

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, December 7, 1864.

Any of our patrons having copies of the Franklin Repository will confer a great favor upon the publishers by sending them to this office. They are anxious to complete our files. All our copies on hand of these numbers, were burned by the rebels.

HENCEFORTH the subscription price of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY will be \$2.50 per annum in advance, and all accounts in arrears will be charged at the same rate. This increase is rendered imperative by the steady advance of labor, materials and everything used in the publication of a newspaper; and we confidently rely upon the patrons of this journal to sustain it with the same generous fidelity they have hitherto given to its support. We spare no expense to make it in all respects worthy of an intelligent and faithful people, and we need hardly say that in the future, as in the past, it will be second to none in completeness as a public journal and in devotion to the cause of Union and Freedom.

MAJ. GEN. COCHRAN returned here from a brief visit to his home in Massachusetts on Wednesday last, and on Thursday started for Nashville to take an important command under Gen. Thomas.

AS important order from the Asst. Provost Marshal General of the State, will be found in our advertising columns. It should enlist the hearty co-operation of every citizen with the officers of the government.

AN order has been issued by the War Department changing the name of the Department of the Susquehanna to the Department of Pennsylvania, and Major Gen. Cadwalader is assigned as commander with headquarters in Philadelphia. The Juniata District has been enlarged to embrace all the border counties, and Brig. Gen. Ferry retained as commander with headquarters changed from Bedford to Chambersburg. Gen. Ferry and staff arrived here yesterday.

BOUNTIES AND CREDITS.

We regard an early call for additional troops as inevitable, and believe that the more promptly the government acts in the matter, the more will the country be benefited thereby. The last two calls for troops have not materially added to the numerical force of our armies. That for 700,000 men under the first conscription law, and gave exemption from service on the payment of commutation. The result was that it did not put 500,000 men into the service—not more than one in fifteen of those drawn accepting duty. Such a call resulted merely in collecting money and not men. The last call for 500,000 men has not, at this time, put over 120,000 men in the field. Over 200,000 were credited on the call for naval enlistments and excesses of quotas filled in various districts—or at least counted as having been furnished; and the number actually received did not more than fill the places in our ranks made vacant by the expiration of term of service of the three years' men of 1861, and the casualties of the sanguinary campaign of last summer. Certainly more than 100,000 men still owe service under the late call, most of whom are skulking conscripts, and we hope to see the most vigorous measures promptly adopted to enforce their obedience to the laws; but the fact that they are not in the army where they are sadly wanted is rendered more the less serious by the absence of 100,000 deserters. While that demands the most effectual remedy to be applied by the government, the armies must be amply provided for beyond all possible contingencies if we would have an early and honorable peace.

It must not be forgotten that most of the men put into the army during the last summer were for but one year, and that unless prompt measures are taken to procure men, the armies will be depleted so as to be rendered unequal to an extended and complicated offensive operations just in the midst of the next campaign. Possibly another year of bloody war may be averted—we hope indeed that it may; but the safest way to avoid another harvest of death is a sacrifice on the altar of treason to have our armies so strong that the enemy cannot hope to resist them. As the safest and most economical way to peace, therefore, there must be the most complete preparations for war; and we hope soon to see the call of the President for not less than 300,000 men, with such regulations and seconded with such energy on the part of the government, as will ensure an honest response to the wants of the Nation in every part of the country. We trust that the age of expediency now belongs to history, and that the faithful rural districts will not be defrauded by the pendency of city importunities to escape their just obligations to themselves, to the army and to the common cause. We confidently look for Philadelphia, where millions of wealth have been showered upon her people by the necessities of war, bent forth to be inexorably denied the fraud of naval credits and similar pretenses to reduce quotas, and that New York, the great center of the fabulous profits of the war, will be taught that her men are needed; that her proverbial defiance of the laws shall be no longer a consideration in determining an adjustment of her credits to avoid a draft. In short, that the government has been instructed by the people to exhaust its power in the suppression of the rebellion and the "time has now come" for New York city to assume his full share in supplying our armies, and maintaining the laws everywhere.

