

Rafferty & Dumm.

BY S. B. ROW.

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THE RAINY DAY.
BY LONGFELLOW.
The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,
But at every gust the dead leaves fall,
And the day is dark and dreary.
My life is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
My thoughts still cling to the mouldering past,
But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast,
And the day is dark and dreary.
He still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
The fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary.

THE GREAT ROBBERY!
The U. S. Government involved in a Loss of over \$6,000,000 by the Malfeasance in office of Secretary J. B. Floyd and other high officials.
GODARD BAILEY A TOOL IN THE HANDS OF MORRIS DISTINGUISHED AND RESPONSIBLE BARCALS.
WM. H. RUSSELL FEARFULLY INVOLVED.

The select committee to whom was referred the resolution of the lower House of Congress, adopted on the 24th day of December last, directing them to inquire into and report the facts in relation to the fraudulent abstraction of certain bonds, held by the Government in trust for Indian tribes, from the Interior Department, made a report on Monday, Feb. 11th, from which we make the following extracts, and by which it will be seen that while the Government sustains a direct loss of \$870,000, through the rascality of high officials and others, it is indirectly involved in an aggregate loss of over six millions of dollars.

By reference to the abstract marked "A," herewith transmitted, it will be seen that the Government still holds State bonds and certificates, and United States stocks, for certain Indian tribes, to the amount of \$2,525,211.82. These bonds, as well as the \$70 abstracted, and one Indian bond handed to the Hon. G. N. Fitch, and not returned by him to the Department, for reasons assigned in his correspondence with Godard Bailey, were purchased from time to time by authority of law with the money of the Indians, arising from treaty stipulations. Originally they were in charge of the Indian Bureau, while that bureau was connected with the Department of War, and remained in its custody after it became one of the Interior Department in 1849, and from that time up to 1857. In that year the custody of the securities was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. The Government having the bonds in its possession, was the trustee for the Indians, who were the actual owners of them; and presuming that its agents have exercised ordinary diligence and care as their custodians, the question arises as to the extent of its liability for their loss.

WM. H. RUSSELL is the head of the house of Russell, Majors & Waddell, a firm widely known as contractors with the War Department for transporting army provisions over the Western and Southwestern plains. Mr. Russell stated to the committee that he had heard in New York of such a man as Mr. Bailey, although he did not exactly remember his name, who had been in the city to sell Chiriqui securities and Florida bonds, the latter for Mr. Yale, a Senator from that State. When asked from whom he had received his information, he gave the name usually resorted to in such cases, viz: he could not remember. The next heard of Mr. Russell is, that he is on his way from New York to Washington, in company with Luke Lea, Esq., a banker in the latter city. Mr. Lea was formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and is a partner of Mr. Russell in the banking business at Leavenworth, Kansas. In a conversation that ensued, between Mr. Russell and Mr. Lea, he made known to Mr. Lea his embarrassed circumstances, and asked if he (Mr. Lea) did not know of some one that could assist him, (Mr. Russell.) Mr. Lea answered in the negative. He stated in his testimony that Mr. Russell suggested that he had heard of a man in Washington, by the name of Bailor or Bartley, who was a relative of Governor Floyd's, and an agent for the negotiation of the sale of stocks, and he asked his friend if he knew him. Mr. Lea was again compelled to give a negative reply, but stated that he knew a man there by the name of Bailey, and Mr. Russell said that he supposed that was the man of whom he was in search.

