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THE ASSOCIATION OF OUR WORK THE TRIBUNE OFFICE HAS RECENTLY BEEN REORGANIZED...

DENTISTRY DR. FRANKLIN, 178 Commercial Row, Tiffin, Ohio.

NOTICE THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE AGENCY OF A HALF QUARTER SECTION OF LAND...

PETER VANNESS, BUGGY AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, east of the Court House...

J. M. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE, opposite Commercial Row...

W. P. & H. NOBLE, Attorneys & Counselors at Law, OFFICE, one door south of Gallup's Jewel Store...

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OFFICE, in Commercial Row, over Gallup's Jewel Store...

LEWIS H. PIKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, will give prompt attention to all matters entrusted to his care...

WILLIAM GALLUP, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, All kinds of watches kept constantly on hand...

G. W. & E. J. CUNNINGHAM, PROPRIETORS OF ROCKLAND MILLS, And distillers Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Clover...

H. S. WENNER and Co., MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SELKIES, ETC., 178 Commercial Row, Tiffin, Ohio.

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TOM B. HUSS & CO., BANKERS, MAIN ST., Tiffin, Ohio.

R. L. GRIFFITH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Tiffin, Ohio.

THE SENECA MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY INSURES GOOD PROPERTIES...

GEORGE E. SENEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Tiffin, Ohio.

J. C. LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, east of Saltonstall's Grocery, Room, over George Taylor's Store...

T. C. TUNISON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE, opposite Commercial Row, Tiffin, Ohio.

CIGARS! CIGARS! PUFF! PUFF! PUFF! PUFF!

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, Columbus, March 25th, 1856.

THE Tiffin TRIBUNE.

HOSTILE ALIKE TO THE DESPOT AND DEMAGOGUE. FEARLESS FOR TRUTH, FOR GOD, AND HUMANITY.

VOL. IX,

TIFFIN, OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1857.

NO. 48.

Published on Friday of each week, and sold to subscribers at \$2.00 Per Annum.

Report of the Defalcation Matter.

JOHN G. BRESLIN

Proved to be Guilty of the Entire Embezzlement.

(Concluded.) They have, innocently we presume, furnished a portion of the means by which the deception was practiced upon the several examiners.

The evidence against Mr. Gibson consists of acknowledgments made by him to public officers and committees of the Legislature in his official character and under the solemnity of his official oath.

The books of the office do not show that any portion of the balance due to the State from Mr. Breslin has ever been paid to Mr. Gibson, or that any funds were ever placed in his hands to redeem outstanding certificates to bounty treasurers.

In his settlement with county treasurers in 1856, Mr. Gibson received the certificates of deposit or receipts issued by Mr. Breslin, and charged himself with them as cash in his account with the several classes of revenue.

They had been made in exact conformity with the provisions of the statute. It was not, therefore, competent for him to pronounce them illegal, or refuse to credit them on the account of the several parties to whom they had been issued.

Mr. Gibson has kept his accounts and made his reports in a manner which implied that Mr. Breslin had paid in full the balance due from him to the State.

By the same process of book-keeping, Mr. Breslin concealed a deficit of \$66,000 for his predecessor. He not only concealed it, but, in response to a resolution of the Senate, averred that Mr. Bliss had paid over to him the balance which appeared on the book of the department.

Mr. Gibson says that he resorted to borrowing in order to meet the demands on the Treasury and conceal the deficit. If it is true that he received but \$303,000 from Mr. Breslin, the books of the office corroborate his declaration.

Notwithstanding the act of April 8th, 1856, forbids it, the practice of receiving deposits and issuing certificates still continued, and furnished a portion of the funds by which the Joint Committee and the Auditor were deceived in regard to the condition of the Treasury.

There was no obstacle to the use of the money of the State by Mr. Breslin, nor was any effort on his part necessary to conceal a deficit. There was no thorough examination of the treasury during his term of office, nor any inquiry into the condition of its funds.

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There is yet outstanding \$80,000 of his certificates, held by the Treasurer of Hamilton county.

In the gross receipts, I have included the redemption fund of the Canal Bank of Cleveland.

