The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XIV. WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1865. NO. 72.

Medical.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

IT IS PROMPT IN ITS ACTION, ALWAYS safe, and may be given to the smallest child its most delicate female with confidence in its success. Containing no inflammatory or spirituous ingredients whatever, it is not only applicable to the vast majority of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, but is peculiarly valuable to children, affording great relief in Whooping Cough and kindred diseases. From a large number of certificates received from year to year, we present the following:

From the Rev. T. G. Lamb, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Alexandria, Ohio.

ALEXANDRIA, Licking Co., Feb. 24, 1856.

In January, 1854, I had a severe cough, proceeding from a bad cold, so that I coughed almost incessantly, for two days and a night, from Friday morning until Saturday night. I took twice, in the evening, of the prescribed dose and retired and slept all night without a single paroxysm of the coughing.

I took the syrup again in the morning, and preached twice during the day without any inconvenience.

Since that time I have given it frequently to my children, and believe that it has essentially relieved them. Yours, truly,

T. G. LAMB.

Recommended particularly to Clergymen, Lawyers and other Public Speakers.

Professor Porter has, without solicitation, given a certificate of the excellence of this popular Cough Medicine. It will be interesting to all who are afflicted with coughs.—*Pittsburg Daily Post.*

EXCHANGE HOTEL, December 19, 1856.

Messrs. Editors:—Having been for some time past very much afflicted with a severe cold, and almost constant cough, and having tried various remedies, syrups, &c., and all to no effect, I was induced by my esteemed friend, W. W. Wallace, of this city, to make a trial of R. E. Sellers' Cough Syrup. I did so, and to my great surprise, I received almost immediate relief. It was with the greatest difficulty that I lectured before my respective classes, but on taking a spoonful of the Syrup, just before entering my lecture room, I could speak with perfect ease during the evening. I would particularly recommend it to clergymen, lawyers and other public speakers.

JAMES H. PORTER, *Prof. of Mathematics.*

PREPARED BY

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., SOLE PROPRIETORS.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS.

PLAIN AND SUGAR COATED.

(The Original, only True and Genuine.)

Has stood for Thirty years a Staple Remedy, unequalled by any medicine known for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Sick Headache and Bilious Disorders*, and indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangements.

To the Public.

Owing to the increased demand throughout the country for Sugar Coated Pills, the proprietors have commenced the process of Sugar Coating the celebrated "Liver Pills," thereby placing them before the public in both ways, "Sugar Coated and Plain."

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Great Internal Remedy,

FOR THE EFFECTUAL CURE OF

RHEUMATISM,

GOUT, NEURALGIA, KINGS' EVIL, TETTER, SQUAD HEAD, RING WORM, &c.

IS TRULY

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound,

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER.

Let the Suffering Read and Come to Demandis.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*: This is to certify that by using *three fourths* of a bottle of your RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER, I was *completely cured of Chronic Rheumatism*, after having suffered for more than eighteen years. It has been over four years since I was cured, and I have not felt the slightest symptoms of its return. I remain yours truly, ANDREW ARMSTRONG. No. 19 James street, Allegheny City, May 3d, 1864.

It stands unequalled by any medicine now before the public, for the cure of the above named diseases.

Read the following extracts and testimonials.

All who use it receive benefit.
It cures where all other remedies fail.
No other remedy has become so popular.
It gives universal satisfaction.
The proof is so plain admitted.
It is the only sure cure for Rheumatism.
It is destined to supersede all others.
It is prescribed by Physicians.
It is recommended by Physicians.
In truth it is a perfect benefactor.

PREPARED BY

R. E. SELLERS & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by McCABE, KRAFT & Co., and Druggists generally.

dec15'64-je30-sep25 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

RANKIN'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU!

BAROSMA CRENATA

OR

BUCHU LEAF!

Combining Efficacy, Economy and Portability, with such additions as will be found to materially

Increase its Medical Properties.

This much esteemed and highly valuable preparation will not fail to effectually remove

Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Inflammatory Complaints, Gravel, Calculus, Brick Dust Deposits, Ulceration of the Kidneys, Weak Nerves, AND ALL

Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

IT IS INDEED

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

It acts gently upon the system, restores the Digestive Organs when Inactive, Strengthens and exhilerates.