of the transaction referred to, and that he executed the most solemn pledges from his two friends, that his name should never be publicly known in connection with the business. And his precautions have not availed to afford him entire exemption from responsibility in connection with the transactions your committee have inquired into. Mr. Lea did not introduce Mr. Bailey to Mr. Russell, nor does he state that he appointed for them a place of meeting, yet it happened that these two persons did meet at the War Department on the same day that the interview between Mr. Lea and Mr. Bailey occurred. Mr. Russell says this was between the 12th and 16th days of last July. It was probably on the 13th day of that month. The chief clerk of the War Department, Secretary Floyd's most intimate friend, Col. W. R. Drinkard, was the medium through whom the introduction took place. On that day they had their first interview at the War Department. Col. Drinkard, as shown by his own evidence, impressed Mr. Bailey with the belief that Mr. Russell was a gentleman of great respectability and pecuniary resources, and that if the acceptances of the Secretary of War were allowed to go to protect him (the Secretary) would be greatly agitated and disturbed. Messrs. Russell and Bailey held a private interview in the third story of the Department and within a few hours thereafter Mr. Bailey delivered to Mr. Russell one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of bonds at the room of the latter person in Washington city, and on the same morning the recipient returned with them to New York. Mr. Russell states that he left with Mr. Bailey one note of Russell, Majors & Waddell's in their stead, as security. Ninety of these one hundred and fifty bonds were in Missouri, and the rest Tennessee. Mr. Russell does not recollect, at first, whether or not the January coupons were on the bonds, but states that, subsequently, the most of the bonds were retired by him in order to obtain those coupons to return to Mr. Bailey, as he (Bailey) was positive in his request to have them returned. These coupons having been taken off, the bonds were afterwards disposed of. The object was, of course, to conceal the fraud; for if the coupons were on hand it was not probable that the bonds would be demanded or inquired for.

According to the statement of Mr. Russell there was no further correspondence or communication between Mr. Bailey and himself until the September following. At that time he returned to Washington for the purpose of obtaining others. An interview was held with Mr. Bailey, the result of which was that 387 bonds in addition to those first taken were transferred to Mr. Russell on the following day. The protection of the honor of Secretary Floyd, the necessity of providing for the other acceptances as the bonds previously delivered, and which were alleged to have been hypothecated, were assigned as the reasons for requiring further assistance. In this, as in the first instance, the paper of Russell, Majors & Waddell was left as security. Mr. Russell states that at this conference Mr. Bailey first informed him that the bonds in his possession belonged to the Indian trust fund. It was the agreement that the bonds first taken should be returned within ninety days; but at the second interview the time was extended to the 4th of March, 1861. In October Mr. Russell returned the South Carolina and Florida bonds, one hundred and forty or fifty, having ascertained that he could not negotiate them, and North Carolina bonds were substituted in their stead. Mr. Russell again appeared in Washington in December following, and on the grounds so successfully relied upon before, viz: the protection of the War Department from sacrifice, he was enabled to obtain from Mr. Bailey three hundred and thirty-three bonds, as an additional advance, making the entire number abstracted eight hundred and seventy. From the bonds obtained on the second and third occasions, already referred to, it is evident the January coupons were cut off, as a caution against detection. Nine Tennessee coupons, belonging to other bonds than those abstracted, were returned by Mr. Russell, doubtless because the abstracted bonds had passed beyond his reach. The transaction last referred to appears to have closed the business relations of these two persons, so far, at least, as they related to the abstraction of bonds.

WHY MR. BAILEY TOOK THE BONDS is a question to which your committee can present no satisfactory answer. As to Mr. Russell were entire strangers previously to their meeting at the War Department, neither the obligations of friendship nor the suggestions of kindly feeling seems to have prompted the act. Mr. Russell insists that no money or other valuable consideration ever passed to Bailey, who confirms this statement in various communications which have reached your committee. It is not ascertained, either, whether Mr. Bailey came to the possession of any large amounts of money. His bank account was kept with Messrs. Riggs & Co., of Washington city, and Mr. Riggs testifies that between July and the 13th of December, his deposits increased largely over former ones, but amounted in the aggregate to not more than five or six thousand dollars. It is true that this sum is a large one to be in the possession of a person whose salary was but \$2,000 per annum, and who was supporting a family, yet it would not, of itself, constitute a ground for grave suspicion, or afford a clue to the discovery of the purposes of the abstraction. Mr. Bailey, in his conversations with various witnesses stated, that his design was to protect the character of Governor Floyd, and to save him from the dishonor and retirement from the Cabinet that would be necessarily incident to the protest and discovery of the acceptances which had been illegally issued to the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell. Whether this consideration was a motive of his conduct, it is left to the House to determine. Your committee are, however, constrained to express the conviction that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of the transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the schemes now partially exposed.

