

National Opinion.

A. A. EARLE, Editor.

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SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS AND POLITICIANS.

The Southern press and politicians are doing all in their power to revive the rebel spirit in the South, and increase the hostility against the North. Finding that Andrew Johnson's influence and the waning strength of the copperhead party is not potent to restore such traitors to seats in Congress and give them control of the government again, they would be glad to involve the country in another bloody struggle. Although there may be no possibility of their rousing up another armed resistance, yet the mischief they are doing is incalculable in preventing a speedy restoration of the excluded section to its place in the Union, and a reconciliation between the North and South; and until the masses of the Southern people come to view these men in their true light, as being not only enemies of the North, but enemies of the true interests of the South, and reject them as leaders, they must content themselves to remain in their present condition, unless Congress gets tired of their foolish resistance and contemptuous treatment of every measure looking toward a restoration of these states on a sound basis, and puts them back into their former condition as territories, which might have the effect of bringing them to their senses.

We give below a few brief extracts from Southern papers, which possess the same spirit of bombast, hostility, and bitterness which was the predominant feature of the Southern press during the rebellion. The first is from the Columbia South Carolina, a model Southern paper.

"Looking to Washington one would imagine that he had been transferred to that point, and that we had exchanged a deliberative Congress for pandemonium! Let all Union-loving, patriotic, God-fearing men, North and South, watch, and stand firm! We shall yet crush the straggle-headed faction of rump treason, and mete out a bloody justice upon its advocates! Be men, and bid your time—sleep upon your arms—ready to strike gloriously for liberty and your country! 'Live the republic—perish all its enemies!'"

The Christian Companion, published at Jefferson, Texas—purporting to be a religious paper—gives its creed as follows:

"We are no extremist. We believe in the bible as it is, and the Constitution of the United States as it was. Our fight, if we have to fight and must fight, is against the radicals and the devil—the one, if we had the power, we would simply remove from this Union, the other from the entire world. Who is so base a coward that he will not again unsheathe his sword in defence of Constitutional liberty! Shall the fanatical radical usurp the last vestige of the glorious Constitution bequeathed to us by our fathers? Veteran soldiers, to the front—march to your tents, oh, Israel! Embroider dangers around us! Organize!"

The Richmond Times expresses a fear that the influx of Northern immigration and the introduction of Yankee institutions into the Old Dominion, may work such a change in her social and political affairs, that the haughty chivalry will lose their control over that state. It still advocates the "die in the last ditch" doctrine in resisting this invasion of Northern sentiments and institutions. It says:

"If Northern immigration sets strongly to our state it will be seen that the foregone will change sooner than we will. The habits, customs, genius and virtues of our people have been planted by God, and by the help of God we will keep them. A thousand years of war may roll over us; earthquakes may shake down our mountains and swallow up our dry land; floods may dash their wild waves over the places of our abode; but as long as there floats a true son of the Old Dominion upon a plank of the wreck he will be a Virginian still."

The Des Are, Arkansas, Citizen, speaking of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, says:

"It has already been hinted that the ratification of this infamous measure will not be the basis upon which re-admission is to be secured. The object of radicalism is to seal us by this measure, then lead us step by step into their own ways until pride, patriotism, honor and identity are lost."

LOCAL NEWS.

A SURPRISE PARTY.—Rev. J. K. Williams, pastor of the Congregational Church in this village, was made the recipient of a surprise visit on Tuesday evening January 1st, by the people of his parish, who left with him tangible evidence of their good will and esteem, in the shape of sundry presents, among which we notice the following:—A carpet worth \$10, presented by the young men; Black Walnut centre table and what not, by the choir; a splendid lamp, worth \$25, by Mr. & Mrs. Prof. B. F. Greenough; an eight-day clock by J. A. Hardy; a sewing machine, worth \$65, by T. J. Flanders. There were many other presents, including provisions and wood, but we have not learned the amount. An address was made on the part of the visitors by Col. B. Farham, and responded to in an appropriate manner by the pastor.

