

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$14.

Volume XXXIII. No. 129

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A MIDDIMORNS HOUR'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—THE CONJUROR.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARSHMALLOW.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THE JAPANESE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—REIGNS OF ANGELO—ASSASSIN OF MARINI.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—HERNANI.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—UNDER THE GALILEO.

PETER'S OPERA HOUSE, 254 St. corner Eighth and La Foyette.

BANQUARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—HONEY'S DAUGHTER. Matinee, Wednesday, at 2 1/2.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Gymnastics, Acrobatics, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 84 Broadway.—HAROLD SHAW—WARRIOR YOUTH. Matinee at 2 1/2.

GREENWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway.—The Song, Dance, Acrobatics, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 505 Broadway.—Theatrical Entertainment, Singing, Dancing and Acrobatics.

TONY PATONO'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—Grand Vocalists, Negro Minstrelsy, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 67 Broadway.—Ballet, Farce, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.

BURTON HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—The Picture. Matinee at 2 1/2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—Drama.

MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Theatrical Entertainment, Singing, Dancing and Acrobatics.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—Science and Art.

New York, Wednesday, January 29, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, January 28.

The Fenian made another attack on Duncannon tower, Ireland, exchanging fire with the garrison, but were driven off. A Fenian named Shaw turned informer in London.

The British army in Abyssinia was in motion beyond Senafe. General Napier was to lead the advance for Anala, the capital of the Tigra district.

Consuls 93 1/2; 80 1/2 in London. Five-twentieths 7 1/2; in London and 7 1/2 in France.

Cotton steady, with middling uplands at 7 1/2; 4 1/2. Headstuffs and provisions slightly lower.

By mail we have interesting details of our cable despatches to the 16th of January.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the subject of printing the reports in the case of Secretary Stanton was discussed at some length, being finally laid on the table. A bill to regulate procedure in cases of impeachment was introduced and another, additional to the Tenure of Office bill, was reported.

The Reconstruction bill was then taken up and Mr. Frelinghuysen made a speech in favor of its passage. Another committee of conference was appointed on the deficiency bill, the House having resolved to concur in the Senate's amendments. The joint resolution to provide for an examination of whiskey meters was passed.

In the House the bill providing for the taxation of shares of national banks was passed, and also the bill to regulate the deposits of public money. A resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury whether the champagne cases lately pending in New York have been compromised was adopted. The bill forreleasing certain land grants to railroads in some of the Southern States was again discussed, but without coming to a vote the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced relative to the public parks in Brooklyn, incorporating the Metropolitan Underground Railway and to suppress all traffic in obscene literature. Some other business of minor importance was transacted.

In the Assembly the bill to prevent gas companies in Brooklyn from collecting rents on their meters was advanced to a third reading. The annual tax levy of New York city was presented. Bills were introduced to regulate theaters and other places of amusement in New York and Brooklyn and to incorporate the Metropolitan Underground Railway Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special telegram by the Gulf cable contains news from the Mexican capital to the 21st inst. The Legislature of San Luis Potosi had authorized the levying of forced loans and some merchants had been thrown into prison for refusing to accede to the demands.

A report was current in Havana that Santa Anna had been ordered by the Captain General to leave.

The steamship Georgia, Captain Dohm, from Vera Cruz on the 16th inst., via Havana, arrived at this port last night. She reports seeing on the morning of the 24th a brig ashore on Ajax Reef, Fla., with her lower masts standing, and in the afternoon of the same day a sidewheel steamer, painted white, ashore on the Torrey rocks, and two schooners anchored near her.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday an addition to the article on future amendments was agreed upon, which provides that no amendment shall be valid until adopted by the people. The report of the Committee on Gillis was again considered without coming to a vote.

The South Carolina Convention have agreed on \$11 per day as the pay of the members.

The New York State Labor Convention assembled at Albany yesterday.

The Citizens' Association have addressed a communication to the Senate and Assembly of the State favoring the passage of Mr. Crowley's bill for a new method of providing for the taxes to be raised annually in the city and county of New York.