ACCEPTANCES ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR. When the inquiries set perpetuated by one of the subordinate officers of the Interior Department in the abstraction of the bonds was made known, it was discovered, at the same time, that acceptances, unauthorized by law, and deceptive and fraudulent to their character, had been issued by the Secretary of War, in favor of Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell. As a portion of these are inseparably connected with the history of the bond embezzlement, it is proposed first to inquire into the circumstances attending their issue. It is stated by Mr. Russell that, on the day he made his last application for securities, Mr. Bailey agreed to furnish them on the condition that there should be deposited with him, in their place, the acceptances of Gov. Floyd as Secretary of War. Mr. Russell, it would appear, had then on hand \$735,000 of acceptances, seventy-two thousand of which were unconditional, and the balance conditional and payable out of the earnings of Russell, Majors & Waddell for 1861. The amount of the bonds he received on that and previous occasions was eight hundred and seventy or eight hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars. There was therefore wanting to make up the requisite sum of securities, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, and we accordingly find that there is an acceptance, bearing date Dec. 13th, for that precise amount. When it is remembered that this is the date of the last delivery of bonds, and of the receipt therefor, the inference seems unavoidable that the acceptance was issued to make up an ascertained deficiency, and that it was anticipated that it would go into the possession of Bailey. There are other facts that should be stated in this connection. Mr. Russell fixes the probable earnings of his firm for the year 1861 at from \$500,000 to \$600,000, while Captain Van Vliet estimated them at \$488,000 for 1860; and General Johnson says in his testimony that for the present year they will be about what they were in 1859, which was \$540,000, including a payment made in Washington by Captain Miller of a little more than \$69,000. The conditional acceptances given to Mr. Bailey amount to \$798,000, or \$248,000 more than the maximum sum that could have been earned by Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell during that year, according to the estimates of the Department based upon the earnings of the previous year. The acceptances for the \$798,000 were the only conditional ones issued, and these, together with those for \$72,000, issued unconditionally, must be regarded as a payment made in Washington to replace the bonds belonging to the Indian trust fund; and there is little reason to expect that Russell, Majors and Waddell will make a return of what they received.

If your committee could rest here, and could feel justified in expressing the belief that there are no other outstanding liabilities, and that no further demands would be made upon any future Congress, in connection with these extraordinary proceedings, they would deem this an occasion for congratulation to the House. But, unfortunately, there are transactions of a similar character, but of a still greater magnitude, that claim your attention. In 1855, the Secretary of War, commenced the issue of acceptances, and, at the same time, wrote to various banks and individuals urging their purchase or discount. One of his letters, and one from Col. Drinkard, Chief Clerk of the War Department, to James F. Soutter, Esq., president of the Bank of the Republic will be found included in the testimony taken in New York. Copies of various other letters relating to the same subject, obtained from the War Department, accompany this report. Mr. F. P. James, of New York city, testified before the committee, that Mr. Soutter, to whom reference has been already made, said to him upon one occasion that he had a draft for \$15,000, and with it a letter from the Secretary of War, stating that he had issued, or was about to issue, acceptances in favor of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, but that at no time should he issue those acceptances to exceed one-half of the amount which he knew of his own knowledge, was actually due to the parties for services already performed. Mr. Soutter, on being called on to produce this communication, says that "he had an impression, and he supposed it was derived from a letter of Mr. Floyd, that the War Department issued acceptances to the extent only of one-half of the amount that would become due to Russell, Majors, and Waddell on work in process of execution." Although an examination of the letters received by the bank, and his own private letters, failed to bring to light such a communication as he had expected to find, Mr. Soutter does not change his opinion, but concludes that it was derived from the statements of some person whose name he cannot recall. These letters and representations are important as showing the means adopted by the Secretary of War to get the paper he issued into circulation.

