertain and thoroughly punish the gross breaches of law, known to have occurred, and not even denied by the perpetrators, whereby the elections in several of the Southern States were made the most mockery and pretense of popular suffrage.

The balance of the message is little else than a compilation of the Department reports and an endorsement of their suggestions.

Now that the elections are over and the cry against resumption has answered its purpose, the Democrats in Congress have determined to throw no obstacle in the way of resumption of specie payments on the first of January. For this special act of grace we presume the country is expected to feel profoundly thankful, but as the Democracy could not present it, had they resolved to try, there is no call for special thankfulness on the part of Republicans.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Waddington, also telegraphed to the French Ambassador at Rome, expressing the sympathy of the King for the expression of the respectful sympathy of the whole French Government, and also to congratulate M. Carlot in his own name. "Le Temps" publishes the following telegram from Rome, dated Nov. 15: "The assassin who recently attempted the life of the King has already undergone three examinations. He denies absolutely belonging to a secret society, but there is a rumor that he is a member of the Carbonari. The wound of Signor Carlot, the President of the Council is serious. He was struck in the right leg, where he had already been wounded at Palermo in 1869. He is obliged to keep his bed. Indeed, apart from his audacious attempt upon the King, the internal aspect of affairs in Italy are by no means satisfactory or promising. The complications attending the important changes in the Ministry, though not arranged, are far from being settled, and the various party organizations are not easily understood. It is too early in the day to prognosticate the course of events, but with financial difficulties, the loss of the present political equilibrium among the poor, and discontent and dissatisfaction everywhere rife, it is certainly a matter for congratulation that Italy has been spared the dangers and complications which must have been consequent on the success of the last meeting, two months ago, an unusually large number. Most interesting cases in the case of Jack Kellow, who hopes to escape the gallows by a confession of his guilt as a murderer. The relations to-night are that his application will be unfavorably received, in which event his execution on the 18th inst. is a fixed fact, unless he should meanwhile commit suicide; Martin Birgin, to be hanged on the 18th inst. for the murder of a man named John, and James McDonnell, to be executed on the same day, have both filed applications for commutation of death sentences to imprisonment for life, and their cases will be heard at the forthcoming meeting, the first session of which will be held tomorrow. No application has been made in the case of Geo. Sharp, for whose execution on the 18th inst. warrant has been issued, but the hanging will probably be interrupted by a writ of error. Should the Board of Pardons grant a reprieve to the petitioners of Birgin and McDonnell, a similar course would be pursued in their cases. A writ of error has already been obtained in the case of Alexander Sayers, of Philadelphia, who shot his wife in church about a year ago. An unfavorable action in the Kehoe case would settle his fate, as he already has appealed unsuccessfully to the Supreme Court.

The Kentucky War.

LEXINGTON, KY., Nov. 29.—Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt county, distant about ninety miles from M. Sterling, has been the scene of a serious outbreak and bloodshed during the past week. The place has had a bad reputation for lawlessness, and it is not a great while since a detachment of the State Guard was required to preserve order.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, Oct. 18, 1878. The only topic of the day is the attempted assassination of the young King of Italy, and attention is drawn to the fact that this is the sixth attack made within the past twelve months by a representative of the public opinion. On the 24th of August, at the Hotel de Ville, the young King was followed by the more successful murderer of his successor, Mazzini, and then came the crimes of Havel and Noletting. While Mazzini was the assassin of the King, the assassin of the King was the assassin of the King.

The greatest indignation has been excited here. The press is lividly excited in expressing horror at the assassination in Europe, and particularly in France, where so much sympathy is felt with the son of Victor Emmanuel. The assassin, as the telegrams inform us, declared that he belonged to a political sect.

Next morning, (Tuesday) it was discovered that Aikman and party had withdrawn from the Court house, and quartered themselves near the river bank, while Strong and his clan held their fort untenable. About 10 o'clock Strong retired, and soon thereafter straggling drunken men, well armed, began to parade the streets, in defiance of all law and order.

It was soon whispered that the guard which had been sent to Lexington under charge of the Sheriff to bring back Jason Little, charged with wife murder, would soon return, and an effort would be made to release the prisoner. A willing leader of the mob, but the Deputy Sheriff named J. C. Allen, supported by the Littles, Crawford and others, numbering about forty, who loitered about the streets impatiently waiting for the guard to appear.

Judge Randolph, to defeat the aim of the mob, had the Deputy Sheriff and County Judge to detail an escort of fifteen men, who went under the leadership of the County Judge, John W. Burnett. About 3 o'clock they returned with the prisoner, and safely confined him in jail. The guard numbering about twenty men, well armed, made no effort at a release was made. But immediately after the guard returned from the jail to the street and began to disperse, thinking that the danger was over, Crawford and Little began an attack on the jail, and Burnett, threatening to take his life.