A laborer named Miller was fatally stabbed in Broad street yesterday morning by another named O'Brien, with whom he had previously had a quarrel. O'Brien, on being arrested, confessed his guilt.

Gilbert H. Bates, an ex-sergeant of a Wisconsin regiment, started from Vicksburg yesterday on a wagon to carry the stars and stripes overland to Washington, unarmed and without money. He was accompanied as far as the Grand Pemberton monument by the Mayor, Common Council and prominent citizens of Vicksburg.

In the trial of Cole for the murder of Hiscoc, at Albany, yesterday, the Court granted an order to show cause why the writ of certiorari allowed the day before for the removal of the case to the Supreme Court should not be quashed.

The trial of McKewen, the Newark Spiritualist, for lewdness was concluded at Newark yesterday, the jury returning a verdict of guilty.

The civilian State Treasurer of Georgia was arrested yesterday by the military authorities.

Darcy McGee has been expelled from the St. Patrick's Society at Montreal by a unanimous vote.

Mrs. Edward A. Pollard shot a Dr. Moore at Baltimore yesterday during an altercation about the whereabouts of her husband, who has been absent from her since weeks. She was committed to jail.

THE GREAT DEBATE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The debate to which the Reconstruction bill has given rise in the Senate is the most notable that has fixed the national attention since the great intellectual contest that still classes in historical association the names of Webster and Hayne. In that debate the constitution was the topic, as it is in this; and as then the discussion of the powers of that instrument and of the rights of the people under it gave ample scope for the exercise of the best ability of the nation, so now the same fruitful themes awaken argument that looms up grandly above the ordinary nothingness of Congressional reports. Mr. Doolittle opened this intellectual tournament by a vigorous assault on the radical bill, and through that on the whole revolutionary policy behind it—taking the case in a broad, statesmanlike view—placing himself indeed at the standpoint of the people and not on any narrow party platform. He pointed out distinctly how the bill must tend to destroy those vital principles of the right of the people around which our whole governmental system is built up. He was immediately assailed by the small party snarlers for having made a "political speech"; for everything is a "political speech" or "demagoguery" that is not downright radicalism. But it was seen that this would not do, that the speech was too strong, too direct, too damaging to the bill to be permitted to go before the country without a more respectable attempt at answer than the mere use of opprobrious phrases; so radicalism responded feebly on the same day on which Mr. Doolittle had spoken, and on the next day Mr. Morton, of Indiana, gave fully and ably what is intended as the answer of his party. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, have spoken since, the latter in a strain of close and learned argument, the former in a very schoolboy's rigmarole of rapid, wordy, absolute nonsense.

Senator Morton was chosen apparently by the common consent of his party associates in the Senate to sustain their reconstruction bill, to argue elaborately the abstract justice, the propriety and the political necessity of that measure, although he was physically unable to stand up on the floor of the chamber and had to address the President from his seat. We shall, perhaps, not err in supposing that the man specially fixed upon in such circumstances for such a purpose is regarded as the veritable Daniel of his party, and shall be justifiable in assuming that the statement of the party policy is confessedly the strongest that can be made. Taking Senator Morton's speech in this light his party has no reason to feel especially satisfied with its case. The Senator's argument for the bill is mainly based on three definite points, which, he assumes, form the common ground of agreement between the Northern people of all parties. These points are:—First, that immediately after the surrender of General Lee there were no governments, from our point of view, in the Southern States; second, that under the constitutional clause requiring the guaranty of a republican form of government it was the duty of the United States to establish governments in those States; and, third, that the United States government could only do this by means of a law of Congress, in which law Congress has the right to insert whatever it may deem necessary for its real purpose. Senator Morton, moreover, holds that, insert what it may in such a law, Congress is not acting outside the constitution, and that radical politicians who assert the Reconstruction laws to be extraconstitutional make that assertion "only for themselves." It might well be objected that these points are not a common ground of agreement for the Northern people, and especially that Mr. Morton stretches the point derived from the constitution to an application absolutely irrational. He argues that the constitutional requirement to guaranty a republican form of government is an "unascertained power" that may cover anything and be carried as far as "necessity" may require, the dominant party being always the judge of the necessity. But certainly the constitution provides a limit for this power, and that limit is all that part of the constitution with which, beyond a given point, the power would be inconsistent. Senator Johnson says well on this head:—"It is a universal principle of construction that in ascertaining the meaning of any particular clause it shall be read in connection with other clauses, and that the Senator had disregarded other clauses intended to restrict this and every other clause of the constitution." Indeed, such an interpretation as Senator Morton gives is not only repugnant to other clauses and to the whole spirit of the organic law, but also to common sense. Were he right, it must finally be admitted that a part is greater than the whole, and that one line of the constitution can give a power to override the constitution itself and destroy the very things it was framed to secure. There is a significance even in the very word chosen in the constitution. The United States is required to "guaranty"; and this word, implying so clearly that the act is to be done on the behalf of the people of a State, would itself set Congress, if the words of the law had any power in the premises, from erecting of its arrogant will and altogether despite the people a government of its own creation. But there is a noteworthy fact in all this appeal of the radicals to the clause in question. Mr. Sumner, we believe, was the first to use it as covering the Congressional power. Since then it