Health and Vigor to the System,

Giving to the Patient

Renewed Health and Strength.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Sole Agents, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Sold by McCABE, KRAFT & CO., Wheeling, W. Va. oct3-ly

DR. T. J. KISNER,

TENDERS HIS THANKS TO ALL THOSE who have favored him with their confidence and patronage, and would inform his friends and the people generally, that he will, the coming September, be at his office on 3d street, near Reed & Kraft's Drug Store, Centre Wheeling, W. Va., where he may be consulted as usual in regard to the diseases, the nature and treatment of which have been made so familiar at all times, and under all circumstances, to describe and to assure of the probable result and duration of treatment. He practices the Eclectic System of Medicine, using mild but effectual remedies, supporting instead of depressing the Vital Powers. The medicines used by him are prepared and put up in his own office. Besides the treatment of Acute Diseases, Dr. Kisner will give his attention to the treatment of all varieties of Chronic Disease. That scourge of the human race, Scrofula, in all its varied forms, viz: Purulent Discharges from the Ear, Tumors, Chronic Abscesses, Fever Sores, Swelling of the Joints, Enlarged Glands, Ulcerations, Cancers and all varieties of Skin Diseases, will receive his special attention. Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Liver, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Piles, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Syphilis, &c., Nervous and Spinal Affections, Epilepsy, Rheumatism and Paralysis, Diseases of females, Incontinence of Urine, Prolapsus Uteri, and all Painful Irregularities and Nervous Diseases to which they are subject, he treats successfully. The treatment of CHILDREN will receive the same attention as heretofore. All consultations and communications strictly confidential, and will receive prompt attention. Night calls cheerfully answered. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 and 6 to 9 P. M. junl 5

New Wholesale Tobacco House.

RHODES & SINGLETON

HAVE OPENED AT NO. 1 QUINCY street, Wheeling, a large stock of the best brands of TOBACCO, to WHOLESALE, which they offer to the trade on as good terms as any house in the West. sep28

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—a superior lot just received.

sep4 H. C. HARBOUR.

Merchant Tailoring.

THOMAS HUGHES

MERCHANT

TAILOR,

AND

Dealer in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings & Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

At the well known stand

NO. 35,

COR. OF MONROE & WATER STS.,

Wheeling, W. Va.,

WILL BE RECEIVING DAILY NEW additions to his already extensive stock. The attention of the public is respectfully solicited.

The Merchant Tailoring Department

Of this House is unsurpassed by any East or West. The most perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular.

A FINE LOT OF

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods,

In an endless variety, comprising every thing new and desirable to complete an outfit, will be found here.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Manufactured in this establishment, is equal to Custom Work both in Style and finish, and will be sold at

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

Thos. Hughes,

No. 35, Cor. Monroe and Water Streets.

oct 27

Financial.

National Bank of West Virginia,

At Wheeling.

Capital - - - $200,000.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. INterest paid on Special deposits. Notes and bills discounted. Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on all points and proceeds promptly remitted.

JAMES W. PAXTON, President.
GIBSON LAMB, Cashier. oct7-6m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF WHEELING.

Designated Depositary U. S.

CAPITAL PAID IN, ... $200,000
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, ... 500,000

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. INterest paid on Special Deposits. Collections made, and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange bought and sold.

DIRECTORS:

George K. Wheat, John K. Boisaud, Jacob S. Rhodes, Geo. W. Frazsheim, John F. McDermut, Jacob Hornbrook, Joseph Bell, Chester D. Knox, George Edwards.

GEORGE K. WHEAT, President.
GEORGE ADAMS, Cashier. d&w

The People's Bank,

OFFICE IN 3d MARKET, WHEELING, W. Va. Money received on deposit. Interest paid on special deposits.

Notes and bills discounted. Exchange bought and sold. Collections at home or from abroad promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS.

John Reid, Samt J. Boyd, Christian Hess, John Wheeler, Richard Carter.