In a statement of the condition of the treasury, submitted by him to the Joint Committee on the 15th Dec. last, the balance due from Breslin, exclusive of the suspended debt of \$204,636 05, is said to be \$6,399 92, which it was understood Mr. Gibson was willing to assume, and for which he was liable to account.

The 8th Section of the act "supplementary to the act prescribing the duties of the Auditor and Treasurer of State relative to the receipt, disbursement and safe-keeping of the public money and the accounting for them," is as follows:

The Treasurer shall, during the first ten days of each month, make out and publish in at least two daily and weekly newspapers of general circulation, printed in the city of Columbus, an abstract exhibiting the true condition of the treasury, as it shall have existed on the first day of the month; which abstract shall set forth the amount of money actually in the treasury at Columbus, the amount of drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of the debt held by the treasurer, specifying the amount of each, the date thereof, and when payable, with the name of the maker, indorsers, acceptor, and drawers thereof; the amount of deposit in the several depositories of money belonging to the treasury; which abstract shall be attested by the oath of the treasurer, or his principal accounting clerk.

In obedience to the provisions of this section, on the 9th of April last, Mr. Gibson published in the Ohio Statesman and the Ohio State Journal, the following statement of the condition of the treasury:

Office of Treasurer of State, Columbus, April 9, 1857. Received of Albert A. Bliss, Esq., late Treasurer of State, payment in full of all balances charged against him as said Treasurer on the books of this office, January 12, 1856, and all indebtedness which has appeared against me up to this date.

Balance General revenue... \$401,593 84
Postal Fund... 27,153 32
Civilian Fund... 28,890 95
School Library Fund... 498 46
Canal Bank Fund... 38,946 47
Cash of Hamilton county for interest... 30,000 00
Total... \$527,081 04

Receipts in transit... \$42,087 64
Receipts of public officers... 11,094 74
Advance to officers of the penitentiary... 928 19
Advance to Lunatic Asylum... 1,009 00
Feb. 21, 1857, Auditor's draft on R. B. Sawyer of Van Wert county... 421 33
B. Day & Co., draft on W. L. & S. Jackson, Cash, for taxes... 305 10
April 4, Auditor's draft on T. M. Tool Co., Auditor's draft on A. T. Ayres & Co... 580 90
April 4, Auditor's draft on Hall, Ayres & Co... 93 92
April 4, Auditor's draft on A. W. Hall & Co... 528 30
April 4, Auditor's draft on F. B. Sawyer & Co... 20 00
April 4, Auditor's draft on Hall, Brown & Co... 996 20
Jan. 7, 1857, Auditor's draft on Hall, Brown & Co... 982 80
Jan. 7, 1857, Auditor's draft on Ohio Tool Co... 1,019 80
Sept. 4, 1856, Auditor's draft on R. B. Sawyer of Van Wert county... 9 20
Dec. 29, 1856, Auditor's draft on Savings Bank for taxes... 550 00
May 13, 1856, Auditor's draft on T. M. Jackson, Cash, for taxes... 929 00
Jan. 13, 1856, Auditor's draft on C. B. Foots, cash for taxes... 8,093 49
April 1, 1857, Certificate of Public Money Branch Bank, endorsed by R. B. Sawyer... 2,000 00
April 1, 1857, Check of H. B. Hulbert on Hartlett & Smith... 62 60
Nov. 27, 1856, Certificate of Public Money Co. Bank, endorsed by J. M. Russell, Treasurer... 14 00
March 21, 1857, Certificate of State Val. ley Bank, endorsed by R. B. Sawyer... 10,000 00
March 21, Certificate of Yorkville B'n Bank, endorsed by R. B. Sawyer... 117 00
March 21, Certificate of Yorkville B'n Bank, endorsed by R. B. Sawyer... 43 33
March 19, Certificate of Bartlett & Smith... 594 00
March 24, Certificate of Adams, Carlin & Co., endorsed by R. B. Sawyer and J. Shaw... 110 00
April 1, 1856, Draft of Marietta Bank on S. P. Bishop, Cashier... 210 00
April 3, 57, Draft of H. Mayo & Co. on Hatch & Langdon, endorsed by J. Mills... 1,000 00

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS... 685 29
Tomb, Huss & Co... 707 40
Seneca Co. Bank... 2,709 63
Bank of Commerce... 789 61
Danley, Drake & Co... 66 65
Clinton Bank... 13,000 00
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., N. Y., so certified to the best of my knowledge... 47,540 00
The foregoing is correct to the best of my knowledge. WM. H. GIBSON, Treasurer of State.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of April, 1857. R. HUSS, Notary Public.