We have reason to believe that under the next call for men each district will be required to fill its quota from its own citizens; and if the government would be just, it must be done. There should be a careful revision of the enrolments so as to ascertain the exact extent to which each district has been exhausted, and upon that basis to apportion the next quotas

should be based. By this means the wealthy districts which have contributed their money and taken their men from the poorer districts, will now be allowed the full benefit of their comparatively unimpaired strength in the patriotic work of filling up our armies, and the districts less favored with fortune, whose arms bearing population has been drained to give wealth immunity from the exactions of the war, will at last be justly dealt with. Philadelphia has not furnished one-fourth her quota under the last two calls from her own citizens, while many rural districts have been almost exhausted of able-bodied men who had to choose between volunteering in the cities with liberal bounties, or duty as unbought conscripts at home.

This system of allowing credits to be made at the option of the wealthy has been fruitful of intolerable evils. It has robbed the people; robbed the government; robbed the armies, and opened immemorable and most tempting channels to demoralize the Nation. It has thrown wide open the doors to unrestrained competition for men, and appealed directly to the cupidity and covardice of the people instead of trusting their patriotism. It has exhausted Pennsylvania to the tune of not less than sixty millions of dollars within the last two years. Even Franklin county, the victim of military spoliation from both armies to the extent of not less than five millions, has been compelled to pay fully half a million as local bounties in 1863-4, and why and to what end? As a rule it has been a curse rather than a blessing to the soldiers, and thousands who received the innumerable bounties of their district and government, have left dependent families to be cared for; and very many families in the rural districts are now a charge upon the kindness of the citizens, while their husbands are credited to foreign towns and cities. Had each recruit been required to be credited to the district in which he is a resident, or where he could vote if a legal voter, no competition could have swept away all patriotic considerations in filling up our armies, and the people could, as they doubtless would, have made ample provision for the maintenance of the families of our soldiers. We should have saved millions of money, and had much less want in the families which now come to us on every hand with the irresistible appeal that they have given their fathers, husbands and sons to fight the battles of our country. With each district entitled to credits for its men, the people can be generous to their volunteers or conscripts, and make ample provision for their loved ones, without the terrible drain upon their resources that competition with wealthy towns and cities must demand. They can themselves control the application of their bounties, and see that those who suffer by the withdrawal of the heads of families from the midst, shall be cared for; and the soldiers will not be demoralized upon the very threshold of their service by the invitation to profligate that our hitherto enormous bounties has extended.

But for no other reason, the credits should be made to the district in which the volunteers reside to break up the wholesale and systematic swindling of the government that has been practiced during the last two years. The present plan of crediting enlisted men wherever they may prefer, has given birth to a swarm of bounty-brokers, the most remorseless vamps which blot the history of the trials and sacrifices of a faithful people to preserve a government. They live and thrive solely by cheating, and they have raised up hosts of bounty-jumpers, who, without honor, shame or country, enlist and desert time and again, thus defrauding the government out of tens of thousands of men. As long as men are marketable articles under the regulations for enlistments, just so long will every thief and scoundrel be ready to repeat the operation of selling out to the government as often as unblushing fraud or corrupt officers can give success to their calling. This must be broken up, if the government would have its laws respected, and it can be done by calling upon each district to furnish its own quota honestly from its own men.

The people are in earnest. They want the war prosecuted most vigorously and to the speediest close possible, and they are prepared to give an honest response to any demand of the government that invites honesty and fidelity in the sacrifices necessary to rescue our Nation from the deadly grasp of traitors.

FRAUDS BY RETURN JUDGES. We give in to-day's paper the certificate of election returned to Judge Kinneil and to the State Department at Harrisburg, by the returned return judges of this judicial district, by which it was intended to defraud Judge King out of his commission. Attorney General Meredith, whose reputation as an eminently upright man and most profound lawyer places him above the suspicion of political bias in the discharge of his official duties, has given a written opinion in the case, which we also give in another column, and upon that opinion the Governor has very properly issued the commission to the man who, by every requirement of the law, was entitled to it.

