

Inquirer.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

MR. ALEX. R. ADEW is the authorized agent for the INQUIRER, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipts for the same. Mr. Adew will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also receive those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

THE DERELICTION OF MANY OF THE LATE OFFICERS OF OUR ARMY.

There is nothing so embarrassing and annoying in this life of business as to be under the necessity of attempting to transact business with men who are deaf to all your appeals and treat your requests with silent contempt, or who, if they are moved to respond to your demands, have been so derelict of duty as never to have made any record of the facts desired, and consequently are wholly unable to supply the much needed information. This is an every day occurrence in the prosecution of claims of widows and mothers for pensions.

A kind and excellent husband, the best of fathers, patriotic to the last breath, though poor, could not leave his beloved family, for whom he was the best of providers, until he was drafted into the service; perhaps he doubted whether his health was such as to permit him to endure the hardships of the field, but he promptly reported; a hasty examination by a Board of Enrolment and he was ordered to don the national uniform and was hurried forward to the scene of activity before Petersburg or elsewhere. The change, the active life, the anxiety, the over-exertion, developed a dormant disease, he is ordered to the rear, put into an ambulance and expires on the way to the hospital. The bereaved widow and orphans recall the terrible reality that their hope, their all, has been torn from them, and for the first time in life they behold man, ghastly white approaching their humble threshold. A few dollars back pay are secured promptly through that efficient officer, Hon. E. B. French, 2d Auditor of the Treasury. At the same time an application is made to that superintending Circumlocution office, the Pension Office, for a Pension. Months roll away before any action is communicated to the applicant. In the meantime the few dollars of back pay are consumed and debt is incurred to provide the necessities of life. The once happy family is broken up, the widow must labor to provide sustenance for her babe; her debtors become importunate and doubt whether she will ever get a Pension, and distress the already miserable widow and her wretched little ones on every hand. Death is coveted as a relief from the pangs and woes of this ungenial life. At last she is, perhaps, assured that all the testimony necessary to the successful prosecution of her case is made. Hope takes the place of despair. In the midst of her anticipations comes a demand for the evidence of some commissioned officer having personal knowledge of the time when the place where and the circumstances under which the disease was contracted. A year or eighteen months have rolled away. The officers have been discharged and gone to the four quarters of the globe. The Adjutant General is applied to, he may know their post office address, or he may not; but grant it that he does; they are written to and weeks and months again roll away before any reply is received, if any is received; or perhaps, after several communications they begin to reply that they know nothing, verily. This is uniformly the case in four applications out of five, and in nineteen cases out of twenty in the applications of drafted men. The above is only one of many cases.

The Government for the purpose of protecting itself against a few frauds has allowed the adoption of rules so stringent in the Pension Office that there is not a county in the loyal States, but has at least a dozen such cases pending, and we can point to twenty in the county of Bedford alone. Is it not horrible to contemplate the misery and wretchedness which is thus entailed by the dereliction of those whose duty it was to possess such information and to impart it promptly. We hope every officer who may read this article, if he has any such requests made to him, will see to it at once that it is promptly answered, and with the best information in his possession, as upon his immediate response may depend the happiness or wretchedness of some noble woman and her hapless infants.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The time was when good men were willing to go to Harrisburg as members of the Legislature and serve their constituents for three dollars a day. The value of men and their services has greatly advanced in these latter days, and the pay of members has been at various times increased until now it amounts to one thousand dollars per session, or sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents per day for an average session of sixty days. There seems to have been an abundance of good things on hand in the way of private and local bills and monopoly legislation the past winter, but not sufficient to satisfy the greed of these public leeches, so that the appropriation bill was reported, there was found in it a section providing for the increase of the pay of members to fifteen hundred dollars. After some discussion in the House, the amount was fixed at \$1,350. Now this may not be too much for good men, but unfortunately the number of such, that go to the Legislature, is few. Besides it would have been in much better taste to have made the increase to take effect for the next session; than for the present, as it would have removed any foolish suspicions, on the part of those who are not capable of appreciating the valuable services of their members, that the thing was not altogether disinterested. The eyes and ears were not called, as it was not a party question, and it seems, singularly enough to have been voted for with a glorious disregard of political proprieties. We hope Col. McClure will hurry up his proposed amendment providing that no Legislature shall increase the pay of its own members.