has been used without limit by radicals of every grade of intelligence from Morton to Wilson, in season and out. But in all this time it has never occurred to them that the governments they were establishing on this authority were not republican either in form or in spirit, but were military despotisms, and that even beyond these despotisms they did not contemplate republican governments, but the rule of a minority. Senator Morton has a large view of what may be done under this provision. Can he not see that it may have been intended to guard against any State ever being made into a "military district"? His party answer, of course, would be that the district is only a means to the good end. But when were tyranny and usurpation ever without an excuse like this for every evil project? It is well, perhaps, to show how little the radicals satisfy their consciences; otherwise it would be hardly worth while to examine their argument; for the case is, in truth, beyond and altogether outside of that argument. Taking the broad popular view, it remains that Senator Morton, the chosen champion of his party's cause, has failed to meet the real issue that is before the country. The discussion with the nation is not on the power of Congress to do a certain thing, but on the spirit in which it now acts. Congress has power enough over the case, and the people would in any event admit its authority; but the trouble is that Congress does not wisely use its acknowledged power; does not contemplate the real necessities of the case; does not sympathize with or endeavor to give effect to the will of the people; but abuses its great opportunity, betrays the trust the nation has reposed in it and legislates in mere party interest and inspired by partisan purposes only; legislates not to secure to the American people the peace and freedom they fought for, but to base the supremacy of party thoughts in the very statutes of restoration. The charge is higher and broader than the radical champion deems. It is not merely that a bill in Congress transcends certain points in the constitution, but that the purpose aimed at in that bill is inconsistent with social existence, transcends the laws of human life, strikes at the foundations set by God Almighty. Mr. Morton has some glimmering of this. He admits that he can see the danger and injustice of setting the negro in the South above the white man. He even says that at first he opposed it as a great evil, and tells us of his growth in the radical doctrine. Well, the country has not seen yet those cogent reasons that have changed the gentleman's opinions. The country stands just where Mr. Morton did before he threw himself into the radical whirlpool and gave up his own judgment for the judgment of Wendell Phillips. Mr. Morton chooses the nigger as the least of two evils; and just here is the whole radical case. What is the other evil? The other evil has no existence; it is a chimera—a figment of the radical brain. It is the notion that white reconstruction is impossible. There is a certain kind of reconstruction that is impossible. It is the kind required by Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner—reconstruction that would require the Southern people to humble themselves in the dust, to make themselves unfit for an honorable place in this Union. And in default of that sort of reconstruction, which only the savage radicals desire, it is argued that we must take the nigger. Such is the radical case as even Mr. Morton shows it—truly a poor enough case on which to go before the American people.