We do not assume, nor does Mr. Meredith, to determine the legality of any votes cast for either King or Kinneil. There may or may not have been improper votes returned for one or both of them. On this point we have no information other than the reckless charges of those who either actively or passively aided in the fraud attempted by the return judges; but we cannot resist the conviction that if they knew Judge King's majority had to be made up of illegal votes, they would have had reasonable respect for the laws which are designed to correct such wrongs. They would have abided by the just provision of the statute that forbids return judges to make any inquiry into the legality of the vote returned, and trusted to the laws to vindicate their cause. They are by the plain requirement of the law given but clerical powers. They are to compute and certify the vote as they find it, and to report no part thereof, unless it be so

intelligible that it cannot be correctly computed. The same law provides how wrongs can be corrected—constitutes proper tribunals for redress, and opens for every grievance a positive and clearly defined channel of justice. But the Democratic return judges of this judicial and congressional districts disregarded their solemn oaths and the laws from which their powers are derived, and usurped the grave duties of our courts to consummate a fraud upon the Union candidates and the people. Fortunately they have accomplished nothing but their open shame. Judge King takes his seat as Judge; Gen. Koutz as Congressman, and Messrs. Armstrong and Ross will be allowed their seats in the legislature and their names placed upon the roll of the House at the opening of the session.

But can such a flagrant disregard of official duty—such an insolent violation of law, and such a shameless perjury on the part of the return judges go without punishment? It cannot be alleged that they made a mistake, for the law defining their duties, and which they were sworn to execute, in the most explicit terms declares that they shall simply compute and certify the vote and report no part of it; and that the parties to the rejection of the army vote of this district knew their wrong, and conspired to commit perjury and a double fraud upon the people and their chosen candidates, just to admit of their own fraud. Time, their crime has injured no one but themselves, but we submit that such an example should be made of them as will deter future scoundrels from making the sacred office of Judge the prize at which their villainy shall be aimed. They have just as clearly and as flagrantly violated the law as any horse-tie, swindler or ballot-stuffer, and they should not go unpunished; and we hope to see prompt and adequate measures taken to vindicate the laws. If it is not now arrested, elections will become an empty farce, as return judges will count any one in or out to suit their prejudices or as they may be bribed, and every honest man in the community has a direct interest in bringing these shameless conspirators to justice.

We do not implicate Judge Kinneil in this fraud, as we believe that he did not advise the recent judges to the course they have taken, nor do we know that he has sanctioned it. We think that he should have rejected the lawless certificate sent him at once, and thus placed himself by his own act where the law now places him—as a constant if he believes himself to be honestly elected. As one of these may be called upon to judge his case officially in the event of a contest, we have no opinion to express as to the merits of the controversy. If he is our chosen Judge by the legal votes polled, no political prejudices or interests can deprive him of his place. He who would prostitute the judicial tribunals of the State to such an extent as to fill them by the power of party, regardless of the honest vote polled, must indeed have reached the deepest depth of infamy. We trust for the reputation of all parties that such biased judges shall be confined to the return judges of this judicial district.

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The Harrisburg Telegraph offers itself in open market as the champion of the despoiled people of the border in their effort to be reimbursed by the government. True, it does not exactly appear to be on their side, but it must not be forgotten that its policy consists in just not doing a thing so that it can certainly do it at a convenient season. It sniffs the bait and after with distended nostrils, prancing heels and pointed ears, it rushes into the fray as though it would route its friends horse, foot and dragoon; but it ever dunks in its assaults, and its charges are never pressed beyond the baggage trains, when its strategy becomes transparent and it unfolds the colors of a true and delightful friend. It is not of the Mow-catcher stripe in its strategy; it don't "wait for something to run up." It is opposed to waiting. On the contrary it is continually "tuning up" itself on every occasion so that it may ever be ready to be thrummed down when the full fruition of its strategy is attained. It don't wait. It catches the poet who described man as—"Waiting, only waiting."