N. B.—The foregoing is of the 7th instead of the 1st, as the act was not published until the 3d of April, and in my absence.

There is no doubt that the above statement is a tolerably accurate exhibit, with the exception of the condition of the Treasury at the time it was published. The last item should have been \$7,450 95.

Will be observed that the last column of figures is not added. It amounts to \$147,160 02. This sum subtracted from \$678,041 04, the amount of his debits leaves \$530,881 02, which is a close approximation to the real amount of the defalcation.

The statement is carefully and skillfully drawn. It is so constructed as to enable him to swear to it without subjecting himself to a criminal charge, and yet leaves a false impression.

The law requires him to "set forth the amount of money actually in the Treasury at Columbus," as well as "the amount of the drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt;" yet as before stated he has not added the column containing the amounts of the drafts, evidences of debt, &c. Nor is such item as "money in the Treasury" to be found in the statement. The mature inference and honest mind, trusting to the official integrity of the Treasurer, would be that the credit

column balanced the debit;—or if he took the trouble to add it, that the difference between them was "money," and that "money" safely lodged in the Treasury.

Mr. Gibson published no statement of the condition of the Treasury for the months of May and June.

Mr. Gibson has appeared before us, and submitted to an examination. In his deposition which is hereto appended, he declares that all his official communication relative to the payments alleged to have been made by Mr. Breslin to him were false—and that he received but \$303,865 34 from him.

It is not unjust to say that his present declarations, however solemnly made, are not entitled to any credit, unless sustained and corroborated by the records of the office, the testimony of others, or the declaration and conduct of Mr. Breslin.

His (Mr. Gibson's) motives in making such official communications he states were two-fold:

1st. He was one of the surides on Breslin's official bond—and the exposure of the defalcation would involve the pecuniary ruin of himself and co-surides, who were his friends and neighbors.

2d. He thought that by concealing the fact of the defalcation he could secure the amount due the State.

Whether his motives constitute a justification for a breach of official duty we leave for another tribunal to decide.

In considering the evidence against Mr. Breslin, in order to illustrate the mode in which business has been transacted between successive Treasurers it seems proper to go back to the time he assumed the duties of that office.

Mr. Breslin in taking charge of the Treasury in January, 1852, opened a new set of books transferring to them the various balances which appeared to be due from his predecessor, Mr. Bliss, and subsequently executed to him a receipt thereof of which the following is a copy:

Treasurer's Office, Ohio, Columbus, Oct. 20, '52. Received of Albert A. Bliss, Esq., late Treasurer of State, payment in full of all balances charged against him as said Treasurer on the books of this office, January 12, 1852, and all indebtedness which has appeared against me up to this date.

Any one on reading this receipt would have supposed that Mr. Bliss had paid over all the money due the State. Such was not the fact. The Receipt was false. There was a balance of 65,000 due from Mr. Bliss, which was not paid until more than three years after this date.

In response to a resolution of the Senate of December, 1852, Mr. Breslin addressed an official communication to that body which is equivalent to a positive assertion that Mr. Bliss had paid over to him all the public funds belonging to the Treasury.

The motives which induced Mr. Breslin to execute this receipt and make his official statement, the undersigned will not attempt to divine. His acts were clearly calculated, and it is fair to presume, intended to mislead and deceive. It was an unfortunate commencement of an official career. Truth is a quality which the people have a right to expect in official statements of its sworn servants.

The report of Mr. Breslin for the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1855, shows a balance of 683,574 90 at that date in the Treasury. In the same report he states that the Commercial Bank of Toledo, the City Bank of Cincinnati, and W. W. Cones & Co., had failed with an aggregate of \$153,851 18 of the public money in their hands. The subtraction of this sum from the amount in the Treasury leaves a clear balance of \$529,723 72.