OVER \$6,000,000 OF ACCEPTANCES ISSUED. In relation to the acceptances issued unconditionally by the late Secretary of War, your committee deem it their duty to state all the facts they have been able to discover, as fully as possible. They amount in the aggregate to the enormous sum of \$6,179,395. Adhering to the conditional acceptances which have already been thrown back upon the Government through the agency of Mr. Bailey, and the sum total is \$6,977,395. This estimate is based upon data furnished by the War Department. It appears therefore that acceptances to the amount of \$840,000 were returned to the Department for cancellation. Mr. Russell, however, claims to have returned only \$200,000 or \$250,000. He further states that the acceptances which he did return were those which had matured in his own pocket and could not, therefore, be negotiated. But this assertion is positively contradicted by the endorsements on the returned acceptances, and by the testimony of Mr. Irvin, a clerk in the War Department. From the careless and irresponsible manner in which business was transacted by that gentleman and the late Secretary of War, and from the fact that it was the habit of Governor Floyd to issue acceptances at the Department or at his house, or at whatever place he happened to be, it is a matter of great uncertainty whether or not the \$840,000 should be deducted from the sum heretofore stated. The probability is, that when the acceptances were returned to Governor Floyd by Mr. Russell he accepted others at the same time for the same amount, of which there was no registry made. It is deemed safest to proceed upon the supposition that the acceptances made in the place of those returned were registered. Upon this hypothesis, the \$840,000 must be deducted from the \$6,179,395 of unconditional acceptances made and registered in the War Department. This would leave of them, so far as is shown by the records of that Department, \$5,339,395 still in circulation; and to this amount, the \$798,000 of conditional acceptances received by Mr.

Bailey in lieu of the bonds, and the aggregate is \$6,137,395. Here, then, confining the statement to the records of the War Department, is a deficit of \$6,137,395 to fall upon the holders of these acceptances, or to be assumed in some way by the Government.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE ACCEPTANCES. The evidence shows that the acceptances have been sold in various parts of the United States wherever a bank or private individual could be induced to purchase. Inasmuch, however, as the amount of those that have been traced directly into the hands of present holders constitutes but a small fraction of the sum still unaccounted for, and as owners are daily filing additional claims to the War Department, it is deemed unnecessary to give a detailed statement of the discovered acceptances, or to make other mention of them than to refer to the papers relating thereto presented by the War Department, and to the general evidence. It is proper, however, to remark in this connection, that while your committee do not deem it necessary to give said details, the amount of outstanding acceptances known to that Department at \$1,445,000.

PECULIAR RECORDS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT. By reference to the testimony of Mr. Irvin, a clerk in the War Department, it will be seen that he kept a registry of the acceptances on loose pieces of paper, only as they were reported to him from time to time, and no other was made. He states, too, that there was no registration of the \$798,000 of conditional acceptances which fell into Mr. Bailey's hands; and that immediately after the discovery of the abstraction of the bonds Governor Floyd went to his office and directed him (Irvin) to enter an order of cancellation of those acceptances, which he did upon a slip of paper as he had entered the dates and amounts of others that had been issued. The acceptances being in the hands of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, having been placed there by Mr. Bailey in lieu of the abstracted bonds, an order of cancellation, at such a time, was simply an order against the Government. Had the order been held by other parties, their order would have been equally futile; for, if legally issued, it could not invalidate them.