JOHN REID, Pres't.
JOSIAH UPDEGRAFF, Cash'r. my9

SAVINGS BANK OF WHEELING.

Office, Main St., between Monroe and Quincy.

MONEY RECEIVED ON TRANSIENT Deposits. Interest paid on Special Deposits. Collections promptly attended to. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

THOS. H. LIST, President.
SAM'L P. HILDRETH, Treasurer. jan14-

DISSOLUTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Brewers and Maltsters in the City of Wheeling, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of the firm will be liquidated by George W. Smith, to whom all debts due the firm are to be paid.

Dated at Wheeling, W. Va., the 1st day of November, 1865.

GEO. W. SMITH,
JOHN TEUBE,
JOHN GIBSON.

Witness, R. S. Henderson. nov4-3w

A Card.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN actively engaged in business for nearly half a century, would respectfully return his partiality thanks, as soon as he could succeed in finding gentlemen of capital and experience to succeed him, so that the reputation for his ales and malt liquors, for which he has been so long favored, may be kept up to the high standard established by his friends and customers; and the public generally, that he has sold out his entire business, together with all his stock, and another, his successor, the Wheeling Brewery establishment, to H. Barlington & Co., gentlemen every way qualified to succeed him, and worthy of public confidence and patronage. He also takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for the generous and undiminished support, during the long period that he has been engaged in business.

GEO. W. SMITH.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 1st, 1865.—2w

Wheeling Brewery.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY purchased the entire Brewing, Malting and Hop business of George W. Smith, Esq., of the City of Wheeling, W. Va., and have leased, for a term of years, his extensive Brewery and Malt Houses, and respectfully inform the customers of the establishment, and the public generally, that they feel themselves competent to keep up the well known reputation of George W. Smith's Ales, Malt and Hops. Mr. Alfred E. Smith will continue as Brewer for them, and the public may rest assured they will receive as good articles from the New firm as heretofore.

H. BARLINGTON & CO.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 1st, 1865.—2w

Diamond Twist Tobacco.

ANOTHER LOT OF DIAMOND O' Twist—very choice, and for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

J. H. MORRISON & Co.

FANCY RIDING BUGGY AND DOOR Mats just received.

sep4 H. C. HARBOUR.

The Intelligencer.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY, by mail, one year	$7 50
" six months	4 00
" three months	2 25
" one month	75
" by City Carriers, per week	15
TRI-WEEKLY, one year	5 00
" six months	2 50
" three months	1 50
WEEKLY, one year	2 00
" six months	1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one time, (10 lines or less to constitute a square,)	$1 00
" " each additional time	50
" " one week	3 00
" " two weeks	5 00
" " month	8 00

The following poem, which we find in the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, is wickedly rebel, but it is a fine specimen of vigorous verse.

"THE CONQUERED BANNER."

Furl that Banner! for 'tis weary,
'Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary;
Furl it, fold it, it is best;
For there's not a man to wave it,
And there's not a sword to save it,
And there's not one left to love it,
In the blood which heroes have it;
And its foes now scorn and brave it;
Furl it, hide it, let it rest.

Take that Banner down! 'tis tattered;
Broken is its staff and shattered,
And the valiant hosts are scattered,
O'er it sleep the dead in glory;
Oh! 'tis hard for us to fold it;
Hard to think there's none to hold it;
Hard that those who once unrolled it
Now must furl it with a sigh.

Furl that Banner! furl it sadly;
Once ten thousands hailed it gladly,
And ten thousands wildly, madly,
Swore it would forever wave;
Swore that foeman's sword could never
Hearts like theirs entwined dissever
Till that flag would float forever
O'er their freedom or their grave.

Furl it! for the hands that grasped it,
And the hearts that fondly clasped it,
Cold and dead are lying now;
And that Banner, it is trailing,
While around it sounds the wailing
Of its people in their woe;
For though conquered they adore it;
Love the dead and weep the more for
Weep for those that fell before.
Pardon those who trailed and tore it,
And oh! wildly they deplore it,
Now to furl and fold it so.