Upon this balance there was no extraordinary demand, except for the payment of interest on the foreign debt due Jan. 1, 1856, which amounted, with the expenses as charged by him to \$421,320 75. Deducting this from the clear balance in the Treasury, as shown by his report, there is still a balance of \$108,402 97; a sum sufficient with the regular daily income of the State, to meet all its liabilities until the settlement with the County Treasurers in the February following.

quivered evidence of an empty Treasury towards the close of Mr. Breslin's administration. The books of the office as before stated, showed more than one-half a million in his hands, yet he not only requested the holder to postpone the presentation of a draft of \$50,000, but when it was ultimately presented, paid only a portion of the amount.

The conduct of a party is always of great importance in determining his guilt or innocence.

The flight of one accused of crime is a circumstance indicative of guilt. An innocent man does not resort to it. Instead of avoiding the courts inquiry into his conduct, Mr. Breslin was requested by letter, (a copy of which is hereto attached) to furnish us with the receipts executed by Mr. Gibson to him, and to be present at the examination of the witnesses.

He has neither complied with our request nor replied to our letter. He has fled to a foreign jurisdiction. His flight was accompanied with declarations clearly proving that he was not to avoid inquiry. He said to one of the witnesses, that he would not be taken, his person they should never have under any circumstances.

If Mr. Breslin has paid his successor all the public moneys which were in his hands, he must have evidence of the fact. To the request made of him to produce the receipts executed by Mr. Gibson, he has not thought proper to reply.

Not being able to obtain the best evidence of the amounts which he paid to his successor, a familiar legal principle authorized us to resort to that of inferior quality. On application to Mr. Gibson, we were furnished with copies of the receipts. They confirm his statements of the amounts which were received by him. They are herewith submitted.

It appears that Mr. Breslin had some interest in the Greensboro Bank of Maryland, and it is evident that he spent \$10,000 in contesting and resisting the repeal of its charter, before the Legislature of that State. It is clear that within the last year, he was the holder of \$18,000 of the Cumberland Saving Institution of the same State.

He loaned \$20,000 to the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company—on which he received but \$3,000 and compromised the balance by taking the bonds of the company for \$8,800 payable in 1859, '59, '60 and '61.

He also loaned to the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company a large sum, the original amount of which we have not been able to learn. In December last there was due upon it the sum of \$28,540 88 which was paid in the bonds of the Company, payable in November, 1859, with 7 per cent interest.

Mr. Breslin sought interviews with two of the witnesses whom we have examined, and in conversation with them, made acknowledgments which demonstrated that the defalcation occurred during his administration of the Treasury.

In conversation with Col. Schouler when urged to make a public exposition of the matter he replied that "it would do no good," "that he could not make the disclosure without the happiness of their families—and that he would not do."

He pronounced the attacks of the press upon Mr. Gibson unjust, and said that his defalcation was correct—"that if Mr. Gibson was so blame one part in a hundred in regard to the matter I am to blame ninety-nine parts in a hundred."

His conversation with Mr. Follitt though evidently more guarded was of similar import. The material part of it is so well narrated that we shall not attempt an abstract of it but give it full.

Mr. Follitt says: "Mr. B. affected to attach importance to my opinions, and I proceeded to test the sincerity of this profession by recommending that there should be no loss of time on the part of Mr. Gibson and himself in meeting and writing out a statement of facts disclosing the whole process of appropriation, let the blow fall where it might, regardless of party or persons. I enforce this recommendation by such arguments and appeals as the subject naturally suggested, alluding to his family relatives, his obligations to the state, &c. I draw his attention to the fact that he could not hide from the world the full amount of his official delinquency, and it depended on himself how low his effrontery would sink him morally."

To an extended appeal in this direction he replied by stating a case; suppose, (said Mr. B.) suppose—(mind I do not say it is so,) but suppose that individuals may have been concerned with me in the use of this money, whose position in society or whose business might be injured or destroyed by the revelations you advise me to make, what then should I do? My reply in substance was, that he should place his duty to his wife, his daughter, his family, his friends, his obligations to the State, his official oath, in one side of the scale, and in the other his obligations to these men; and if the latter outweighed the former, his course was a plain one. To all this his answer was, "I will think yet."