MASONIC.—At the annual Commemoration of Mount Lebanon R. A. Chapter, No. 13, held Sept. 20, 1866, the following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. H. Strickland, H. P.
 Jacob C. Colby, S.
 Rev. J. Britton, Sec.
 Mills O. Barber, Treas.
 Col. S. G. Heaton, C. H.
 Daniel Hurlbut, P. S.
 A. P. Shaw, Jr., R. A. C.
 Benj. B. Driggs, M. 2d V.
 Wm. H. Carter, M. 2d V.
 A. M. Howe, M. 1st V.
 Crawford Hatch, Guard.
 Rev. Z. S. Haynes, Chap.
 H. E. Stetson, } Stewards.
 A. J. Knight, }
 A. J. Knight, }
 A. J. Knight, }

At the Annual Commemoration of Charity Lodge, No. 43, held Dec. 19, 1866, the following named persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

A. T. Clark, W. M.
 Daniel Hurlbut, S. W.
 A. P. Shaw, Jr., J. W.
 Calvin P. Clark, Treas.
 Rev. J. Britton, Sec.
 J. M. Warden, S. D.
 H. N. Readew, J. D.
 Chas. A. Mamon, } Stewards.
 T. J. Flanders, }
 Rev. Ira Le Barron, Jr., Chap.
 Jacob C. Colby, Tyler.

We publish the following letter from Senator Poland, in regard to the Post Office at this place, for the benefit of those interested.

Washington, Dec. 11, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—I have looked into the matter of the Bradford Post Office, and have been informed at the Department that they have decided not to make any change in the office at Bradford. So you can rest in peace, I think, so far as that is concerned.

Yours most truly,
 J. P. POLAND.

To C. C. P. BALDWIN, Esq.

Information has also been received from Washington, that the Bradford Post Office is to be made a money order office.

ACCIDENT.—H. N. Worthen of this village, sells at auction, on Saturday, 5th inst. his real estate and personal property. A good chance for those wishing to purchase. See advertisement. E. Bliss, auctioneer.

If you want a good sewing machine, call and see T. J. Flanders.—See advertisement.

We wish to call attention to the advertisement of M. V. B. Bull, Gen. Agent of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., for an agent in Orange County.

Samuel Martin a bright young man, about 29 years of age, employed by the firm of Dunlap & Co., dry goods merchants, about the middle of November last forged a check for \$1,000.00, and fled to Canada with the proceeds. Officer Geo. H. Smith of the Philadelphia Detective Police, was immediately put upon his track, and after searching for him in other portions of the country followed him to Burlington, and found that he had engaged board on Pearl Street, Officer Smith in company with Constable L. A. Dress, of Burlington found the young forger driving a first class "burn-out" showing some of the "young bucks" of that city "how they sported" in Montreal. Martin surrendered himself very gracefully and owned up his guilt—delivering to the officer a small bag of gold and silver coin, amounting to about \$100, and about \$500 in national currency.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—The fire at Edwards' safe factory involved a loss of \$10,000.
 On Saturday night a collision occurred between the express train from Rouse's Point and a freight train drawn by two engines from the West. They came together with frightful force, the engine of the express train mounting the engine of the freight train, crushing the engineer, named Newbold, into a shapeless mass.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

Mr. Ichabod Rowe, an enterprising young man of Corinth, Vermont, left his home and friends in the spring of 1865 for Colorado Territory. The following is an extract from a letter written by him to a friend in Corinth, some three months ago. His letter is dated Old Cabin Home, Sept. 12th, 1866. After communicating the congratulations usual among friendly correspondents, and writing to his friends of things that would not interest the public he says:

"I have nothing of interest to write to you, unless I give you a short description of our excursion trip out to the snowy range; and I suppose this natural scenery, of which I shall write, will seem so far from home that it will not interest you much. Yet as one beholds it with the naked eye, his mind is filled with wonder and astonishment. But to my subject.

Three of us hired a span of mules, and two weeks ago this morning we packed up the necessary articles of food and utensils for cooking, clothes for bedding, &c., for camping out a week. We started in high glee for Silver City which is about ten miles west of here, in the vicinity of which is a large Whortleberry patch. There are hundreds of acres covered with bushes, which yield a great quantity of these delicious berries. Many people visit that place at this season of the year, not merely for gathering berries, but to view the scenery which that wild and uninhabited region affords. Silver City received its name from persons who discovered some silver mines in that place, which were worked to a small extent. But the City now consists of a few abandoned stampmills and ten or a dozen deserted log cabins, one of which afforded us a poor shelter from the storm, and an uneven spot of ground on which we could rest our weary limbs at night. We gathered about three bushes of berries. We have had them canned up for winter use, so we are likely to live yet.