THE REVENUE OFFICERS FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

The President has nominated, and the Senate has confirmed, Hon. Wm. McSherry, of Adams county, Assessor, and C. W. Ashcom, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth Revenue District of Pennsylvania. With Hon. Wm. McSherry we have no acquaintance; we learn that he was an Old Line Whig up to the days of Know-Nothingism, when he was forced over to the Pro-Slavery Democracy. We do not take him to be one of those narrow-minded bigoted creatures, who have no toleration for those who happen to hold opposite views upon the great political questions of the day, at least this is our experience in a vast majority of the cases of Old Line Whigs, and, if we are right in this presumption, the Senate did very well to confirm him. He is a citizen of Adams county which he at one time represented in the State Senate.

C. W. Ashcom, Esq., the Collector, is a native of this county and for many years, more than we can remember, has been an active politician. He represented this county in the Legislature some eight or nine years ago. He has not been a successful politician, by any means, never having held any position at the hands of the party, save one year in the Lower House, as above stated. He is a most excellent man and will make a capital officer. We do not think that the President could have bettered the appointments in any way. The appointments are acceptable to all parties, as far as we can learn.

SENATOR STUTZMAN.

Several articles criticizing the action of Mr. Stutzman, Senator from that district, on the several railroad bills before the Senate. We feel satisfied that if our cotemporary was fully acquainted with the subject, he would approve Senator's course, during the present session of the Legislature, most heartily. The Conellville railroad had no more able and active advocate than Mr. S. He made the first speech in his favor on the floor of the Senate and labored night and day faithfully to carry his message. His action on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad bill, compelling the Pennsylvania railroad to complete it in three years instead of eight, as the old bill provides, ought also to be sustained. We know that the region of country represented by Mr. Stutzman has no railroad facilities, and we also know that no Senator of his district has worked more faithfully to get them extended than Mr. S. If our cotemporary knew the power exercised by other corporations in the Legislature he would not only admit the facts above stated, but he would give his Senator due credit and praise for having done his duty faithfully.

The bill which Mr. Stutzman read in his place in the Senate is plain in its provisions, and for the purpose of convincing our cotemporary in Bedford that he has done Mr. S. great injustice, we publish the same in full, as follows:

AN ACT for the completion of the Conellville and Southern Pennsylvania railway.

Whereas, the Conellville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company was chartered by act of Assembly, dated the 29th day of April, A. D. 1864, in which act of Assembly it is provided "That the Southern Pennsylvania railway company shall perfect the organization of the said railway within three months after the passage of this act, or may be extended to locate and construct said road and complete their main line within three years."

And Whereas, By act of Assembly, approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1866, it is provided in the second section thereof that so much of the act incorporating the said Conellville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company as limits the time for the construction of the said line of road to three years from the passage thereof, and the same is hereby repealed; and that the time for the commencement of the construction thereof shall be extended for one year from the date of the passage of this act, and the time for its completion to eight years from the passage of this act.

And whereas, The act of Assembly approved April 8th, A. D. 1866, was passed for the purpose of hindering and delaying the construction of said railroad; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the second section of the act of Assembly approved April 5th, A. D. 1866, extending the time of the commencement of the construction of the Conellville and Southern Pennsylvania railway for one year from the passage thereof, and the time of its completion to eight years, is hereby repealed, and that the said Conellville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company shall put their road under contract within the period of six months from the passing of this act, and complete said road within three years, and in default thereof shall forfeit their charter, and all rights thereunder.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

With all due respect for the astuteness of Senator Stutzman and the sagacity of the Telegraph, still we can't see it as the Telegraph does. If the design of the above bill was to hasten the completion of the road by shortening the time, why at the same time extend the time for beginning? By the act of April 5, 1866, the company were compelled to begin work on the 5th of the present month; by Mr. Stutzman's bill it was proposed to give six months more time for beginning the work. Lamb was once remonstrated for coming late to his work as clerk in the India house, and is said to have replied with the utmost sang froid that if he came late he left early. So Senator Stutzman and his defenders would say, as we are very anxious to shorten the time of the company for completing their road we will give them more time to begin. The people of this section of the State can't see the force of this kind of logic, however clear it may be to Mr. Stutzman and the Telegraph.

FROM ARKANSAS.

New York, April 4.—The Herald's Little Rock special of yesterday says: The State Union Convention has been in session all day and evening. A platform with resolutions was adopted of an ultra Radical character, approving the Congressional plan of Reconstruction and readmission to the Union.