After a few general remarks, our interview ended, and I have not seen Mr. B. since.

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After a few general remarks, our interview ended, and I have not seen Mr. B. since.

concealing the defalcation has discharged his official duty and made himself an accessory to the crime.

"WHERE IS THE PEOPLE'S MONEY?" We are not able to give a full and satisfactory answer to this question. It is unreasonable to expect that an investigation of a few weeks duration, should unravel all the intricacies of a complicated fraud which has been many years in its consummation and development.

The defalcation is not of a recent date. The author of it has had time to cover over the traces of his guilt and obstruct the sources of information. The parties to whom the money may have been loaned, or with whom it has been entrusted are interested in withholding the facts. Some of the witnesses have testified with great reluctance. The answers of one of them, not being very full and satisfactory, we addressed him a letter making more specific inquiry; our letter and interrogatories remain unanswered.

Had time permitted, the law had not conferred upon us the power necessary for the complete solution of this problem. Without authority to send for persons and papers, to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to punish for contempt, no commission will ever be able to tell where the money is to be found, or how it is invested. It is doubtful whether even their simple powers will bring to light all the secrets of this fraud. All the facts known to one only, and he though known to do so, has refused to disclose them. Enough has been elicited to render it probable that the money has been scattered with a free hand, and that the parties who now hold it are numerous, and many of them beyond the boundaries of this State.

Respectfully submitted, THOMAS SPARRLOW, Com'r. F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State.

Washington Items. Washington, Aug. 20.—The General Land Office to-day decided against the pre-emption claim of a colored man to three hundred and sixty acres of land in Wisconsin, taking the ground of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that a free negro of the African race, whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves, is not a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

From the Indian Country. St. Louis, Aug. 22.—Colonel Roberts, from New Mexico, reports a battle between the Apache Indians and Col. Miles command on the Gila river, in which twenty five Indians were killed and upwards of thirty wounded; Lieutenant S. S. and Davis, and nine privates were wounded.

Col. Miles recovered a large amount of property. Washington Items. Washington, Aug. 22.—This Department of the Interior has received intelligence from a reliable gentleman and fugitive Mormon that Brigham Young is preparing to resist General Harney; that he has relapsed into the grossest infidelity and atheism, and continues to hold up the Government of the United States in supreme contempt to the Mormons.

Terrible Hurricane. Chicago, Aug. 22.—A terrible hurricane passed over Woodland, Wisconsin; last evening, destroying every house in the place. Mr. Fox, station agent, was run over and instantly killed in endeavoring to stop some freight cars when the wind had set in motion. The telegraphic lines are all prostrated and the railroad track considerably damaged.

Breslin.—The Detroit Tribune of the 16th, says a gentleman from that city who was in London, Canada, on Friday last, saw Breslin, the fugitive defaulter, at that place. He has his wife with him and they are boarding at Robinson's Hall.

From Washington. Washington, Aug. 21. The Interior Department has received intelligence from a reliable gentleman and fugitive Mormon that Brigham Young is preparing to resist Gen. Harney, and that he has relapsed into the grossest infidelity, and that he continues to hold up the Government of the United States to the supreme contempt of the Mormons.

Decision of the Surrogate.—Mrs. Cunningham Not Mrs. Burdell. New York, Aug. 22. Surrogate Bradford to-day rendered a decision in the Burdell estate. The decision is very elaborate and lengthy, and concludes by declaring that Mrs. Cunningham is not the widow of Mr. Burdell, and by directing the letters of administration to be issued to his next of kin.

Another Dead State Decision. Washington, Aug. 20. The General Land Office to-day decided against the pre-emption claim of a colored man to 300 acres of land in Wisconsin, taking the ground of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that a free negro whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves, is not a citizen within the range of the Constitution of the U. S. This decision of the Land Office applies to all other similar cases now pending.

Republicans State Convention. Chicago, Aug. 22.—The Iowa Republican State Convention met at Iowa City on the 19th inst., and nominated Gen. H. P. Lowe for Governor, and Orin Farnley for Lieutenant Governor.

James O. Brayman, one of the editors of the Chicago Democrat, has been arrested for robbing the mail, by purloining letters from the Post Office. He is held to bail for \$5,000.