The Lazzaroni of the Press—Beware. A set of peripatetic scribblers in this city, to whom no designation is more applicable than the common one, "impostor," make a practice of visiting manufacturers, merchants and business men, under pretence of being connected with the Herald, and soliciting money from them, avowedly in consideration of favorable notices that they promise to write and to have published in this paper. These fellows are simply impostors, and against them we wish the public to be warned. They seize every opportunity to ply their vocation—their coolness being generally equalled only by their mendacity—and frequently succeed in swindling the credulous. One attempt of this kind has just been brought to our notice by Mr. W. W. Shippen, of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, whose good sense and promptness in the premises are highly praiseworthy. Suffice it to say that the regular attachés of the Herald have no occasion to solicit money from anybody whomsoever. They are paid regular and remunerative salaries, and when legitimately sent to report or to describe anything as matter of news, are expected to do so without fee or reward from any one save ourselves. If, in future, persons to whom application be made for money by pretended representatives of the Herald will call in the aid of the nearest policeman, and have the applicant arrested on a charge of false pretence, they will not only confer a favor on us, but at the same time benefit the community by aiding to put an end to the operations of these too often successful swindlers. Below we print two letters that speak for themselves. The style of the latter one is as characteristic as its impudence is sublime!

OFFICE OF THE HOBOKEN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO., Hoboken, Jan. 27, 1868. My Dear Sir—I am constantly in receipt of letters and verbal applications like the enclosed that I am tired of them. I send it to you so that if you receive a report that we are doing anything outrageous you will know the animus that instigated it. W. W. SHIPPEN. JAMES G. BERRY, Esq.

Private. "Herald" Office, Monday, Jan. 27, 1868. W. W. SHIPPEN, Esq., &c. &c.—I have received the report on the road in with satisfaction yesterday. I am so glad to see you in and around New York, and which appeared in the Herald. Your terms were highly spoken of, and so I have since learned that others' improvements are going on under your surveillance, and that you are sole representative of Mr. Stevens during his absence in Europe. I am sure that you will be glad to receive a report that we are doing anything outrageous you will know the animus that instigated it. W. W. SHIPPEN. JAMES G. BERRY, Esq.

NEGRO RECONSTRUCTION IN LIBERIA AND THE SOUTH.

A lecture on Africa was delivered in Cooper Institute on Monday evening last. The audience were mostly colored people. The special text of the lecture was a description of the habits and customs of the people of Liberia, together with a review of the form of government of that black republic, its aristocracy and other matters pertaining to its social condition. It seems that, according to this authority, the aristocracy of the country, composed principally of black emigrants from the United States, had improved in at least one relation since leaving here—the marriage relation. Content with one wife, as most of the emigrants were before bidding adieu to the shores of America, they have improved the number so that it now reaches among the black noblemen. This is bringing Old Africa and Young Africa together practically. The aristocracy of Old Africa in the good old days of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba boasted of the number of their wives and concubines, and Young Africa, transplanted with its vigorous shoots from the luxuriant soil of Southern America, adopts at once the customs of its illustrious predecessors. They might as well have gone to the States of this Continent; but Brigham Young and his Mormon followers hate niggers, and hence their departure for a more congenial clime, where the thermometer ranges from sixty to one hundred and five in the shade all the year round. This is practical negro reconstruction in Liberia. How far it improves the morals of the emigrants our readers may judge.

Now, what is the tendency of the present scheme of negro reconstruction in our own Southern States? We will confess ourselves mistaken if it cannot be proven to point in a direction similar to that we have shown it to assume in the case of Liberia, with, possibly, this difference—the blacks want white wives here, while in Liberia they are content with wives of their own color, in all their sweetens. In the discussions in the Southern reconstruction conventions any careful reader must notice the inclinations of the blacks in regard to their social relations with the whites. They demand, in the first place, equality in all political affairs. That is partially conceded them. They next demand equal privileges in all public institutions of instruction, in all public places of amusement, hotels, travelling conveyances—in short, wherever a respectable white man or his wife or children, properly attired and well behaved, can go, there must Sambo and Dinah be permitted to shuffle in, whether properly clad and well behaved or not. Plunging himself upon these privileges, to the use of which the black has been entirely untutored, what will inevitably follow? The black smacks his lips at the prospect of marrying a white man's daughter. As the white radical craves the negro's vote so will the negro crave possession of the charms of the white radical's daughter. Equality at the ballot box will be succeeded by demands for equality in the bridal chamber. Revolting as it may appear, these negro reconstructionists do not hesitate to speak in their debates about the "lechery" of their former masters, and couple the term, with the significant expression, "Bottom rail on top now." It is enough to make innocence and purity and humanity everywhere shudder to reflect upon what these licentious blacks may attempt to do during these first hours of their unbridled freedom and lust. As the negro reconstructionists in Liberia have taken to themselves many wives, it will not be remarkable if those in the Southern States imitate their example and covet the daughters of those whites whom they have been taught to consider themselves the equals of, morally, socially and politically, and to make all things equal, have the whites marry their own black daughters.