"Till the shadows are a little longer gone." If the shadows don't come in timely season, it flings out the shadow's itself, and with true sublimity keeps its eagle eye fixed on the silver lining that ever carries the bow of promise to those upon whom its apparent vengeance falls. It inflicts a column and a half upon its readers to prove that as the border people have suffered largely by the treat of armies, therefore they should not be remunerated. Doubtless the Telegraph furnishes horses, mules, oats, corn and hay to the government on the same patriotic terms, and in that view its strictures are just; but viewing its assault upon our suffering people as a strategic movement, we are happy to discern that profundity of friendship for the border interests that does not appear to the less perspicacious of its readers. It wants the border people paid, therefore it insists, strategically, that they should not be paid. It insists that it can't be done, so that it can certainly have it done when the legislature meets. Of course it must know where the baggage train is before it swoops down in its terrible charge; but we shall see to that. We shall look out for a claim of thirty-four dollars, and have our thirty-fourth of the same devoted to strategy; to fill the cloud it has thrown out for the silver lining—the Telegraph can rest content. It need not be modest about the multitude of the strategic results. The profits may seem large considering the value of the commodity it proposes to furnish; but we shall stand upon trifles. We beg the Telegraph, however, to regard the negotiation as strictly confidential otherwise, serious embarrassments might ensue. From the ominous whispers of several other journals in the State, we fear the Telegraph has schooled others in its strategy, and the danger is that they will want to be let in on the "first floor" with the Telegraph in the movement, and that is not allowable. But come weal or woe, the Telegraph shall

have its price, as denominated in the bond. Closed out—what next? THE last number of the Chambersburg Repository calls the Democratic "blatant Copperheads."—Gresham Republican. THE Repository never said any such thing. It may have applied the term to a particular class of men, but it has never applied it to the Democratic party. The same paper, referring to the recent Editorial letter written from Washington to this paper, says we declared that we spoke "satirically" of the views of the administration on the question of peace, whereas we said distinctly that we did "not speak satirically" as to the convictions and pitiful poses of the President. Will the Repository correct itself?

THE JUDGMENT. In order that there may be a clear understanding of the position of the two candidates for Judge in this district, we herewith give all the authentic documentary evidence on the subject. The entire paper published and returned to the several counties for Judges, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes King, C. Kinneil, and others with their respective vote counts.

OFFICIAL RETURN. We, the subscribers, judges of the election of the Sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Philadelphia, for the election of a Judge of said district, do hereby certify that the following is a copy of the official return made to the State Department, and the certificate of election given to Judge Kinneil, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original as it appears in the books of the State Department, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original as it appears in the books of the State Department, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original as it appears in the books of the State Department.

DEMOGRAPHY CHOPPING OUT. It would be surprising indeed if the political teachings of reckless and traitorous men did not culminate in open resistance to the laws, and in the severest retribution upon the poor victims who believe what they are taught. Of all sections of the State, the counties of Fulton and Bedford have been most cursed with a treacherous and dishonest Democracy, and their followers have been told from day to day that the laws were unconstitutional, not binding and could be resisted with impunity. This teaching has at last brought its legitimate fruits in a collision between some Fulton county conscripts and the protest guard. The particulars are given in the following despatch.

A full account of a meeting held on the 2nd inst. between a portion of the 20th Massachusetts Infantry, and some prominent conscripts of this county. It would be an interesting and instructive study to peruse the account of the meeting, and the manner in which the lawless and traitorous Democracy of this county have been taught to resist the laws, and to disregard the rights of others. The meeting was held at the residence of one of the conscripts, and was attended by a number of the conscripts, and some of the prominent members of the Democracy of this county. The meeting was held at the residence of one of the conscripts, and was attended by a number of the conscripts, and some of the prominent members of the Democracy of this county.

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they shall transmit to the Secretary of the Commonwealth in the manner provided in the act. The fourth section of the act requires the Governor to transmit to the Secretary of the Commonwealth a return, in which they state that they have not included the Bedford county return of soldiers' votes, a copy of which they return, and they certify that the return is a true and correct copy of the original as it appears in the books of the State Department, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original as it appears in the books of the State Department.

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efficiency about covering their ankles, unless with a coat of mud. The city is very dull. Scarcely twenty members of Congress have as yet arrived. Hotel keepers having made preparation for their arrival over a fortnight ago, an immense amount of tough beef, etc. etc. of the same quality, are spoiling for want of somebody to give the five dollars per day for board.