On Sunday we visited the snowy range, which is about seven miles from where we encamped. We took our rifles and started on our ascent; we traveled up, up, over table mountains, through deep ravines, saw beautiful little lakes, over snow drifts which, from their appearance, had been for centuries undisturbed, clambered up the steep side of one of those rugged, heaven towering peaks—'Fremont's peak'—one of the highest which helps to form the division of this great American Continent, far from its summit one can behold at one view tributaries of both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, while before you is a view of Middle Peak, which is beautiful, while beyond that, towards the west, they can only discern one huge mass of mountains, equally as high as the one on which he stands; while from this elevated point he looks behind towards the east he overlooks these high table mountains, and they look, as it were, like little knolls; yet they seem high enough when climbing them; but the eye seems to pass over these as he views the plains many miles beyond, over which he was compelled to pass to reach this elevated spot. When viewing that great desert from that point one is led to exclaim, had I wings how soon would I be 'home-ward bound!'

Toward the north one sees Long's Peak, the highest of the range and to the south he sees Pike's Peak, famous for gold delusions in times past; but the delusion, as we now term it, may yet, in course of time, prove to be a living reality, for many are the changes which time produces. As one stands upon this high elevation and views the surrounding country, his mind is filled with wonder and astonishment and can but exclaim wonderful, wonderful are the works of nature, and foolish and unwise is he who neglects to improve the first opportunity for visiting the regions of perpetual snow in these United States. I think you would have been pleased to have seen me sliding down a high precipice of snow, while my companion went around and headed me, enough to have a good hearty laugh over my delicate and particularly slippery steps.

I had to dig steps with the breech of my rifle for nearly two hundred feet, and step very cautious at that. But on the whole I had my curiosity greatly satisfied, and my bill of berries and returned not only wise, but felt greatly invigorated by the exchange of labor from mining to an excursion trip to the snowy range."

Mr. C. H. Nichols, of Essex, lost three cows one night last week, the floor of the barn having given away and left the cattle hanging by the neck in the stanchions. There were 50 of them in all, and but two were found alive in the morning.

MYSTERIOUS.—A correspondent of the London Union writing from Granby informs that journal that in the latter part of October last, there was found on the banks of the Connecticut river, in Guilford, near the widow Atkins, a suit of female apparel, lying on the ground in regular order, as though undisturbed and dropped from the person standing erect.

The dress was figured delaine, chocolate colored ground work, with green and purple figures; green tulle skirt. The clothing was of fair quality, and dily in general appearance. Dress somewhat torn at the bottom, as by walking in the woods. No one is missed from the community, nor was any stranger seen in the vicinity near the time named. Mrs. Atkins has the clothes in her possession which would fit a person of medium height. Whether some malignant traitor has attempted a ruse upon a quiet community, or some wanderer, perhaps outcast, has committed suicide, or whether there has been—in these trouggle times—a foul abduction and murder, is at present all a mystery.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—T. J. Cree, of Wheelock, sends us the following account of a sad occurrence:

Samuel Noyes, of Wheelock, who with his wife were living at E. E. Hammond's, in the north part of the town, started on Monday last week, about 11 o'clock A. M., to go, as he said to the south part of the town, about four miles; where he used to live. He did not return on the following day, nor was he found till Wednesday; but no anxiety was felt for him, either by his wife or Mr. Hammond's family, as he had been in the habit of traveling back and forth. Wednesday morning A. Allen went up to his farm, in the neighborhood, to the buildings of which one lived, on the road, which Allen discovered curious-looking tracks, with occasional spots of blood, which led him to follow; he soon found Noyes, nearly dead. His hands, feet and other portions of his body were frozen stiff; he was taken up by Allen and carried to Hammond's, when medical aid was sent for, and all measures taken to restore him, which proved unavailing. He died the following Saturday night. It appears that he took dinner at Mr. Ward's, about half a mile from where he started on Monday; went on, but came back there towards night, and was advised by Mr. Ward to go home, who directed him which way to go; but it appears by his tracks that he went up to the Allen buildings, and it is supposed he slept in the barn Monday night, where he was all day Tuesday; where he slept Tuesday night is not certainly known. It is supposed by some that he lay out upon the snow Tuesday night, so that he was out in the cold Monday night, all day Tuesday, Tuesday night and Wednesday, until found as above related. His pants were down and dragging about his feet, which made the singular looking track that arrested the attention of Mr. Allen, and led to his discovery. No suspicion of foul play is entertained, as I learn, Mr. Noyes for a year or more has shown evidences of insanity, or illness, and was about 70 years of age. It is probable that when he started from Ward's for home he missed the way, and went to Allen's uninhabited buildings, and from there wandered around, benumbed with cold and weakened by hunger, till he lay down in the place where he was found. While on the Allen farm he was in plain sight of several buildings, and within 200 rods of home.—Union.