The Late Ohio Congressional Election—A Significant Result. There was an election held in the Eighth district of Ohio on Monday last to fill a vacancy in Congress resulting from the death of Mr. Hamilton, late one of the regularly elected delegates of said State. In this election General Beatty, the republican candidate, it appears, was chosen by more than a thousand majority over Mr. Buras, the democratic candidate. This majority, in view of the fact that this Congressional district was carried by General Hayes, the republican candidate for Governor, last October, by only some two hundred and fifty majority, becomes a matter of some significance. How are we to account for this republican gain in this district since last October? The true explanation, we think, may be given in one word—Pendleton. Since the Ohio October election the democrats of that State and of all the Northwest have been shouting the glories of Pendleton and proclaiming him the preordained standard bearer, embodiment and expounder of the party for the next Presidency. And who is this immaculate Pendleton? He is, perhaps, the best living representative of the principles and policy pursued by the Northern copperhead peace faction during the late rebellion. Upon his record he was most signally swamped in Ohio in 1864, as a man of the same political type and stripe as Vallandigham; and now in 1868, when the democrats trot him out again, the people of Ohio avail themselves of the first opportunity to repudiate him. The best thing that Mr. Pendleton can do, therefore, is to follow the example of Horatio Seymour by formally and positively withdrawing from the Presidential contest.

The New Suffrage Bill of Mr. Stevens. "Old Thad" has at length reached the radical ultimatum on the suffrage question in a bill which he has introduced in Congress providing the right of suffrage to every male citizen of the United States in all Presidential elections and in all State elections, and that all elections shall be by ballot. This is a very important amendment of the radical reconstruction system, which, as it stands, enforces universal negro suffrage only upon the unreconstructed rebel States. Mr. Stevens thinks no doubt that "since for the goose should be saved for the gander," and hence he honestly proposes the expansion of universal negro suffrage by act of Congress over all the States. The States of Ohio and New York, for instance, in rejecting universal negro suffrage, are to be treated just like North and South Carolina and brought under proper discipline. What is to be the next thing in order we do not know; but it would not surprise us in the

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Special Correspondence of the Herald. The Police Commissioner and the Trustees of Tammany Hall—A New York Trick and a High Jack Upon the Democratic Majority—Endorsement of Republican Resolutions—An Underground Gridiron. The excitement among the New Yorkers on the approaching caucus on the subject of the vacant Police Commissioner's chair, the quarrel between the two factions of the Kings county representatives has not been made up, nor is it likely to be. Indeed, the friends of the two candidates from that section are so bitter in their hostility that each would prefer to see the nomination of a man from outside the district rather than the success of the other. The Tammanyites have not been slow to take advantage of this state of affairs, especially as their good offices have been invoked to adjust the difficulty. As it predicted in a previous issue, the use of this quarrel and of the unsuitability of the candidates presented to run one of their own party, ignoring the claims of Kings county by the other, was to be used to set for them in the proposition to throw the election of a nominee into a caucus, where the Tammanyites from the whole Metropolitan district. The caucus will be held within a few days probably. Peter Bismarck, the Tammanyite competitor for the office of O'Brien, Bob Hutchings and one of Tammany luminaries and big guns arrived here this morning to forward this object as well as to take care of the tax in the bill which has been submitted to the Legislature. It is pretty certain that Mr. Brennan will be the nominee of the caucus for Police Commissioner. The Tammanyites played quite a joke upon the democratic majority in the Legislature to-day. Some time since a series of resolutions regarding the protection of the rights of naturalized citizens abroad was adopted in the House and sent to the Senate, where the wily Senator Folger moved as a substitute the resolutions to the same effect, signed by the Republican State Convention of Connecticut. The substitute was adopted unanimously. Not a single democratic Senator discovered the trick. The resolutions as amended were sent to the Senate, where they were to-day they were unanimously adopted, the trick being still undiscovered. The result is that the Republicans have secured a victory over the Democrats and have put the latter on the record as endorsing a republican pronouncement. The democrats had not discovered the trick until after the resolutions had been passed, and their opponents were quietly laughing in their sleeves at the successful result of their ruse. Senator Caldwell has introduced a bill for "the Metropolitan Undergound Railway," which is a sort of subterranean gridiron, proposing as it does to run a railroad under Broadway, the Third or Fourth Avenue, and the East River, from the City Hall to the Brooklyn and Jersey City. It is either a "blind," as the unfamiliar names would indicate, or else it is a sort of forlorn hope on the part of a corporation of other underground schemes which have been thrown overboard by their quondam confederates. It is simultaneously introduced in the House by Mr. Purdy.