PAYMENTS TO RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL. It also appears from the records of the War Department that while these acceptances were being issued to the amount of millions of dollars, Russell, Majors and Waddell, were regularly receiving their pay for the services performed under their contract, in money, from the Government, the aggregate amount of the payments made to them, in cash, during the years 1858, 1859 and 1860, is \$4,842,964.41, and a large portion of this sum was paid by the proper officer at Leavenworth City, Kansas. Gov. Floyd admitted in his evidence that every acceptance which he made "ran against unearned money," and was designed to give the contractors "the credit of their contract." Yet there has not been discovered the slightest indication that he made any inquiry about the payment, or concerned himself to see that they were, when made, applied to the acceptances. Reference to the testimony of General Johnson, of the army, and of Mr. Atkinson, Third Auditor of the Treasury, and to a detailed statement of the payments which presented to the committee the amounts of the earnings and payments, will more fully appear. It would, perhaps, be sufficient to say upon this point, that Mr. Russell acknowledges that there is now but a small sum due his firm for current earnings. But it was considered desirable to remove all uncertainty from this question, and to ascertain positively whether Russell, Majors and Waddell had ever presented any claim to the War Department for extra services, and whether any claim for such services had ever been paid by that Department, and correspondence was accordingly had with the present Secretary of War, the Hon. Joseph Holt, who referred the matter to the committee. Gen. J. E. Johnson, Quartermaster General, and Col. J. P. Taylor, Acting Commissary of General Subsistence. It will be seen from their replies, that no such claim has ever been made, or allowed. Gen. Johnson, however, states that there is an account amounting to \$27,399.49 still suspended, which the late Secretary of War directed to be reduced by a disallowance of \$9,125.62. He also states that the sum that he referred to in his last report, current earnings, to be \$27,750.40, from which must be deducted fifteen thousand dollars for a duplicate payment. This amount was ascertained by telegraphing to Leavenworth, (at which place the accounts of Russell, Majors and Waddell are kept), and, altho' it may not include other earnings in New Mexico, it cannot be largely increased. The facts, therefore, are, that Russell, Majors & Waddell not only absorbed all the sums earned by them under their contract, but also sold the bonds they received from Mr. Bailey, but also raised very large sums of money upon the acceptances issued by the Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED OF FLOYD'S DOINGS. Senator Benjamin testified that some twelve or eighteen months ago he was written to from New York by the attorney of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and his opinion asked as to the legality of the acceptances issued by Gov. Floyd to Russell, Majors and Waddell; that, the latter having stated that they were issued with the approval of the President and Attorney General, he called on Mr. Buchanan, who told him he knew nothing about them, but if Gov. Floyd had issued them, they were issued properly; that he visited Floyd, who said the matter had not been submitted to the Attorney General, that the "drafts" were issued in pursuance of a long-established custom of the office, but not until after he knew the train for transportation had left St. Louis for Utah; that he (Benjamin) urged Floyd to discontinue the practice, and that the latter had promised he would. Other testimony shows, however, that Floyd continued to issue acceptances indiscriminately, without reference to instalments, to the arrival and departure of trains, or without regard to money which was due; the aggregate issued after Mr. Benjamin's warning being \$2,163,000. Concerning this, the Committee say: "Having had his error and its consequences distinctly pointed out, having expressed his intention to refrain, in future, from the commission of similar acts, he still persists in his former course, and actually issued an acceptance for \$135,000, at a date so late as the 13th of December, 1860. Whether this manifest contempt of counsel, disobedience of law, and violation of a solemn promise, can be reconciled with purity of private motives, and faithfulness to public trusts, is for the House to determine. It is the opinion of your committee that they cannot."

COTTON IN AFRICA.
Among the various cotton districts of the world to which the attention of the British manufacturers will now be directed, in the uncertainty of receiving their usual supplies from the United States, that of Africa will probably not be neglected. The reports of travelers in the interior of that country concur in the representations of the crop being not only indigenous, but that the plant is even a nuisance on account of the rankness of its growth. We have heard such statements from Mr. Du Chailu, and such are the accounts of Dr. Livingstone, and others. Mr. Thomas Clegg succeeded, in the single district of Sierra Leone, in increasing the exports from 1,810 lbs. in 1856 to 96,470 lbs. in the first quarter of 1858, and much more was offered at 4d. per lb. in the seed, or about 2d. per lb. clean cotton. Its quality is such that it commands a higher price in the Liverpool market than India cotton. So important was this source of supply regarded by Lord Palmerston, that in July, 1858, he expressed his opinion in the House of Commons, that, in a few years, the western coast of Africa would furnish a more important commerce in this article than is had from any other portion of the world, except the United States. Such a consummation is likely to be rapidly hastened by the present condition of our cotton-producing States. The only answer against the probability of the success of African cotton-raising is that no dependence can be placed upon the labor of the native negro. Yet, in the Yoruba country a large and regular trade is carried on by them in this article, and among other exports of western Africa that of palm oil has, within a few years past, attained an immense importance in England, being now introduced into Liverpool from one only of the several ports of shipment to the amount of 20,000 tons annually. This oil, used at the great factory of the Messrs. Price, to the extent of 150 tons a week, for making candles, is obtained by expressing the thin covering of the seed of the oil palm, and pouring boiling water over the pulp. The oil rises upon this and is skimmed off. Each covering, or drupe, it is stated, yields about 1-15 of an ounce of the oil, and a palm tree only three or four drupes. Hence the amount of labor exercised in this branch of industry, but lately developed, too, must be enormous. With proportional encouragement, which the exigency will call forth, still more important results must soon be attained in the cotton culture, and this will rapidly extend over the African cotton districts to the permanent detriment of our Southern interests.