Furl that Banner! true 'tis gory,
Yet 'tis wreathed around with glory,
And 'twill live in song and story,
Though its folds are in the dust;
For its fame on brightest pages,
Penned by poet and by sages—
Shall go sounding down through ages—
Furl its folds though now we must.

Furl that Banner! softly, slowly;
Treat it gently—it is holy—
For it drops above the dead.
Touch it not—unfold it never,
For it drops there *folded* forever,
For its people's *hopes* are dead.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings of the State Legislature—An Important Report of the Committee on Federal Relations—A Message from Governor Perry, Transmitting Communications from President Johnson; Read—How South Carolina was Prompted to Pass the Constitutional Amendment.]

The Committee on Federal Relations, of the South Carolina Legislature, to whom was referred resolutions offered by Mr. Theodore G. Barker, with reference to the restoration of the State to her constitutional status in the Union, reported on the 7th inst.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly the people of South Carolina have fully complied with the requirements of the amnesty proclamation of his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, dated 29th May, 1865.

Resolved, That, having given the strongest practical proofs of their entire acquiescence in the results of the war, including the emancipation of their slaves, the people have fairly entitled themselves to the benefits of amnesty guaranteed them by that proclamation.

Resolved, That the continuance of martial law, and the further suspension of the writ of habeas corpus within the limits of the State is inconsistent with the restoration of civil government, and the proper subordination of the military to the civil power required by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the people of South Carolina fully appreciate the difficulties which have surrounded the President of the United States, and cheerfully accorded to him the tribute due to clemency, to the exercise of power; that, acknowledging their position at the close of the war to have been that of a conquered people, yet having accepted the terms which were offered them, and having fully complied with all the conditions then proposed, the public faith of a great Government stands solemnly pledged, before the eyes of the world, to release them from military rule, and to restore them to all their rights in the Union.

Upon these resolutions the Committee on Federal Relations reported as follows:

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the accompanying resolutions relating to the restoration of the State to her constitutional status in the Union, have carefully considered the same, and ask leave to submit the following report:

The restoration of the State to its rightful position in the Federal Union, under the Constitution, is to our people of the most immediate and pressing importance. Charged as this Legislature is with the grave responsibility of controlling in South Carolina all those matters which, under the Constitution of the United States, are left exclusively to the control of each State, we daily discover new embarrassments in the performance of the duties confided to us, on account of the doubts as to how far our legislation can be carried into effect, in consequence of the military rule still existing in our midst, and the resulting inability of exercising, through our courts, the rightful powers conferred by the State Constitution.

Until the supremacy of the law is restored, until we are freed from the arbitrary exactions of military power, which acts under no fixed and known rule, and has no restraint save the irresponsible caprice or hasty judgment of one accustomed to obey orders himself, and in turn to exact unhesitating obedience to himself, our people cannot be aroused to that energetic industry which is, to us, the only door of entrance to renewed prosperity. Having deliberately accepted the result of the war as final and irreversible, having abandoned, without reservation, forever the proudest and most cherished hopes of the past, living, with honest purpose and entire loyalty of heart, upon solemn pledges, by the change of their organic law, to henceforth seek their welfare in the Union, and with free labor, they confidently expected to be allowed at once to begin their new career.

There is no time to be lost. Our cities burned, our manufactories, our mills, our gin-houses, barns, and thousands of our homes burned; our plantations utterly devastated, our banks insolvent; millions of our capital invested in securities that have become valueless—all this, and much beside all this, demands instant, intense, and constant exertion by the whole population, if in one day we are to see returning prosperity.

But until we are trusted, at least so far as that we can have the protection of our laws, and that sense of security arising from the right to appeal to civil tribunals, it is in vain to urge this view upon the people. Confidence must precede the revival of active industry. Capital must have the security of settled law before it will seek investment. There must be freedom before individual enterprise bounds forward, with that activity which has hitherto characterised the American people.

It seems to the committee, therefore, the duty of the Legislature to make to the Federal Government the declaration contained in the resolutions referred to us. We appreciate, indeed, the delicacy of our position. We ought to make no peremptory demands, nor give utterance to undignified or unmanly complaints. If the National authorities refuse to allow us this freedom of action in our honest and earnest efforts to build up again for ourselves and our children the structure of prosperity and wealth, if they still distrust us, or if they determine to impose upon us yet deeper humiliation and more bitter sacrifices, it must be so. But in temperate and respectful language to say to them, in the name of our people, what are our wishes and our needs for the present hour, seems to us our right and our duty. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the resolutions.