STATE ITEMS.

RUN AWAY.—Last Thursday, the island Pond stage got into trouble about a mile this side of East Burke. By some mishap the stage was tipped over into the bushes, the horses became frightened and ran with furious speed with the forward runners some forty rods, when the leaders broke loose, and one of the pole horses fell and stopped his mate. The leaders ran half a mile to Royal Hamlet's yard, and were secured. There were six passengers, but no one was injured. The only damage was a broken tongue, and harness somewhat injured.—Union.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Last Friday, some eight or ten men went into the reservoir building, at the railroad shops, to sheath the roof. They took in a kettle of burning charcoal to heat their tools in; but had worked but a few minutes when they began to be considerably disturbed. Not anticipating the trouble, they kept on with their work and said nothing, each one supposing that his feeling was a faintness peculiar to himself alone. They all started for fresh air at about the same time, some of them having barely strength enough left to get their heads out of the building. A few minutes more would have sufficed them.—Union.

Mr. C. H. Nichols, of Essex, lost three cows one night last week, the floor of the barn having given away and left the cattle hanging by the neck in the stanchions. There were 50 of them in all, and but two were found alive in the morning.

Mr. B. F. Ellison recently had his horse and buggy and other fixtures, stolen from his barn in Bellows Falls. Mr. Ellison traced the thief to Troy, N. Y., where he had him arrested, and recovered his property. He proved to be one Gilman, who was recently out of State prison at Windsor.

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THE IMMENSE WHISKEY FRAUDS IN BROOKLYN.

The whisky frauds which are now being investigated by the law officers of the United States in Brooklyn, should not be confounded with the burning-bridges frauds, which we described to our readers some time since. Those seem to have been anticipated by the distiller alone; these seem to have been carried on by a combination between them and some of the officers of the Government.

In order to show the the *modus operandi* of these frauds, which if their present aspect is not changed by further testimony, will probably prove to be immense in amount and to reach and ramify very far, it is necessary, in the first place, to explain that Congress last session adopted an entirely new system of collecting the heavy tax imposed on distilled spirits. By the former law distillers were bound to make judicial returns to the assessors of the amount of spirits distilled by them. The assessors verified those in such way as was satisfactory, and assessed the distillers for the amount returned. By the new law every distillery was to be fitted up with tanks and to have a bonded warehouse. An inspector was to be appointed to attend it, who was to make returns of the amount which went into and was taken out of bond. It was to be bonded, and on this tax was to be collected, and any spirits not bonded was liable to forfeiture. This act was to go into effect on the 1st of September last.

Now it was plain that distillers who had long done business before that time might have on hand on that day quantities of spirits on which they had made returns, and on which they had been already assessed and paid the tax, but which had not been bonded, and would therefore be liable to forfeiture. To prevent this injustice it was provided that where a distiller had on hand at the first of September a certain amount of spirits on hand, which was to be taxed, he might apply to the Collector within sixty days to have it inspected and bonded. This was a manufactured prior to September 1, 1866, and the Collector should come to be so inspected and bonded; but no time was given by the law within which this should be done, except that the Collector was directed "forthwith" to send every of the returns to Washington.

It is this provision of the law which was taken advantage of. If the testimony, as it now stands, is not changed by testimony to be offered by the defendants, the facts would seem to be as follows:

In the report of September an application was made at the Collector's office of the Third district by a man named Devlin, stating that he had spirits manufactured before September 1, and requesting the Collector to direct the same to be inspected and bonded. The order was given accordingly by the Deputy Collector to an Inspector named Titton. No return appears to have been made of what he did under the order till after the first day of November; at least his returns do not seem to have been seen till after the funds had been discovered. The testimony would seem to show that under this order Titton, instead of going over and branding all the spirits which Mr. Devlin had on hand, as of course, was the intention of the law, continued to brand during all September and all October for Devlin, and for another man named Devlin, who was probably the main party to the matter, but for whom no application had been made at all. Titton's returns have been put in evidence, and showed the branding for Devlin of 2386 barrels, and for Devlin of 1537 barrels; part of the latter, however, being branded by another inspector named Phillips. These 425 barrels were all branded as having been "manufactured prior to September 1, 1866." They, of course, paid no tax, and for every gallon which was not so manufactured the Government was cheated out of \$2.