A MODEL.—A friend of ours is in the habit of visiting a very charming young lady about three times a week—perhaps oftener. It is not positively known that there is an engagement, but the gentleman is so completely domesticated that he enters the house without knocking, and if his lady-love is not in the parlor, does not scruple to go up stairs in search of her. The other day he went through half a dozen rooms without seeing anybody, and at last came to the fair one's own chamber, but found the door locked. "Are you in there, Mary?" inquired he. "Bless my heart, Charles, is it you? Go away, you scamp, you can't get in!" cried the lady, in great trepidation. "I must, Mary," said the young gentleman, giving the door a shove, which threatened to break away its fastenings. "For Heaven's sake, Charles!" screamed the lady, now in the last stage of terror, "go away this instant, I'm—I'm—" "You're what?" "I'm a model!" shrieked the lady; and the gentleman left, laughing boisterously.

ARKANSAS AMUSEMENTS.—We learn that at Marion, Arkansas, on Saturday week last, a horse race took place, respecting which great excitement was raised, and considerable betting was indulged in. In settling the bets, bad blood arose and a fiery quarrel was the consequence, in the course of which no less than five persons were wounded. Mr. Graham, a farmer, was shot by Mr. Higgs, who is a Northar, and we are informed, of the lawyer of that name. Graham's son, a boy of nine years old, then undertook to avenge his father, and he shot Higgs, wounding him in the arm. Higgs next fired at the boy, and wounded him so seriously that his recovery is doubtful. A son of Mr. Wm. Ticer, a boy of twelve or fourteen, was badly wounded by a shot. Wm. Getting is in jail for being concerned in the shooting; the remainder of the parties actually engaged (five persons), are confined to their beds; three of them are seriously wounded, but fair expectations of the recovery of all of them, except the child Graham, exist.—*Memphis Appeal.*

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.—The inevitable Gen. Geo. Beckley, K. G. C., turns up in Louisville. He denies most energetically that the organization of which he claims to be the head aims to subvert the Government. To use his own emphatic language: "The K. G. C. is an institution, even in Louisville, and will be the very first to respond when a call is made for the defenders of the State. It has sentered 12,000 troops to South Carolina, and will give her 50,000 if she needs them; and it can give the Federal Government 135,000 to fight a foreign foe, but not one to fight a Southern State. Now, sirs, I hope I shall be clearly understood. We look only to the Americanization of Mexico; yet the defence of our own homes is a paramount duty. If ever there has been a movement set on foot to settle forever the Slavery question, and balance the political power of the North and South, and thus perpetuate the Union, the K. G. C. have made the movement."

SELF SACRIFICING COLLECTOR.—A jobbing house in Philadelphia employed a lawyer in North Carolina to collect debt of \$90. In the course of time they received from him the remittance of \$85. Having been unable to collect the debt in the regular way, he had "boarded it out." In concluding his letter to the firm, he wrote: "I have retained \$5 for my services, though the commission is but \$450. I have only to say that if you know the abdominal anguish I have suffered while boarding out your bill, you wouldn't begrudge the extra half dollar."

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN CARSON VALLEY.
A correspondent of the Missouri Republican writes from Denver city, on the 23rd ult: "A gentleman, who has but recently arrived in this city, called upon me to-day, and gave me an account of a horrible massacre on the Surplus Cut-off, about fifty miles north of Salt Lake City, during the latter part of last August. A party of emigrants, on their way to California, was attacked by a party of men, painted and dressed like Indians, who rushed upon them in the night, took them by surprise, and murdered seven of the party; the others escaped to a train camped back from them, on the road, a distance of ten miles. The assassins did not pursue them, as they probably knew of the other company, and were afraid of encountering them. Among those murdered was a Mr. Stevenson, formerly a resident of Lawrence, Kansas, and his niece, Miss Lizzie Stevenson, a young lady sixteen or eighteen years of age. Mrs. Serenson, wife of the murdered man begged of the savages not to kill them; one of them replied in good English, 'that they were determined to kill them all.' He then leveled his rifle and shot Mrs. S., which took effect in her right hip. Supposing her to be dead they left her. Catching up the infant son of a woman they had already killed, they struck its arms and legs off with a knife, and then threw the sufferer into the bushes by the wayside to die. The next morning the bodies of seven persons were found and properly interred; two of the company were missing, whom the party supposed to have been taken off as captives. Mrs. Stevenson was found alive; her wounds were cared for, and at last accounts she was in Carson Valley, kindly attended by the settlers there. When found, the corpse of Miss Stevenson bore unmistakable evidence of having been outraged by those bloody fiends, under whose cruel treatment she died. Her clothing had been drawn up over her head and securely fastened."