WM. S. MULLINS, Chairman.

The question being upon the adoption of the report of the committee, the Speaker so announced, and the House was upon the point of voting, when the private secretary of the Governor was announced, who proceeded to read the following:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Nov. 7.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor of receiving from the President of the United States the following telegraphic despatch on the 28th October last:

"To B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor:

"Your last two despatches have been received and the pardons suggested have been ordered.

"I hope that your Legislature will have no hesitation in adopting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. It will set an example which will no doubt be followed by the other States, and place South Carolina in a most favorable attitude before the nation. I trust in God that it will be done. The nation and State will then be left free and untrammeled to take that course which sound policy, wisdom and humanity may suggest.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
"President of the United States."

Three days afterward I received the following telegram from the President, dated

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

"To Benjamin F. Perry, Provisional Governor:

"There is a deep interest felt as to what course the Legislature will take in regard to the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery, and the assumption of debt created to aid in the rebellion against the Government of the United States. If the action of the convention was in good faith, why hesitate in making it a part of the Constitution of the United States? I trust in God that the restoration of the Union will not be defeated, and all that has so far been well done, thrown away. I still have faith that all will come out right yet. This opportunity ought to be understood and appreciated by the people of the Southern States. If I know my own heart, and every passion which enters it, it is my desire to restore the blessings of the Union, and tie up and heal every bleeding wound which has been caused by this fratricidal war. Let us be guided by love and wisdom from on high, and Union and peace will once more reign throughout the land. ANDREW JOHNSON."

To these telegraphic dispatches I replied that the war debt of South Carolina was very inconsiderable; that our whole State debt at this time was only about six millions of dollars; that this was mostly incurred anterior to the war, in constructing railroads and building a new State House, with an old debt of long standing. That we had assumed no portion of the Confederate debt, and were responsible in no way for it. The aggregate debt the State had incurred up to a certain period had all been settled and refunded by the Confederate States.

I stated that South Carolina had abolished slavery in good faith, and never intended or wished to renew it. That the Legislature, as then considering a wise, just, and humane system of laws for the government and protection of the freedmen in all their rights of person and property, and that there was no objection to the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, except in apprehension that Congress might, under the second section of that amendment, claim the right to legislate for the negro after slavery was abolished. I likewise stated that no official notice had ever been received by the Legislature of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

In reply to this despatch, I received yesterday the following telegram from the Secretary of State, dated

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

"To His Excellency B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor:

"Your despatch to the President of November 4, has been received. He is not entirely satisfied with the explanation it contains. He deems necessary the passage of adequate ordinances declaring all insurrectionary proceedings in the State unlawful and void *ab initio*.

"Neither the Constitution nor laws direct official information to the States of amendments to the Constitution submitted by Congress. Notice of the amendment by Congress abolishing slavery was, nevertheless, sent by the Secretary of State, at the time, to the States which were then in communication with the Government. Formal notice will immediately be given to those States which were then in insurrection.

"The objection which you mention to the last clause of the constitutional amendment is regarded as querulous and unreasonable, because *that clause is really restricting to the effects, instead of enlarging the power of Congress.*

"The President considers the acceptance of the amendment by South Carolina as indispensable to a restoration of her relations with the other States of the Union. WM. H. SEWARD."

This formal notice of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States has not yet been received. When it is, I will communicate the same to you. The amendment may be seen in the acts of the last Congress, and is in these words:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Sec. 2. *Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*" (Approved February 1, 1865.)

A few days since I addressed a communication to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, by mail, in which I repeated and enlarged on the views, previously expressed to the President, in reference to the objections which were entertained in South Carolina to the proposed constitutional amendment. I am happy to find that the Secretary of State does not regard these objections as well founded, but considers them "querulous and unreasonable." It is true that a plain, honest construction of the language of the amendment would be that slavery was abolished in the United States, and that Congress should simply enforce it. When this was done their legislation would be ended. They could not attempt, under the authority given by this amendment, to pass laws for the government of the "freedmen" in their free state. The Attorney General of the United States, and the President, have both been of understood as concurring in this opinion. It would therefore be well, in adopting the proposed amendment, to place on record the construction which had been given to it by the Executive Department of the Federal Government.