Only one big dog visited the city during the past week—Roger A. Pryor. Alas! how the mighty have fallen. But a few years ago this man walked our streets defiant as a lion, insulting every Northern man who dared to speak against Southern specialities. People generally, feared this Southern fire-eater, who challenged to deadly combat all his enemies, and one member from Wisconsin, accepted the challenge, and having the choice of weapons, selected Bowie-knives, and the duel to be fought in a room empty of all furniture, save a table. This was too much, too savage and infamous for a Southern gentleman to accept, and he checked his own words. Yesterday he walked the street like a mongrel, pleading all sorts of excuses for his release, among them that he was the "only support of a large family dependent upon him, and who would suffer if he was not at once released. He has been sent "away down east" to Boston, where, from the windows of "the noble cottage by the sea"—Fort Warren—he can constantly cast his eyes upon the spires of the Puritan city he has held in such ungodly detestation.

The vandals and curiosity-mongers have lately been seized with mania for carrying off the tapestry, carpets, and trunks generally about the White House. Some of the large diamonds have been nearly adulterated and carried away. A watch was set and several parties caught in the act, and held for trial. Some of them are ladies of standing. The Commission of Agriculture dismissed one of his clerks today for being one of the parties.

Gen. Grant it is said, has recommended the dismissal of twenty-eight higher Generals as being a useless expense to the country.

REMARKS OF WAR NEWS. A plot to rebel needs to be born in the Memphis and Charleston railroad depot and government stores at Memphis has been discovered, and a number of arrests have been made.

Gen. A. L. Lee's expedition to Liberty, Miss. was successful. The enemy was badly whipped, and lost three pieces of artillery, several hundred head of horses and mules, &c. Lee and his command have arrived at Baton Rouge.

From New Orleans comes the news that twenty-seven Rebels were lately captured while crossing from the east side to the west side of the Mississippi River at Choctaw Bend. Among them was Captain M. Montgomery, who was moving to Texas. He had a large amount of stock, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in foreign exchange, all of which was captured with him.

The War Department has ordered the formation of a new Army Corps, to be denominated the First, and to be composed solely of veterans, who have seen two years' service. The Corps is to be commanded by Major General W. S. Hancock, and the Government will pay each recruit a special bounty of three hundred dollars upon being mastered into service. Each soldier who preserves his arms to the end of his term will be allowed to retain them as his own.

that the enemy "was repulsed at all points with very heavy loss, probably five or six thousand men. Our loss is probably not more than one-tenth of that number. We have captured about one thousand prisoners, including one Brigadier-General." The Rebel Gen. Forrest was on the field, and a report prevailed that he had been killed. After the battle at Franklin our forces retired, taking up a position near Nashville.

From the Army of the Potomac we have the particulars of a successful reconnaissance made for the purpose of discovering whether Lee was sending reinforcements to the fortified Geoplinea. Gen. Gregg, with a force composed entirely of cavalry, on Wednesday proceeded to Stony Creek Station, on the Widow Railroad, and after driving out the enemy he captured two pieces of artillery, one hundred and ninety prisoners, eight wagons and thirty mules. He then burned the railroad depot, with three thousand sacks of corn, five hundred bales of hay, a train of cars, a large amount of bacon, clothing and other Government stores. The public buildings and shops in the vicinity were also destroyed. Stony Creek Station is on the Petersburg and Widow Railroad, twenty-two miles from the former and forty-two from the latter city. The Rebels have been endeavoring to connect the Lynchburg road with the road to Petersburg at this point, and the bed of the branch road was seen by our forces, but no sign was laid. At Duvall Station, to the south of Stony Creek, much property was also destroyed, and a large amount of railroad iron was discovered, which our troops endeavored to render useless by burning. No information was obtained of the passage of any troops by that route, but we think there can be no doubt that they have been forwarded from Richmond by the Danville road. Stony Creek Station appears by the map to be about twenty-three miles from this road. On Tuesday afternoon a brisk artillery duel took place between some of our batteries and those of the Rebels on the left, continuing during the night.