Resolutions condemning the President, opposing confiscation and recommending a conciliatory course toward rebels were tabled.

A State Central Committee was appointed and instructed to establish a State Union Organization.

Several delegates appointed to wait upon Gen. Ord reported that he heartily approved the object of the Convention, and was desirous of co-operating with them. The Convention will doubtless adjourn to-morrow.

Pending the Convention a large meeting of freedmen was held in State House Square. Several delegates and colored speakers addressed them. Great enthusiasm prevailed and no disturbance was created.

Mr. Belmont still refuses to call a National Convention of the Democratic party, although importuned to do so by many leading members of that party.

Nearly three millions of the Papal loan have been taken in this country, mostly in Louisiana and New York, upon which the interest is now being paid here.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1867. The bids for the new State loan were opened on the 1st inst. They amounted in the aggregate, to \$31,000,000, or \$8,000,000 more than could be accepted. This fact must be gratifying to every Pennsylvanian, inasmuch as it is an evidence that the credit of the State is good, and capitalists are not afraid to invest their money in her securities. The old over-due bonds can now be redeemed.

I notice that some of the newspapers of the Commonwealth have misconstrued the true intent of the bill relative to an increase of the capital of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. It is even asserted by certain editors that the bill authorizes an increase of \$40,000,000, while others say that there is to be an increase to that figure. Neither of them are correct. The facts are these:—An act of 1866 increased the capital of the company to \$30,000,000; that passed at the present session authorizes further increase of \$5,000,000, making a total of \$35,000,000. The increase just granted (\$5,000,000) is to be applied by the company to the straightening of its track at certain points, by which considerable distance will be saved; the chances for accidents diminished, and considerable wear and tear of rolling stock saved. Although the Pennsylvania railroad is a grand monopoly which may eventually gobble up all the smaller lines in the State, it should not be misrepresented—particularly by editors, who wield a powerful influence for good or evil.

It is to be regretted that the Legislature has not passed an act providing for the publication of the State laws in the newspapers, in the various counties. The State would be the loser, (as the cost of the publication would be paid by the respective counties) and the people would be greatly benefited. The "penny laws" published by the State only find their way into the hands of Justices of the Peace and other officials, while the masses are not permitted to know what the laws are by which they are governed. There seems to be a determination on the part of the members of the Legislature to do as little as possible to benefit the newspapers of the State. Without the aid of the public Journals no man can be elected to the Senate or House, and it is high time for editors to "have an eye to business," and decline to support any candidate who will not pledge himself to vote for the passage of a bill providing for the publication of the State laws in at least two newspapers in each county.

In my correspondence published in this paper, within the past three months, I have carefully avoided the indiscriminate puffing of individuals, believing that it is not advisable to be constantly bringing into notoriety those who delight to see their names in print. I deem it not out of place, however, to say a word here in reference to our noble chief magistrate. It is asserted on the most reliable authority that at the close of each legislative session, for years past, it has been uncommon thing to find from fifty to a hundred bills left in the hands of the Governor, to receive his approval or disapproval at his leisure, after the adjournment. Now, affairs are managed differently, Gov. Geary has disposed of every act passed during the present session, and that, too, without any unnecessary delay. The files are clean, and when the adjournment takes place, all its enactments will have been signed and vetoed. Gov. Geary is a man of business.

On Thursday night the Governor gave the customary reception to the Legislature at the Executive mansion. The members, without distinction of party, were there, and all received a hearty welcome. The tables fairly groaned under the weight of good things heaped upon them but not a drop of liquor was found there, neither was there any about the premises. The Governor drank the health of his guests in a glass of cold water. He is a practical temperance man, whose example is worthy of imitation, and not even the enemies of the temperance cause can say anything against His Excellency's noble stand, as he practices what he professes, and even when entertaining all the officials of the Capitol he did not shrink from quietly and unostentatiously exhibiting his love for the temperance movement.

The House has passed an act relative to the last will and testament of John Morrison, late of Somerset county, deceased.

Also, an act to regulate the fees of the directors of the poor and house of employment of the county of Bedford.

The Governor has approved and signed a bill fixing the place of holding elections in Harris township, Bedford county, at the house of Jonathan Feichter.

Also, the act extending to Bedford, Fulton, Somerset and other counties, the act regulating fees of notaries public in Philadelphia, approved May 29, 1865.

The House has passed finally an act to perfect title to 116 acres of land in Somerset county, owned by the union coal and iron company.