It is manifest from the earnest, eloquent, and patriotic terms in which the President has urged the adoption of this amendment, that he regards, as he says, "all that South Carolina has done, and well done, as thrown away," unless the amendment is accepted by the Legislature.

The Secretary of State is still more explicit in his language. He says—"The President considers the acceptance of the amendment by South Carolina as indispensable to a restoration of her relations with the other States of the Union." The reason why this exaction is made of the Southern States, after they have abolished slavery, is that they might, otherwise, at some future day, change their constitution, and restore slavery in defiance of the Federal Government. You, gentlemen, have at this time the destiny of the State in your hands, and I feel assured that you will act calmly and dispassionately with a view to the peace, happiness, and well-being of South Carolina.

I addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, a few days since, urging that in case the Legislature should assume the payment of that portion of the direct tax for which South Carolina is liable, that the Federal Government should receive her bonds for the same, or suspend the collection of the tax for the present year. I would advise the immediate assumption by the State of her portion of the direct tax, which is about $300,000. This will relieve the people from the immediate payment of it to the Federal tax collectors, and enable the State to make some arrangement in reference to it with the Treasury Department, or Congress.

B. F. PERRY.

Ratification of the Amendment.

The votes of but two or three more States are required to make the amendment prohibiting slavery a part of the National Constitution. It has been already ratified by the Legislatures of the following States:

Illinois, Feb. 1, 1865.	Virginia, Feb. 9.
Rhode Island, Feb. 2.	Indiana, Feb. 13.
Maryland, Feb. 3.	Nevada, Feb. 16.
Massachusetts, Feb. 3.	Louisiana, Feb. 17.
Pennsylvania, Feb. 3.	Missouri, Feb. 24.
West Virginia, Feb. 3.	Wisconsin, Feb. 22.
Michigan, Feb. 3.	Vermont, March 9.
Maine, Feb. 7.	Tennessee, April 5.
Ohio, Feb. 8.	Arkansas, April —.
Kansas, Feb. 8.	Connecticut, May 4.
Minnesota, Feb. 8.	N. Hampshire, June 30.
New York, Feb. 8.	S. Carolina, Nov. 13.

It has been rejected by the following States:

Delaware, Feb. 8.	New Jersey, March 1.
Kentucky, Feb. 23.	

This makes twenty-four—the Constitution requiring twenty-seven, or three-fourths of the whole number. In some of the lists in circulation, we see the State of Iowa mentioned as having affirmed the amendment on the 30th of last June. There must be some mistake about this, as the Iowa papers say that the first political act of the Legislature just elected, will be the ratification of this very amendment. They certainly should know whether it has been acted upon or not. But Iowa will ratify it (if she has not,) as the new Senate stands 43 Republicans to 5 Democrats, and the House contains 88 Republicans to 15 Democrats. She will make the twenty-fifth State. New Jersey, in all probability, will reconsider her rejection of last winter, as her newly elected Legislature is known to be strongly in favor of it. She will make twenty-six. Then comes the Legislatures of California and Oregon, also Republican, which meet in January next, and these will make twenty-eight, or one more than enough without another Southern State.

As a few question under the amendment has recently been started, we republished its exact text:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Sec. 2. *Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*"

Under section 2d it is suggested that the Southern States which ratify the amendment may apply to Congress for compensation for their emancipated slaves, as that is claimed to fall within the power to enforce the amendment by "appropriate legislation."