PERSONAL. Major General Banks has received orders to return to New Orleans. Hon. Jacob Brown, formerly M. C. from Ohio, died last week in Washington. Gen. Fossenden is quite ill, from a hemorrhage resulting from amputation of his leg. The pirate Semmes is reported to have arrived at Bagdad, Mexico, on October 15th, en route for Richmond via Matamoros. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Wayne county, Ky., have twenty-two children. This is, perhaps, the most extensive broodery in the West. Hon. Frederick W. Seward, of New York, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, is confined to his room by a broken arm. Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor elect of New York, has written his resignation as member of Congress, to take effect December 20th. Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand and Brig. Gen. Neal Dow and E. A. Paine have resigned, and their resignations have been accepted. Mr. Enoch Prizer, senior editor and proprietor of the Bucks County Intelligencer, died at his residence, in Doylestown, on the 25th ult. "Little Mac" has the blues badly and nothing but the blues. He has the Jersey Blues, the Blue Grass State, and the Blue Heron Blues. A public dinner was given in Philadelphia, last Thursday evening, to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the national House of Representatives. The rebel General Wayne, now in command of a body of rebels in Georgia, alluded to in the Richmond papers, is a son of Judge Wayne of the Supreme Court. Maj. Gen. Pope has received orders from the War Department to report to Washington. It is very probable that he is to be placed in an active command. Maj. John Cobb, widely known as the author of various school books, mainly of an elementary character, died at Colonsburg, Potter county, Pa., on the 25th ult., aged about 65 years.

Gov. Cuffin has been presented by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, with a solid silver medal, ten inches in circumference, commemorating the dedication of the Catholic Cathedral in that city. Gov. Curtin has appointed John Kennedy Ewing, son of ex-Judge Nathaniel Ewing, to fill the vacancy created by the decease of Judge Lindsey, in the Fourteenth district, composed of the counties of Washington, Fayette and Groene.

Mrs. Sarah Hutchings, of Baltimore, recently convicted of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of her country, is now in Fitchburg (Mass.) House of Correction, under five years' sentence. She is the woman who presented a sword to the rebel Harry Gilmore. Gen. Tom Thumb, who is one of the "littles" men living; is at the same time one of the greatest Masons. He has taken the thirty-three degrees, and is a member of the Grand Orient of France, over which Prince Napoleon presides. He says he will be the tallest Mason in America. William Overfield, Esq., at one time a member of the House of Representatives and Senator of this State from Luzerne county, and afterwards a Canal Commissioner, died at his residence, in Monroe county, on the 21st ult., at the advanced age of 78 years. He was always an active and prominent Democrat.

Ex-Gov. Erastus Fairbanks, of Vermont, died at St. Johnsbury, on Sunday the 20th. He was 72 years of age, and without reproach in his public and private life. To the business world he was known as the leading member of the firm which manufactures scales in that secluded Green Mountain village. George D. Prentice's object in visiting Richmond is said to be to intercede with Jeff. Davis for pardon of his son, who is in Aod's army, and under sentence of death for murder. Young Prentice alleges that he acted in self-defense, and was shot at twice before he defended himself by killing his assailant.

Hon. Myer Strouse, a Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania, spoke at the Grand banquet lately given in this city by Speaker Colfax, following Hon. William D. Kelley. He avowed his purpose of acquiescing in the popular vote as expressed at the late election, and of giving to the Administration a cordial support. Mr. Strouse was re-elected in October last. Ex-Gov. James H. Hammond, of South Carolina, who will chiefly be remembered by his speech during Northern workingmen "unhills," died on the 12th inst., two days before the completion of his 57th year. Although such a fervent hater of free labor and laborers, the Governor was only one remove from a Yankee, his father being a native of Massachusetts.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore has been ordered to report to Gen. Canby, and to perform an inspection tour of the defenses and fortifications in the West. He will first visit Cincinnati and Louisville, thence on a gunboat to Arkansas, and then the Mississippi river. After performing the tour of the Mississippi, he will inspect the defenses of Pequotia and Key West, and then return North. The Louisville Journal announces that the President has ordered the unconditional release of Lieutenant Governor Jacobs and Colonel Frank Wallcut—two individuals who have been as bitter in abuse of the President as the New York News or Dubuque Herald. This does not look as though the President desired to be either the dictator or tyrant they tried to make him appear in the eyes of the people.