The excitement began to run high. Yell after yell began to be heard, and suddenly a volley was poured in on the guard, who takes by surprise, sought shelter at every quarter. The discharge of the rifles by Burnett was shot through the heart and instantly killed. Then a constant fire was begun, and kept up during the whole evening, and disordered yells were kept up by the mob, and a gain a stage point. Allen and his party, being in the Court house, sought shelter behind the Clerk's office and in the court room, while the guard retreated up the street to the bar. Strong and his clan were bartering with the mob, and were bartering with the mob, and were bartering with the mob.

The forces now numbered some thirty or forty on each side. The men were all well armed with the latest improved Colt's navy repeaters, Spencer & Ballard rifles, and being good shots, could kill their man at one hundred yards, and at a hundred yards whenever he might appear.

During the picket shooting a posse of Allen's clan, with axes, attempted to burst open the jail door and rescue the prisoner. At this point Tom Little, of Campbell, a brother of Jason Little, the prisoner, came forward, and the Sheriff and posse took to the door, thus commanding the door to the jail.

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Pennsylvania Murders. HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 2.—Fifty applications for pardon and commutation of death sentences have been filed with the Board of Pardons since the last meeting, two months ago, an unusually large number. Most interesting cases in the case of Jack Kellow, who hopes to escape the gallows by a confession of his guilt as a murderer. The relations to-night are that his application will be unfavorably received, in which event his execution on the 18th inst. is a fixed fact, unless he should meanwhile commit suicide; Martin Birgin, to be hanged on the 18th inst. for the murder of a man named John, and James McDonnell, to be executed on the same day, have both filed applications for commutation of death sentences to imprisonment for life, and their cases will be heard at the forthcoming meeting, the first session of which will be held tomorrow. No application has been made in the case of Geo. Sharp, for whose execution on the 18th inst. warrant has been issued, but the hanging will probably be interrupted by a writ of error. Should the Board of Pardons grant a reprieve to the petitioners of Birgin and McDonnell, a similar course would be pursued in their cases. A writ of error has already been obtained in the case of Alexander Sayers, of Philadelphia, who shot his wife in church about a year ago. An unfavorable action in the Kehoe case would settle his fate, as he already has appealed unsuccessfully to the Supreme Court.

American Court in England.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Warren Line steamer Brazilian, which left Boston November 16, yesterday landed at Bournemouth a large consignment of American cattle and sheep in so satisfactory a condition as to seem to rest the question whether the transatlantic trade in live stock can be carried on safely during winter. Not a single animal was lost, during the voyage, and the cargo was landed at Bournemouth 253 head of cattle, among them some cows in calf, and also about forty prize cattle, each weighing over 2000 pounds. The Brazilian also landed 1100 sheep in good condition.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The most notable event of last week in Philadelphia was the sudden death of Robert Herz, the wealthy Pennsylvania magnate; had few would have imagined that it would have caused so wide-spread a feeling of regret as necessarily must have been personally a stranger to nearly all the people who speak so feelingly of his death. He had filled a very successful and engaging career in the broad street theatre and then went away for a few weeks and on his return took another place and was drawing crowded houses, when those who wish to go to the theatre to see the death of Robert Herz, the wealthy Pennsylvania magnate; had few would have imagined that it would have caused so wide-spread a feeling of regret as necessarily must have been personally a stranger to nearly all the people who speak so feelingly of his death.

During this strike hideous yells and shouts of defiance could be heard from both parties. It was discovered that Aikman and party had withdrawn from the Court house, and quartered themselves near the river bank, while Strong and his clan held their fort untenable. About 10 o'clock Strong retired, and soon thereafter straggling drunken men, well armed, began to parade the streets, in defiance of all law and order.

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Washington, Dec. 2.—The annual report of Attorney General Devens contains several passages of very general interest.

Under the head of protection to civil officers, he says: "In the report of the Attorney General, it is provided that should be made for the protection of the executive civil officers. The punishment now attached to a resistance to a process of the United States courts is not proportionate to the crime of martyr, which in frequent instances has been committed upon deputy marshals because they have arrested, or endeavored to arrest, violators of the law. It should not be left to the State to determine and enforce the penalty for an act against the execution of justice of such a serious character. It is proposed that legislation should enable the courts whose authority has been defied, and whose faithful officers have been killed, to administer the penalty which the crime deserves. It is suggested that in any case in which a defendant is brought to the courts of the United States, it should be the duty of the United States courts to determine and enforce the penalty for an act against the execution of justice of such a serious character. It is proposed that legislation should enable the courts whose authority has been defied, and whose faithful officers have been killed, to administer the penalty which the crime deserves. It is suggested that in any case in which a defendant is brought to the courts of the United States, it should be the duty of the United States courts to determine and enforce the penalty for an act against the execution of justice of such a serious character. It is proposed that legislation should enable the courts whose authority has been defied, and whose faithful officers have been killed, to administer the penalty which the crime deserves. 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