The Cole-Hiscock Case. ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1868. In the case of General George W. Cole, indicted for killing L. Harris Hiscock, District Attorney Smith this morning made a motion to quash the writ of certiorari granted by Justice Wells removing the case to the Supreme Court. Judge Packer, in his oral opinion, showed why the motion should not be granted. The order is returnable to-morrow morning, when arguments on the motion will be heard. Assembly of the State Labor Convention at Albany. ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1868. The State Labor Convention met here to-day and was called to order by President Jessup, who submitted a lengthy address. He recommended that the Eight Hour Labor Act be so amended as to contain some provision for its enforcement. He called attention to the imperfect apprenticeship system and to the subject of convict labor, and advised that a committee be appointed to draft bills to present to the Legislature and also to prepare petitions for signatures to be immediately sent to that body. The Committee on Credentials submitted their report, which showed that delegates were present from New York, Albany, Troy, Lansingburgh, Poughkeepsie, Port Jervis, Rochester and other places. The report of the President showed that there were two hundred and eighty labor organizations throughout the State, the total membership being 100,000. The following standing committees were appointed:—President's address, Messrs. P'arr, Laing and Topp; Finance, Messrs. Mulhal, O'Neil and Hasted; Constitution, Messrs. Troop, Whalley and Connelly; General Affairs, Messrs. Gove and McKeown. Several committees appointed at the special session made their reports, after which the assembly adjourned till to-morrow morning.

General John Beatty, Congressman Elect from the Eighth Ohio District. General John Beatty (radical), who has just been elected to Congress from the Eighth Ohio district, in place of the late Mr. Hamilton, by a majority said to be rising one thousand votes above the next highest candidate, is a splendid war record. He was born in Sandusky City, Ohio, in 1828. For several years prior to the rebellion he was engaged in banking at Ardington, and in 1860 was Presidential elector for the Thirtieth Congressional district on the republican ticket. At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a private soldier, was unanimously elected captain of his company and a few days after was chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Ohio infantry. He was in most of the battles in West Virginia, at Middle Fork, Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, Elkwater, &c. As colonel of his regiment he accompanied General Mitchell through his memorable campaign in Southern Kentucky, Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama, taking conspicuous parts in all the various fights. He headed his regiment at the battle of Perryville, holding the extreme right of General Rosecrans's division. By stubbornly holding the position, even after one-third of his men had been killed or wounded, he did much toward the success of the day. He commanded a brigade at Murfreesboro, where he had two horses killed under him. In the Chattanooga campaign General Beatty was the first to lead his command to the summit of Lookout Mountain and commenced the fighting at Chickamauga. He led in the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville, 1864, was obliged for private reasons, to tender his resignation. Such a military record would make any man popular in almost any Congressional district in the West, and it is no wonder he carried the district by even an increased majority as compared with the last gubernatorial vote over his democratic competitor, Colonel Barnabas Burns. It is almost needless to say the democrats did not anticipate success against such odds, popular with his party as Colonel Burns may be. The following is the vote of the two previous elections in the district. Full returns from the last are not yet in:—

Table with columns: 1866-Congress, 1867-Governor, Counties, Hamilton, Kent, Wayne, DeWitt, Delaware, Marion, Morrow, Shelby, Union, Total, Republican majority.