We do not participate in the apprehensions that are entertained about Mexico; nor do we feel great interest in the events about which all experience show us the only question is of time. If the majority of the Mexican people heartily accepted the Franco-Austrian rule, which nearly all of them detest, the imperial scheme would be a work of exceeding difficulty, and of very doubtful success. A people who will not submit longer than six months, at a time, to the government of their choice, is in little danger of submitting quietly to a foreign usurpation, imposed upon them without their consent, and upheld only by the bayonet.—Doubtless France may keep Maximilian on his rickety throne as long as the Emperor will furnish the men and pay the cost; but where he is to find his compensation we do not see. It might have been a very fine affair for him, if the rebels had succeeded in their attempt to overthrow the American Union. The "reannexation" of Texas and Louisiana to the French Empire might have followed, to the glory of the French arms and the success of the French diplomacy. The secure possession of the much coveted mineral region of Northern Mexico might have been acquired, and the experiment of governing a distant colony with a discontented and turbulent population might have been attempted, with as much prospect of success, as so unnatural a rule could preceive anywhere in this age of the world. But the failure of the rebellion has put an end to all expectations of this kind. The most that can be hoped by France is to get out of the difficulty without loss and without disgrace. It is not best for us to help her in the matter, or to afford her any pretext, by which she can charge upon our interference the natural and inevitable failure which she sees before her. Let the foolish and wicked experiment fail of itself, and there will be less danger of future interference by Europe in the affairs of this continent.

COLORADO TO BE A STATE.—They have just had an election in the Territory of Colorado on two important questions, viz: the adoption of a State Constitution, and the extension of suffrage to the blacks. The result in each case was as follows:

For the Constitution	3025
Against the Constitution	2870
Majority in favor	155
On negro suffrage the vote was:	
For negro suffrage	476
Against negro suffrage	4199
Majority against	3716

A GOOD DETECTIVE SYSTEM.—On Thursday last there was a large robbery of one of the express companies in Chicago. The amount of money stolen was $41,000. Within a few hours afterwards the Superintendent of Police went to work with his detectives, and, before the day was over, the robbers were ferreted out and arrested, and the money was recovered and restored to its owners. The matters that are worthy of note in this affair are the promptness and success of the detectives, and the fact that the whole of the money was restored to the parties robbed. These things show an alacrity and a discipline on the part of the Chicago detectives that are worthy of examination and imitation in a great many other places.

Lesson for Wives.

A gentleman holding a high official position in the courts of Law, in Paris, during the long vacation, went, in company with his wife, on a tour of pleasure in Belgium. After having traveled through this interesting country, they were returning home by the railway, the husband with his mind quite at rest, like a man blessed with an untroubled conscience, while the lady felt that uncomfortable sensation which arises from the recollection of some imprudence, or a dread of some approaching danger. When they were near the frontier, the lady could no longer restrain her uneasiness. Leaning toward her husband she whispered to him, "I have lace in my portmanteau—take it and conceal it, that it may not be seized."

"What! as a smuggler?" exclaimed the husband, with a voice between astonishment and affright.

"It is beautiful Malines lace, and his cost a great deal," replied the lady. "We are now near the custom-house; hasten and conceal it!"

"It is impossible; I cannot do it!" said the gentleman.

"On the contrary, it is very easy," was the reply. "The lace would fit in the bottom of your hat."

"But do you recollect," rejoined the gentleman, "the position I occupy."

"But recollect," said the wife, "that there is not an instant to be lost, and this lace cost me 1,500 francs."

During the conversation, the train rapidly approached the dreaded station. Imagine the consternation of the worthy magistrate, who had always been in the habit of considering things with calm and slow deliberation, thus unexpectedly placed in a position so embarrassing and so critical. Overcoma and perplexed by his difficulties, and losing all presence of mind, he allowed his wife to put the lace in his hat, and having placed it on his head, he forced it down almost to his ears, and then resigned himself to his fate.

At this station the travellers were invited to come out of the carriage, and to walk into the room where the custom-house agents were assembled. The gentleman concealed his uneasiness as best he could, and handed his passport with an air of assumed indifference.

When his position as a judge became known, the officials of the custom-house immediately hastened to tender their respects, and declared they considered it quite unnecessary to examine the luggage labelled with the name of one who occupied such a high and important situation in the State.

Never had the magistrate more sincerely valued the respect attached to his position; and if a secret remorse for a moment disturbed his mind, at least he breathed more freely when he recollected the danger was passed, and that the violation of the revenue laws he had committed would escape discovery.