HON. TOM CORWIN ON THE CRITICISMS PROPRIETY.—We quote from Mr. Corwin's speech in the House of Representatives, on the 23rd Jan., as reported in the *Congressional Globe*: "But it is proposed that we shall insert in our proposition to amend the Constitution that this line of 38 degrees 20 minutes shall gird the globe, and that all South of it shall be open to slavery, and by this proposed amendment slavery is fixed there whether the people you acquire wish it there or not. Every one who looks upon the map knows that it means the conquest of Mexico, and all the small republics in South America. One of our Mexican acquisitions is now the very accused cause of our ruin; and yet you covet another. You have four millions negroes now, and you must increase the number to sixty millions before you can want room for slave labor. Fifty years hence you will not be able to supply slaves enough to meet the reasonable demand for slave labor in the present slave States; yet you will ponder and speculate upon your condition as it may possibly be half a century to come; and unless your dreams are accepted as truths now, and provision made for you for half a century to come, you rush madly on to the destruction of yourselves, and not yourselves only, but the final destruction and overthrow of the best government known among men, and the extinction of the fairest hope yet presented to the longings hearts of a world."

NORTHERN ALABAMA.—The working men of the town of Athens, Alabama, as we learn from a letter written there on the 29th January, and published in the *Nashville Democrat*, met in the Public Square on Saturday night, and "fired thirty-three guns for the Union, and that the national flag still waves at the Court-house, its enemies at Montgomery and disunionists every where notwithstanding." They then paid a visit to Gen. Houston, who very justly returned from Washington, where he many years represented the Athens (Ala.) district in Congress. The *Nashville Democrat's* correspondent says: "That General received the Union men in his usual happy style. He hopes that this glorious Union may still be preserved by the working Union men, and that they may still work in the Union, and find plenty of brave hearts and willing hands to help in every time of need. On taking leave of the General, he was saluted with a volley of musketry and three cheers for the Union."

SEVERE CASE OF DIPHTHERIA.—A young lady died of this disease, rather suddenly, at Youngstown, Trumbull county, Ohio, a few days since. She had been ailing for three weeks, and was regarded by her physician, as out of danger. Just before her death, she complained of severe pain in the region of the throat. A post mortem examination developed the fact, that cavities of the heart had been so filled up by that peculiar exudation, or membrane, caused by diphtheria, that the valves between the cavities were closed up. A few similar cases are reported by Philadelphia physicians.

THE NEW LOAN.—The announcement that capitalists in New York and Boston would refuse to subscribe to the new bonds unless a compromise was made, has had exactly the opposite effect from what was intended. That sort of coercion will not be endured, especially when everybody knows they must preserve the public credit in order to give any value to sixty-five millions of loans and Treasury Notes now outstanding, and prevent greater derangements in business.

The British Consul at Savannah has informed Lord Lyons of the outrage on Capt. Vaughan, at that port, and he communicated the facts to his government on the 11th. The Captain invited a colored stevedore, who was working on board his ship, to dine with him. For this he was tarred and feathered by a mob. The Consul acquits the authorities of all blame, and charges the outrage to a mob committee.

The incorporation of the tariff principle in the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy will destroy it in the estimation of some of its best friends. Free trade and African slave trade were the doctrines upon which it started out, and when they are ignored, the whole scheme is an abortion. The managers were afraid of direct taxation, and therefore are surrendering their vital principles.

Unsocial old Snarl says that love is a combination of diseases—an affection of the heart, and an inflammation of the brain.
They who "pine" in their youth can never look "spruce" in their old age.