FROM MEXICO.

New York, April 4.—The Herald's San Luis Potosi (Mexico) correspondence of March 9th says: "The Liberals, in front of Queretaro, are rapidly closing in around the city to give the coup de grace to the Empire."

Escobedo writes that on the 6th inst. he had closed his lines upon the city of Canana, occupying the west and southwest, along a line of elevations which command the city, and Trevino, with the army of the north, occupying the west and north-west of the city.

All was expected to be ready for an assault to-day, and in a letter to Minister Lerdo, Escobedo states that he believes it will not require more than three or four days longer to finish up the work at that point. He says that while closing his troops around the place, large clouds of dust were observed, as if the Imperial army was retreating for Mexico, but this cloud returned towards Queretaro as soon as it was evident that it might be outflanked. He also states that there is the greatest discord prevailing among the Imperial officers, that they are divided in council, and cannot determine what measure to take, and that the army is almost in a starving condition.

The steamship Alabama brings Vera Cruz dates to the 23rd ult., two days later than previous advices. The city of Vera Cruz was in a state of siege, sixteen hundred men with five pieces of artillery inside. Provisions were high, but there was no blockade from the sea side. There were besieging the city thirty-five hundred Liberals, with four small field Napoleons, but more men and guns were daily expected. Maximilian was in Queretaro with ten thousand men, and had no money or provisions. There were twenty-five hundred Liberals besieging the place. Merid, Yucatan, was also in a state of siege but still communicates with Sisal.

THE LAST FREE RAILROAD BILL.

The following Free Railroad bill, which is pretty near what the people want, passed the House of Representatives last week but we presume has been rejected by the Senate.

AN ACT to authorize the formation of railroad corporations.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any number of citizens of Pennsylvania, not less than nine, may form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property, or for the purpose of maintaining and operating any unincorporated railroad already constructed for the like public use, and for that purpose may make and sign articles of association in which shall be stated the name of the company, the number of years the same is to continue, the places from and to which the road is to be constructed or maintained and operated, the length of such road as near as may be, and the name of each county in this State through, or into which it is made or intended to be made, the amount of the capital stock of the company which shall not be less than ten thousand dollars for every mile of road constructed or proposed to be constructed, and the number of shares of which said capital stock shall consist, and the names and places of residence of a president, and not less than six nor more than twenty directors, of the company, who shall manage its affairs for the first year and until others are chosen in their place; each subscriber to such articles of association shall subscribe thereto his name, place of residence, and the number of shares of stock he agrees to take in said company, on or before the date of the provisions of the second section of this act such articles of association shall be acknowledged by at least three of the directors before some officer competent to take acknowledgment of deeds in the county, where the principal office is designed to be located, and all the names of the subscribers to the said articles of association shall be recorded in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and thereupon the said articles of association shall become and be a charter for the said company, and the persons who have so subscribed such articles of association, and all the names of the subscribers to such articles, shall be a corporation by the name specified in such articles of association or charter and shall possess the powers and privileges following, to wit:

First. To have succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its articles of association.

To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.

Third. To make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth. To hold, purchase and convey such real and personal estate as the purpose of the corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in the articles of association.

Fifth. To appoint such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require and to allow them a suitable compensation.

Sixth. To make by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of the State, for the management of its property and regulation of its affairs and for the transfer of its stock.

SECTION 2. Such articles of association shall not be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, until at least two thousand dollars of stock, for every mile of road to be constructed, or proposed to be constructed, and ten per centum paid thereon in good faith and in cash to the directors named in said articles of association, nor until there is endorsed thereon, and or annexed thereto an affidavit, made by at least three of the subscribers to the articles, that the amount of stock required by this section has been in good faith subscribed, and ten per centum paid in cash thereon as aforesaid, and that it is intended in good faith to construct, or to maintain, and operate the road mentioned in such articles of association, which affidavit shall be recorded with the articles of association as aforesaid.

SECTION 3. A copy of any article of association filed and recorded in pursuance of this act, or of the record thereof, with a copy of the affidavit aforesaid endorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall be a true and correct copy of the same, and a true and correct copy of the articles of association of any corporation so created, shall be evidence of the incorporation of such company and of the facts therein stated.