But the question may be asked how Devlin and Levan got the spirits to be branded, for they were not distillers themselves. Here comes out another feature in this astounding case. The testimony shows that there were in the district numerous illicit distillers. To these men it is testified Devlin went and told them that if they would sell to him he would see that they were protected from the Government. He is even proved to have stated that he had to pay about \$20,000 a month for such protection.

The distillers accordingly sold to him. The spirits which they made were some times carried, before branding, to a plumber's shop in Hudson avenue, where Devlin had his headquarters. But it is also testified that Titton repeatedly branded at the various distilleries, branding the barrels as having been manufactured before Sept. 1, though he had on previous days branded all that was on hand there, and at that time on some occasions, as it is shown, the liquor was yet warm from the still.

The spirits so bought by Devlin were sold by him, and his bank account during these three months is proved to show a deposit of over \$600,000. It was not unnatural that he should become greedy, and as time went on should offer a lower price. He at last put the price so low that one of the distillers refused to sell to him, in spite of his threats. His distillery was at once seized by the Deputy Collector, and he in revenge told the whole story. His information, coupled with information from other sources, was given to the law officers, and the

INTERESTING NATIONAL FACTS.

For the benefit of those of our readers who have not had time to wade through the numerous public documents we have laid before them, we call out and condense many interesting facts bearing upon the national welfare and progress.

We have avoided the footings of the different departments embodied in the President's message, as we presume that all our readers who pretend to any interest in public affairs will have carefully perused that document, for their own sake, if not for the writers'.

The aggregate area of the public lands of the United States, surveyed and unsurveyed, is 1,465,468,800 acres—which is seventeen times the whole surface of Prussia, including her territorial increase since the war with Austria.

Only one of the old Revolutionary pensioners is now living—Samuel Downing of Edinburg, Saratoga county, N. Y. He is more than a hundred years old. Of the widows of revolutionary pensioners who were married before the close of their husbands' military services, only two are living.

The present strength of the regular army is only 38,545 which is nearly 17,000 short of the minimum strength contemplated by law. The volunteer force is now 11,043 colored and white, mostly colored. During the last four years the Government has supplied to disabled soldiers about 4099 legs, 2240 arms, 9 feet and 55 hands—and it has about 1000 more limbs to distribute.

We have now an iron clad fleet of 54 vessels, and there are 8 more to be completed.

The income last year paid a revenue of \$60,394,135 which was nearly three times the revenue of the year before from the same source. The cigar smokers contribute for the support of the government \$3,474,438 and the brewers and distillers nearly four times as much. Distilled spirits gave a revenue of \$29,198,578 and the Commissioner thinks that the Government loses more by evasion and this kind than it does by other—except possibly that of income.

It is estimated that 150,000 freedmen and their children are now attending school in the Southern States. The issues of railroads, on the last of June, to whites and blacks were about equal. The Freedmen's Bureau has now in its possession 25,223 acres of land, besides 225 tracts in Tennessee, and 1412 parcels of town property.

The government sold during the past year \$12,504,723 worth of postage stamps and envelopes. We sent abroad 438,549 letters, and received from abroad 4,544,033. We sent twenty three millions of newspapers, and received a little over one million. The number of post offices is 23,828; of which there have been responses in the replies since 2798. Fifty-two have the free delivery system, and the plan goes on excellent satisfaction.

The number of money order applications now in operation is 769—either double that of the previous year. Nearly four millions of dollars were thus safely passed through the mails. The average amount of each order was \$16.52. The number of dead letters was about 800, and a half millions. They contained \$244,269; and drafts, checks, &c., &c., having a nominal value of \$7,920,881, and 87,017 photographs, articles of jewelry, &c. Between eighty and ninety per cent of the whole were returned. The Postmaster General estimates a previous estimate that more than three-fourths of the dead letters are owing to carelessness in writing the address.

The expenses of Congress last year were \$4,051,553; of the Executive Department \$5,921,450; of the Judiciary, \$1,927,319. Our foreign intercourse cost us \$1,128,238. The light-house establishment of the country cost \$1,378,854. The financial expenses of the late President Lincoln were \$30,000. The cost for the President's House and the Capitol is put down at \$98,000—we hope the light was in proportion. The cost for the President's House cost \$12,000; the painting of it \$3000; the repairing of the conservatory \$10,000 and the re-furnishing of the house \$76,000—all of whichiscalculated to give an impressive idea of the size and appointments of that establishment for which so many candidates are in training.—Boston Journal.