Vigorous Prosecution of the Campaign in New Hampshire—Radical Appeal for Contributions. The campaign in New Hampshire is going on briskly, on the side of the democrats, by public meetings largely attended, and by the radicals by issuing campaign documents of the following interesting character:— OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE. Dear Sir—As Republicans of New Hampshire we are again entering upon a campaign of unusual importance. Its success or failure will depend upon the amount of contributions required. The expenses will necessarily be large. Speakers are to be employed, documents printed and distributed, and in order to raise a sufficient amount of money for these purposes the State Committee expect all holding positions of emolument will be willing to contribute. We have a general fund of \$10,000. They have, therefore, designated for your contribution the sum of \$25, which please forward in the accompanying envelope to the State Committee, Concord, and for which a receipt will be returned. The necessity is apparent; immediate action is imperative; our success or failure depends upon you, and all who receive this circular will promptly and cheerfully respond. Yours very truly, H. HOLLIS, Chairman.

It is stated that the radicals are hurrying up matters in Alabama in order to secure the election of representatives from that State to Congress before the election in New Hampshire, March 10. There is time to do it, let the effect be what it may. [From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.] CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28, 1868. A large conservative meeting was held at the State Hall last evening, called by the Democratic State Committee. Speeches were made by Samuel D. Cary, of Maine, and E. D. Rand, of New Hampshire, with music by the brass band. Joseph Kidder and William Little, of Manchester, address the conservatives at Raymond on Thursday evening, contributing towards the general fund. This week in various places, and the campaign promises unusual vigor in the talking line. Distinguished speakers from abroad are promised. Congressmen and others.

Municipal Election in Wheeling. WHEELING, Jan. 28, 1868. The election of municipal officers and councilmen in this city yesterday resulted in favor of the democracy by an average majority of five hundred, a gain over last year. Patrician Miscellaneous. A Democratic State convention met in Jackson, Miss., February 19. Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, declines to furnish the negro Reconstruction Convention, now in session in that State with the names of those who gave him the information in regard to an apprehended rebellion upon which was based his proclamation of the 8th December last. He says General Ord has all the information and he is the proper person to apply for it.

Thomas Paine's Birthday Anniversary. Very meagre in numbers and very greatly lacking in enthusiasm was the celebration last evening of the one hundred and thirty-first birthday anniversary of Thomas Paine. The place of celebration was the Steuben House, on the Bowery, and eight o'clock in the evening the time specified for initiation of the programme. At a few minutes to ten o'clock three tables set in a diminutive parlor-like hall, generally devoted to the worship of Terence, were placed, and the environment of the room was decorated with precisely thirty-two of the strongest and five of the weaker sort. It was so much suffering as in the ante-bellum days it used to convene in the old City Assembly Rooms; it was no such inviting spread of tempting viands, and was so much feast of reason; it was so much food of soul; it was so much music and dancing. After a half-hour of very tedious waiting for the various courses to be brought on, Dr. Kirgis, the President, read three letters, the first from Robert Dale Owen, the second from G. H. Adams, and the third from Mrs. Kynastine L. Ross, giving their excuses for non-attendance. The first had an engagement, the second died, and the third was unable to attend. The second did not speak, but announced themselves present spiritually. A poem was next read, not quite so long as Homer's Iliad and not quite so interesting.

Dr. Kirgis now proceeded to read a speech. After giving the leading points in Mr. Paine's biography he related the origin of the Declaration of Independence and claimed the right to talk out his boiler anywhere, to advocate the existence of one God or ten thousand or none. His conclusion was given in the following notice to the United States constitution, because there was no mention of any religion or God in it. Dr. Kirgis stated that he had read a good deal and had read a good deal, but he never had met in all his travels the equal of Thomas Paine, and he had never read of a better man. Thomas Paine was, in his opinion, the best of the best of men, and he found it difficult to get his message to you to express his