SECTION 4. When such articles of association and affidavit are filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, the directors named in the articles of association, may in case the whole of the capital stock is not before subscribed, open books of subscription, to fill up the capital stock of the company in such places and after giving such notice as they may deem expedient may continue to receive subscriptions, and may accept of the same, until the whole of the capital stock is subscribed, and until the amount subscribed by every subscriber shall pay to the directors ten per centum of the amount subscribed by him in money, and no subscription shall be received or taken without such payment.

SECTION 5. Whenever the foregoing provisions of this act are complied with, the persons named as incorporators in such articles of association, are fully authorized to carry into effect the objects named therein, as fully as any corporation heretofore created under any special act of the legislature, and said corporation thus created shall be entitled to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges which are conferred by law upon corporations created under general laws, and shall be subject to all the liabilities of the general railroad law passed the nineteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and the several supplements thereto, as fully and effectually as if said powers were specially incorporated in said charter.

SECTION 6. Whenever any railroad company heretofore incorporated, or created and incorporated, under the provisions of this act, shall in the opinion of the directors thereof, require an increased amount of capital stock, they shall, if authorized by a majority of the stockholders, file with the Secretary of State a certificate containing a statement of the amount of such increase, and thereafter such company shall be entitled to have such increased capital as is fixed by said certificate.

SECTION 7. The number of managers of any company created in pursuance of this act shall be not more than twelve, nor less than six (6), nor more than twelve (12), directors shall be fixed by the incorporators thereof at their first meeting to choose directors of said company.

SECTION 8. The directors of any railroad company created under this act shall have power to borrow money, not exceeding in amount twenty thousand dollars per mile, nor more than amount of capital stock subscribed, and issue the bonds of the company therefor, payable at such time, not exceeding fifty years, after the date thereof, and at such place and at such rate of interest, not exceeding seven per centum, as said directors may deem best and may secure the payment of said bonds and interest by a mortgage on the said road and franchises.

SECTION 9. Any company incorporated under this act shall have authority to construct such branches, from its main line, as it may deem necessary to increase its business, and accommodate the trade and travel of the State.

SECTION 10. Roads constructed under the provisions of this act, or chartered under this act, shall be subject to the right to cross the track of any other railroad in this Commonwealth. Provided, however, that the cost of making and keeping such crossing in repair shall be borne by

the road crossing the track of another, and provided, further, that the road so crossing the track of another, shall keep at such crossing as many persons as may be requisite to give the necessary signals to prevent accidents.

SECTION 11. Roads constructed under the provisions of this act shall have the right to connect with roads of a similar character, within this Commonwealth, or at the line thereof, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by those who have the management of said roads.

SECTION 12. No director, officer or employee of any road chartered by this act, shall have any interest directly or indirectly, in any express or freight line, or other business, conducted upon said road nor the property of said company, and any violation of this provision shall subject the parties so offending to a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1000 dollars.

SECTION 13. All acts heretofore passed inconsistent with the provisions of this act are declared to be null and void.

2—H. R. 1124.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

The following is a certified copy of the new License law furnished us by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT To an act to regulate the granting of Licenses to Hotels and Eating Houses, approved March 31, 1866.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That when an application is made to any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth for license to sell intoxicating drinks, or for license for said court to hear petitions, in session to that of the applicant, in favor of, and in resistance against application for such license, and, in all cases, to refuse the same whenever, in the opinion of said court, having due regard to the number and character of the petitioners, for and against such application, such license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travelers, and upon sufficient cause being shown, the said courts shall have power to revoke any license granted by them; and all laws inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed. Provided, That the sureties in such applications to keep an eating house, beer house or restaurant, authorizing the sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors, shall hereafter be made in the same manner as to the same authority as application for license to keep a hotel: Provided, That the regulation in relation to bed rooms and beds shall not apply to applicants for an eating house, beer house and restaurant license; and the tenth section of the act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, authorizing county treasurers to grant an eating house or retail brewery license, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. No license to keep an eating house, beer house or restaurant, under the provisions of the second section of this act, shall be granted in any incorporated city, for a less sum than fifty dollars, nor elsewhere for a less sum than twenty dollars.

SECTION 3. If any person, after the passage of this act, shall sell spirituous and vinous liquors, domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, without having obtained a license authorizing him so to do, such person shall, on conviction by the court of quarter sessions, be fined, for the first offense, in any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and for the second, or any subsequent offense, such person shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and, in the discretion of the court, be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of the act of Assembly, passed March thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, relating to sales by druggists and apothecaries.