With this comfortable assurance, and while a severe examination was passing on the property of other passengers, the head of the custom-house and the commander of the local gendarmerie, having heard of the arrival of so distinguished a person, came to offer him their respects. Nothing could be more gracious than their manner. To their profound salutation the judge responded by immediately raising his hat with the utmost politeness. Could he do less? But alas! in his polite obeisances, so rapid and so involuntary, he had forgotten the contents of his hat. He had scarcely raised it from his head when a cloud of lace rushed out, covering him from head to foot, as with a large marriage veil.

What language can describe the confusion of the detected smuggler, the despair of the wife, the amusement of the spectators, or the astonishment of the custom-house officers at this scene? The offence was too public to be overlooked.

With many expressions of regret on the part of the authorities, the magistrate was detained till the matter should be investigated. After a short delay he was allowed to resume his journey to Paris, and we can easily believe that the adventure formed a subject for much gossip and amusement in that gay capital.

ANECDOTE OF CHOATE.—Rufus Choate, the great Boston lawyer, in an important assault and battery case, at sea, had Dick Barton, chief mate of the clipper ship Challenge, on the stand, and badgered him so for about an hour that Dick got his salt water up, and hauled by the wind to bring the keen Boston lawyer under his batteries.

At the beginning of his testimony Dick said that the night was as "dark as the devil, and raining like seven bells."

Suddenly Mr. Choate asked him:

"Was there a moon that night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah, yes! a moon—"

"Yes, a full moon."

"Did you see it?"

"Not a mite."

"Then how do you know that there was a moon?"

"The Nautical Almanac said so, and I'll believe that sooner than any lawyer in this world."

"What was the principal luminary that night, sir?"

"Binnacle lamp aboard the Challenge."

"Ah, you are growing sharp, Mr. Barton."

"What the blazes have you been grinding me this hour for—to make me dull?"

"Be civil, sir. And now tell me what latitude and longitude you crossed the Equator in?"

"Sho'—you're joking."

"No, sir! I am in earnest, and I desire you to answer me."

"I shan't."

"Ah, you refuse, do you?"

"Indeed! You are chief mate of a clipper ship, and unable to answer so simple a question?"

"Yes, 'tis the *simplest* question I ever had asked me. Why, I thought every fool of a lawyer knew that there ain't no *latitude* at the Equator."

That shot floored Rufus!

THE London *Court Journal* tells the following story of Lord Palmerston, whom it styles "the glorious old boy:"

"The great key to Lord Palmerston's undying popularity is that he knows the voice of the people when he hears it, and can tell when it is raised in earnest, whilst his colleagues or subordinates 'Pooh-pooh!' and put their fingers in their ears. Many years ago Grunelson, the correspondent of an English daily paper at the camp of Don Carlos, was taken prisoner by Espartero, and was sentenced to be shot as a spy. On the arrival of the news, Mr. Michell, the managing proprietor of the paper, went to Lord Palmerston, ringing his lordship up in the middle of the night. Lord Palmerston wrote a dispatch, sealed it, and gave it to Mr. Michell, with instructions to proceed at once to the Cabinet messenger, who had just returned from Vienna. On arriving, the messenger was in bed, but, to Mr. Michell's surprise, came down in ten minutes, booted and spurred, and all ready for a journey. His orders were to start for the Christino's headquarters at once, to travel night and day, and to spare no expense.

Hestarted, and by incredible exertions—the railway system was in its infancy in those days—presented himself in the entrance to Espartero's tent at the very moment when poor Grunelson was awaiting among a crowd of Chapelchoyries, the arrival of a firing party. 'What's your business?' 'I come from Lord Palmerston to request that the Englishman's life be spared.' 'Impossible! he's a spy.' 'Read that!' pulling out his dispatch. The general read and swore, and cried, 'Carrajo!' but he also called his aide, and instructed him to have Grunelson unbound and delivered up. What was in that little dispatch—there were only three lines—never transpired; they were 'neither deep as a well nor as wide as a church door,' but they were enough, and our 'special' of the old days was liberated."

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