THE FORT KEARNEY MASSACRE.—OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT.—Washington, Dec. 31. The Commissioner on Indian Affairs has received the following telegram:

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 21.
 Hon. Lewis Dugg, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

An Indian, arrived from Tongue River, reported that a large party of Cremonces, Buttes, Ogollas, Crows, Unkablappas, Blackfeet and Sansaracks left Tongue river on the 12th instant for Fort Phil, Kearney, and on the 22d the Indians were discovered near the fort. Brevet Lieut. Col. Fetterman, Capt. Brown and Lieut. Grammond, with ninety men, left the fort to give them battle. Nothing more was heard from them until a party sent out from the fort found them, at a distance of four miles, all lying dead, Col. Fetterman and his entire command having been massacred.

(Signed) M. T. PATRICK, Upper Plate Agent.

Henry Ward Beecher gets ten thousand dollars for the novel he is to write for the Ledger.

A SEVENTEEN HOURS SPEECH.

Reference was made lately to a speech of seventeen hours' duration made by Leonard McClure, a member of the Vancouver Legislature. The speech, it seems, was made to defeat an obnoxious measure in regard to some lands which the Governor had planned to force through the House of Assembly on the last day before a certain date. It was not deemed prudent to push the matter sooner, and delay would be fatal. Two members, and De Comos, determined to defeat the measure in the only way possible, by talking it down. The incident is thus described by a local paper:

On the House being opened, Mr. McClure rose to his feet, the time being noon, and kept the floor till five o'clock the next morning. For seventeen hours he continued to speak, while every effort was made by the purchased majority to put him down and tire him out. With a mereless unanimity they refused to allow him to lean against the table, to put a foot upon a chair for moment to relieve himself from the lowness of his position by resting his hand upon anything, or to speak, in short, in any other than a rigidly erect unsupported attitude. During the whole of the time they relieved each other at intervals, going out and procuring refreshments as they needed, and always having a groom in the House.

When McClure stood exhausted in his seat as the light of another morning was stealing into the windows of the Assembly House, De Comos rose and for the remaining seven hours of the twenty four talked against time. On rising, amid the groans and hisses of the disgruntled and infuriated majority, he exclaimed, with more force than is usual, that it was useless for honorable members to exhort their allies in that manner, for he had got up with the determination to talk, if necessary, until the very Gabriel sounded the last trumpet. His powers of endurance were quite severely tested, but the end was achieved, and when the clock struck twelve the worn and weary champion of honesty looked around with pardonable exultation upon the blank faces of a bought and lost Assembly.

MILITARY TRIAL.—The New York Evening Post says that, at its last term, the United States Supreme Court decided, in effect that military commissions in loyal states where the course of justice was unobstructed, were illegal. On Monday the full opinions were read before a large audience of the most distinguished lawyers in the country. The opinion of the Court was given by Justice Davis. Its leading points were as follows:

"The Constitution is still silent in peace and war. Its powers should not be strained to suit emergency. The defendant Mulligan, who was tried before a commission in Indiana, and sentenced to death, has a right of appeal to the civil courts. This right did not depend upon the habeas corpus, but upon the Constitution and laws. As a citizen of Indiana, not in the military service of the United States, he was not amenable to military authority. The court unanimously ordered his release from military custody. The authority of the court affirm that the military commission had no legal right to try him. The Chief Justice and three associates dissent, holding that when the ordinary channels of justice are impeded in districts where military operations are carried on, a civilian may be brought to trial before a court-martial."

A CURIOUS FACT.—The Tribune states that from the year 1776 until 1841 the Constitution of the State of New Jersey conferred the right of suffrage upon "all inhabitants, male or female white or black, who were the possessors of an estate of £20 clear, and had been residents of the State for one year. In 1799 the legislature, in an act regulating elections, used the words "he or she," and again in 1797. In the latter year seventy-five women voted in Elizabethtown for the Federal candidate. In 1800 women generally voted throughout the State in the Presidential contest between Jefferson and Adams. In 1802 a member of the Legislature in Hudson county was elected by the votes of a few colored women—a closely contested election. In 1804 at a local election in Essex County for the location of the county seat, men and women generally participated, and were jointly implemented in extensive frames. The next year the legislature restricted suffrage to free white males, though in violation of the constitution, and since that time women have not voted in New Jersey.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Noon. A large portion of that part of the Crystal Palace which has been used for the exhibition of tropical products was destroyed by fire early this morning. The damage amounted to nearly a million and a half of dollars.