SECTION 4. That the provisions of the first section of this act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia or to the county of Allegheny: Provided, That nothing in this act shall authorize the granting of licenses to hotel and in keepers to vend vinous, spirituous and malted liquors, and to license beer houses, eating houses and restaurants, in any locality where licensing of hotels, inns, beer houses eating houses or restaurants is now prohibited by law.

JOHN P. GLASS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. W. HALL, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-eighth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

JOHN W. GEARY, Office of the Secy. of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, April 6 A. D., 1867.

PENNSYLVANIA, 88: I do hereby certify, That the foregoing act and amended is a full, true and correct copy of the original act of the General Assembly, entitled "A further supplement to an act to regulate the granting of licenses to hotels and eating houses, approved March thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six," as the same remain on file in this Office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ISAAC B. GASER, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE ELECTIONS.

CONNECTICUT.—The election in the State has resulted in the election of English, Democratic candidate for Governor by about 75 majority, and of a Republican Legislature. The Republican majority in the House is 30 and in the Senate 15. This evening the election of a Republican U. S. Senator to succeed Foster. For Congress 1 Republican and 2 Democrats are elected, the former by about 2,000 majority and the latter by very small majorities.

MICHIGAN.—The Republicans have elected their State Ticket and a small majority of delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

OHIO.—At the municipal election in Columbus, the Union gain is 500 over the vote of last year.

At the municipal election in Cincinnati, the whole Republican ticket is elected by 3,000 majority.

At Toledo, the Union Republican Ticket, headed by C. A. King for Mayor, was elected by from 300 to 500 majority. The Republicans carried ten of the twelve counties—a large Union gain.

At Circleville, Walker, the Union candidate for Mayor, was elected by 67 majority—a large Union gain.

DURING the Executive session on Friday last Salisbury, who had become very drunk, came over towards Sumner, and assumed a threatening attitude, gestulating and announcing his intention of having satisfaction out of Sumner for introducing the resolution for his expulsion. The assistant-at-arms promptly interfered, and with the assistance of one of the Senators got him into the coat-room where after nearly divesting himself of his clothing, he laid down upon the floor and remained until the close of the session, when the doorkeeper took him home.

The Legislature of Connecticut is all right. The new Senate stands 11 Republicans and 10 Democrats. In the House the Republicans will have a majority of about 35. Last year the Republicans had a majority of 5 in the Senate and 46 in the House. The Copperhead victory is only partial after all, and does not, by any means, make Connecticut a Copperhead State.

ALEXANDER C. MULLIN, at one time private Secretary of the late Governor, has been rejected for confirmation as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Cambria District.

The National Democratic Convention called by Kentucky, to meet at Louisville on May 15, has been postponed to the 30th of July. There is expected to be a large attendance, especially from the Western States.

The Board of Commerce of New York have wisely advised the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the policy of contraction until specie payments shall be reached. The inflationists have had their day, and will soon be among the most eager to get delivery of money from uncertainty and doubt by fairly touching bottom.

A BILL has been introduced into the State Senate at Harrisburg providing for the consolidation of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and the surrounding towns into one city. The consolidation is to be perfected upon much the same plan as that used in consolidating Philadelphia in 1854.

AMONG the applications for pardon now on file with the pardon clerk at the Attorney General's office, are ninety-seven from ex-United States Navy officers. The naval service seems to have been the favorite with the Virginians, no less than fifty-two out of the ninety-seven being from that State.

The Legislature of Ohio has sent to the people for decision, at that election in October next, an Amendment to the Constitution, so as to make black men voters, and to disfranchise deserters. It required the concurrence of three-fifths of the members of the Legislature to do this deed, and yet it was done.

RUDD ISLAND has again elected as Governor the gallant Gen. Burdick. Messrs. Dixon and Jencks, her two members of Congress, are also re-elected. The Legislature will stand 75 Radical majority on joint ballot, the Copperheads having but 14 members all told. The Republican triumph in Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, and in little Rhode Island, completely obliterate the late Copperhead success in Connecticut.

ENGLISH holders of Confederate bonds must think Jonathan has more dollars than sense, if they expect him to pay them back the money that they advanced for aiding the rebellion. They seem to think it possible, and thereby bring their own heads under suspicion. They have taken legal counsel and they have held a meeting, and what they do next will be seen when it becomes visible. How would they like to trade off some of the Confederate bonds for those of the Irish Republic?

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, the present clerk of the House of Representatives, has accepted the office of private secretary during the life of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. McPherson is well qualified for the task. He has long known Mr. Stevens. At one time he edited the old Independent Whig of Lancaster county, a paper which Mr. Stevens had just started, and he has been in the office for many years. He has been intimately acquainted with him. The work could not have been done by one better qualified.

SENATOR GEO. READ RIDDLE, of Delaware, died on the 29th ultimo, of pulmonary consumption. He was born in New Castle, Delaware, in 1817. His early life was devoted to surveying, but having studied law during his spare moments from business, he was admitted to the bar in 1848, and soon after was appointed Deputy Attorney General for his native county, which office he filled till 1850, when he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served two terms. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1848-56, and took his seat as a United States Senator in 1864. He was an active politician and a pure and upright man.

GOV. HAWLEY, editor of the Hartford Press, thus writes of their defeat in Connecticut: "We shall be reproached by our neighbors outside, but we care nothing for that. We have planted the party flag on the rock of impartial suffrage, and if we had won we should have been indebted in no degree to the party which we have so bravely and abundantly measured on such an issue. But though temporarily checked, we are in no sense dismayed, or dubious about a final and triumphant of our principle. Whoever attempts to run a high-pressure party boat over these waters will strike a rock. We give notice that we have taken a 'lower hold' and the grip is not relaxed."

By an order of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Major General Robert B. Potter was appointed Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in Pennsylvania. The General having been previously appointed Receiver by the courts of New York and Ohio, thus becomes receiver of the whole line from the Erie railway to Cleveland and Cincinnati. The Receiver is required to operate the lines, to give security in \$300,000 for the faithful performance of his duties; and out of the net earnings of the line, he is to pay the interest upon the prior or divisional mortgages on the line, and then upon the consolidated mortgage.

CONGRESS has decided that our representatives abroad shall not go to Court any more with dresses peculiar to aristocratic Governments, and small swords dangling about their legs; but it has reserved the right to prescribe the uniform to be worn by them at the opening of the next session there will be raised a Joint Special Committee on Coats and Breeches. This, it is thought, will involve the necessity of establishing the office of Court Tailor at Washington, by which he will constitute one of the members of the staff of the Executive. His Excellency ought to be a valuable counselor in this very delicate matter. We would, however, suggest a plentiful use of backram in the back of the coat to make up for lack of back-bone.

A CORRESPONDENT has seen John H. Surratt in prison and reports him as being treated more like a gentleman than as an assassin. Surratt remarked that he considered his escape a Canada neat thing, and said that the reports of his doings in Europe were mostly true. He declined to say anything about his connection with the assassination plot. He regards St. Marie as his enemy, and a treacherous fellow. Very naturally, he having given the information which prevented Mr. Surratt continuing his "doings" abroad in order that it might be demonstrated whether or not his "doings at home" were connected with the assassination conspiracy.

JUDGE SHARKEY and Hon. Robert J. Walker appeared in the Supreme Court of the United States on Wednesday on the behalf of the State of Mississippi. The former rose to submit a bill of complaint with the prayer that President Johnson, and his officers and agents appointed for that purpose, and especially General Ord, be perpetually enjoined and restrained from executing the act "to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, and that the powers of injunction and subpoena be issued, directed to the parties aforesaid, with any other relief that the court may deem proper. Judge Sharkey reads the bill, and the act supplementary thereto; General Stanberry said he believed it was the general practice first to obtain the leave of the court to file the bill. This bill was against the United States, and he objected to appear at the earliest moment to be heard to it. He requested there must be a motion to file the bill in the regular way. Judge Sharkey replied that was the motion which he now made. He was aware of the magnitude of the subject, involving the important and delicate question of the constitution of the Congressional legislation. It was of great moment that an early decision be arrived at, as much mischief must result by delay. Chief Justice Chase said to Judge Sharkey: You can only now move to file the bill, and it will be in order to file the bill at the next meeting of the court—General Stanberry—I am ready now to resist the granting of the leave. Chief Justice:—We do not propose to hear argument on a motion out of the regular order. The motion will be filed. Judge Sharkey:—I will not file the bill in application. This he did, and the question went over till the next motion day, being Friday next.

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A toilet delight. Superior to any perfume used to beautify the face and complexion, to render the skin soft and to allay the heat of the face, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by DEANES BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860—X. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, flatulency after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required. They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the blood and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They cure the weak stomach, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the most valuable herbs, all wintergreen, leucostaphylos, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly