Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860. THE NORTHWEST DISARMED. While the U.S. Arsenal in the city of Charleston has been furnished by Secretary Floyd with 74,000 stand of arms, during the last four years, the Arsenal at Springfield in this State has not so far as we know, received a gun of any sort whatever. There are in that establishment not more than 30 muskets that are fit for service and most of the other free States are in the same destitute condition! There appears to have been a systematic effort on the part of the President and his Cab. inct to use, so far as they could do so without exciting alarm, the whole power of the government in filling the South with arms and munitions of war, at the expense of the North, unquestionably with a view of permitting them, at the proper moment, to fall into rebel hands The effort has been so far successful that it the militia of the Northwest were called upon to aid in the enforcement of the laws it is probable that all the government mus kets in the six States would be insufficient for the arming of three regiments. This con dition of things must be met by State ac tion until such time as the Federal Government, by the verdict of the people, i transferred to hands that will not make i an engine for promoting, encouraging and rewarding treason. The particular thing to be done or line of policy to be adopted we leave to the resources and patriotism of those to whom the defence of the honor and safety of Illinois are committed. Let us urge them to meet the crisis with the de-

termination and fearlessness of men who

guard great interests. They may be sure

that the people are willing to justify and

applaud them in whatever wise and neces-

sary thing they may do. THE EASIEST METHOD. It is a favorite saying of the New York Merald and politicians of the Satanic school, that the country has outgrown the Constitution; and to insure the tranquility of society and the stability of government that instrument must be amended. This is only another way of declaring that the institution of Human Slavery, embarrassed and circumscribed by the genius of Free Labor, finds that it cannot perpetuate itself and continue to govern the country, without guarantys that the fundamental law does not contain, and that majorities Congress cannot override. Reduce the new and inordinate pretensions of the institution to the demands that it formerly made upon public forbearance, and the difficulty would disappear in a day; and the Constitution as it is would be found as of yore, to be adequate to all the sectional differences that might arise under it as well as to all wars of interest that legislation might provoke. When, then, we are called upon to choose between different methods of harmonizing the present dispute, and restoring peace to the distracted country, every consideration of policy, justice, sectional pride and patriotism bids us ask of the people of the South that they so lower their demands that they may not exceed the limit that the Constitution fixes, and all will be well. That instrument admits of no tinkering; it is, as applicable to the country at large, the wisest of all human labor, and as such the North is determined to maintain it. If the Cotton States want peace, let them respect and obey it. If they will have war with all its attendant calamities and horrors, let teem attempt to overturn it. They will be responsible for the consequences, be they what they may.

"EREAD OR BLOOD," It is the favorite theory of the treason leaders in South Carolina that bread riots and bloodshed throughout the North will inevitably follow in the train of secession It is difficult to perceive the chain of logic which leads to this conclusion, but it i not at all difficult to perceive a prompt so lution of all that class of difficulties. We have never seen any bread-riots in the Northwest. We have seen beer riots, more or less prolonged and unpleasant. We cult to handle. But we have never seen any bread riots in this quarter or any other. We have observed miserable congregaions of rambonds in front of the Cit Hall in New York, listening to the inflammatory harangue of a red-haired man a fashionable coat on hi back and some silver in his pock et-all about bread, bread or blood blood or bread. Some persons in the con gregation were doubtless hungry and de sirous of work, but the large majority were lazy and inebriate. Those who were really in quest of honest employment and hones food would have accepted eight dollars : month and the rations of the United State with the utmost alacrity; and it is that class of indigent men who would march into the jaws of death at the command of their officers. The shiftless and the worthless, when other means fail-when beggary ceases to pay and theft leads to the Bride well,-go voluntarily to the poor-house, Nothing could induce them to fight, however handy they might be at a pillage. But the deserving poor, those who carn fair wages by honest work, and scorn to be dependent on the community, will make not only the best but the most eager soldiers. if the time shall ever come when the schemes of the disunionists throw them out of employment and reduce them to actual

The cry will then be not "bread or blood "but "bread and blood." If it be possible for the Cotton States to create the distress in the North which they are already exulting over, it will be an experiment which they will never think of re peating. The North is rich, rich especially in cheap food and plenty of it. The North is abundantly able to take care of her own paupers, present and prospective. The North is even now feeding 30,000 people in Kansas. Indeed, it may almost be said that two or three States in the Northwest, among which Illinois is quite the most prominent, are feeding them. And yet none feel inconvenience, but rather pleas ure, in giving from their abundance to feed the Lord's poor. But if the worst does come-if multitudes of men do assemble in Northern cities, calling aloud for that which shall satisfy hunger in the present crisis-it will be found that the seces sion conspirators have created an army to their own destruction.

SECESSION AND SORGHUM.

The danger, now imminent, that before the next harvest is reaped, the political troubles which now agitate the country may ripen into a war with the traitor of the South, bids our farmers begin early to prepare for the commercial wants which this new and deplorable state of things will create. We point out a fact or two which they should bear in mind. Louisians, one of the rebellious States,

furnishes a large share of the sugar that is consumed in the Northwest. If her in dustry is interrupted and embarrassed, as put in the ground; and nothing but some necessity which shall compel our men of science to investigate and utilize the crysscience to investigate and utilize the crystaline properties of the predict, prevents stienties. In behalf, therefore, of the Lycsum that office.

its taking the place of cane sugar all over the West. Any interruption of trade any passes, would make domestic sugar from the Sorghum an article of profitable and very general cultivation. 💉

nome. We learn that his elkship will proba bly form the nucleus of a Zoological Garden— a new feature which would prove an interesthead, it is the part of prudence and patriing and valuable acquisition to the College.
While speaking of this Lycetim, the tour of dism to make the State of Illinois self-sus aining, and as far as possible, independent or all the necessaries of but civilization of exploration made by this Society last summer o Labrador will be remembered by our read ill the rest of the world. Sugar stands rs. We learn that it is likely their next exther bread, meat, salt and wearing apparel cursion, probably in the coming summer va the head of the list; hence we hope that will be made to Lake Superior. They to farmer in the West will neglect to plant will find that a most interesting region, both in its geological developments, and the valua-ble minerals they can here add to their cabies early and as carefully as may be, his share of Sorghum, so that, happen what may, we shall be under no obligation next nets. Their journey thither will also give cur, to the slave labor of Louisiana; and them some definite ideas of the extent and the o that in all time to come these Western resources of the West. It may withal be the means of securing for us several educated, en-terprising young men, whose life-long exer-States may produce at least all the sugar that their people can consume. There are now in Illinois several sugar mills in suctions may greatly promote the public welfare. They will take Chicago in their route, and we essful and profitable operation; and there can assure them, in behalf of our Academy of re, we dare assert, already thousands of Sciences and other public institutions, a right milies who are wholly supplied with sucordial Western welcome. gar from their own farms. If Louisiana credes there will be a mill in every school istrict, and within three years from this time, importations of sugar will be confined wholly to those finer varieties, which reat self-indulgence demands. Mark the

rediction, put plenty of seed into the ground, and it will prove to be true! THE AMERICAN NAVY AND ARMY.

Division of the Officers between the North and South. We have been at some pains to look over 2 Navy and Army Registers for 1860, for the purpose of learning the number of offie rs now in the Navy and Army, born in t 13 South, and the number born in the North. Below we print the result of our THE NAVY.

CAPTAINS ON ACTIVE LIST. CAPTAINS ON RESERVED LIST. Total COMMANDERS ON ACTIVE LIST. Total .. LIEUTENANTS ON ACTIVE LIST.

1.bor:

Total TARRES AND ON RESERVED LIST Born in the South...... Born in the North..... Total ... PASSED ASSISTANT SUBGEONS. Born in the South.... Born in the North.... Total ASSISTANT SUBGEONS

Total CHAPLAINS.

Total MASTERS. Total ... WASTERS-RESERVED LIST. forn in the South... Total ... Total

MIDSHIPMEN ENGINEERS. Sorn in the South. Total .. PIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS Total

COLONELS.

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTE.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

RECAPITULATION.

In the above, all officers are named by their rank, ather than by their popular titles.

REMARKS.—The disproportion between

the appointments from the North and

those from the South is very large, the

relative population, commerce, military re-

sources, &c., of the two sections being con-

sidered. The population of the North may be roundly stated at 19,000,000, and that of

the South, exclusive of "property," at

8,000,000. Then as S is to 19 should be the

appointments; they are about 4 to 5-

another instance of the rapacity of the class

that has governed, because it may be safely assumed that nine of every ten of the

Southern commissions are held by the tew thousand slaveholding families, to the com-

picte exclusion of the "poor white trash,

Several weeks since the Lyceum of Natural

them a live elk, a fine native specimen of th

Hawkeye State, if they would undertake to transport him to the land of the Pilgrims. Even ten years ago such a thing would have been very expensive, and in fact impossible without a personal attendant. The kind offer

was at once accepted with the request that his

clkship be shipped at once, properly labeled,

for his future home among the Yankees. On his long journey of more than a thousand

distinguished birthright as a native of North

on lown and in due time he arrived at Wil-

ern lows, and in the best of health and spirits,"
Here he is treated with "distinguished consideration," for like the proud Mohican, the last of

his race will in a few generations more be gath-cred to his fathers and his name alone be left

n all the earth.

It is pleasant to mention in this connection

that as a compliment to the venerable institu-

tion to which he was destined, his clkship re-

eived the "usual courtesies" of all the roads,

save the Canada, over which he had the honor to pass. Our Canada neighbors did not prob-

ably detect the high social position of their

iles he received all the attention due to his

Total

lorn in the South......

Born in the South......

Total

Born in the South.............

Total Commissions...

Total ..

Total

Total

SPONT ASSISTANT PROPERTY THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS orn in the South...... RECAPITULATION. Forn in the South...... Forn in the North..... Born in Foreign Countries Total Commissions The above does not include Naval Con tructors, Agents, Professors and Teacher of the Naval Academy, Warrant Officers Co., of whom the South has the larger part

THE ARMY. ward to the rampart and let it fall on them. I have seen them do the same thing often, but at this time when the bright little faces and tumbled curls shook themselves free from under the folds, and the soldier gathered it up to carry it down to the Quartermaster's office, woodered if those little things would live to tight against their pretty play thing, or whether the stars and stripes would be to them only a memory. Away over there in the heart of the land you don't see and hear as we do on the border, the dreary things that dash against on LIEUT, COLONELS.

It is plain the head beneath it sees in it only a rosetic of ribbons, and does not fully understand the whole of its meaning. I tell you my head langs and my cheek burns when I hear the rabble clamoring so loudly, and not one dear honest voice raised in the defence of right. Is this a land to be proud of, when the great men are all dead, and the honest citizens seem dumb? Puny little bubbles of rhetoric float from some one's weak pipes and fall unnoticed, not even a child's voice raised to cry out at them. If the South want to break from the North, why not do it in a seriously resolved mood; more out quietly and determinedly, instead of letting squeaky little South Carolina scream like an angry parrot and announce to the nation and the world that she, Katha rine, will not submit to the North—Petruchio. Ifear much the name of our country is Ichado, and even sackcloth and ashes will not save the dwellers in the land. Truly, we have fallen upon troublous times."

Personal Appearance of Major Ander-

Personal Appearance of Major Ander

The New York Leader thus describes Major Anderson, Commandant at Fort Moultrie: Anderson, Commandant at Fort Moultrie:

"In physique, the Major is about five feet mine inches in height; his figure is well set and soldierly; his hair is thin and turning to iron gray; his complexion swartly; his eye dark and intelligent; his nose prominent and well formed. A stranger would read in his air and appearance, determination and an exaction of what was due to him. He has a good deal of manuer. In intercourse he is very courtous, and his rich voice and abundant gestientions of well together. He is always agreeable and gentlemanly, tirm and dignified, a man of undaunted courage, and as a trae soldier, may be railed on to obey orders and do his duty."

We do not as a general thing like to blish truant wives and daughters, but the History of Williams College, received a letter from Rev. Mr. Nutting of Iowa, tendering

TO WHOM IT MAT CONCERN.

WHEREAS, My danghter Caroline has left my house without any just cause, and relinquished all the endearing enjoyments of a happy home for the deceptive allurements of a roving life, I am, therefore, constrained to give notice that I shall not pay any debts contracted by her so long as she persists in this undutiful and most unnatural state of estrangement, from the fostering care of her paternal home.

Hopper Home, Dec. 25, 1800.

Happy Home, Dec. 25, 1860. GETTING UP A SMALL-POT PANIC.—The following remarkable communication appears in the Columbia South Carolinean:

the Columbia South Carolinean:

CHARLESTON POLICE, LOOK OUT!

MR. EDITOR:—By a letter from New York, there is reason to apprehend that the Lincoln men bare been gathering up all the rags they can find from the small-pox hospital, and intend an incursion in the South, to chase the secession conventions and legislatures from place to place until they are made powerless. Siz men are on the way, having left New York on Saturday, and will be probably at Kingsville to-morrow, to inoculate the care loaded with members.

Caution.

The Monde, a Roman Catholic journal of Paris, thinks that a Dictator is needed to set the United States right, and recommends Capt. Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore, for

of Natural History of Williams College, of which the writer hereof has many pleasan recollections as a member, we return thank o Wm. Jervis, Esq., of Milwankee, and to the

> WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1860 The abstraction of the Indian Trust bonds is still the exciting topic of conversation, and for the moment the secession of South Carolina is forgotten. By the time this reaches you he telegraph may have given you a differen rersion from that now prevailing, therefore vill not enter in much detail nor relate the va

ious accounts affoat in this city.

This much, however, may be stated as true The amount abstracted reaches \$870,000, and that Bailey's alleged confederates are Wm. Russell, of the firm of the great Over-land Pony Express and army transportation con-tractors, Majors, Russell & Waddell, and Suer, Lea & Co., bankers, of this city. Lea was formerly a clerk in the Indian Bureau, and enew all about the Indian Trust Fund. In reation to these Funds it may be proper to explain what they are, for a better understanding of the nature of the robbery.

According to the provisions of many of the treatics made with the Indians for the purchas of their lands, a certain sum is stipulated to be aid in annual payments, equalling in amoun the interest that would be due on the princ pal. For convenience sake, and to avoid the pal. For convenience sake, and to avoid the trouble of raising the annuity by a special appropriation every year, the Government has been in the habit of procuring from Congress in one sum, the whole amount to be paid to the tribe, and of investing it in State stocks and making the interest on these stocks meet the semi-annual payment due the Indians. The amount of the stocks thus held by the Government is \$3,449,241, and the interest thereon \$202,002. The stocks were chiefly those of Virginia \$470,600; Known \$547,000; North-Carolina \$542,000; Tennessee \$218,000; Kentucky \$183,000; Florida \$132,000; Maryland \$131,600; South Carolina \$125,000; Tennessee \$301,000; Ohio \$150,000; and other States in smaller amounts. They were ordina-

matters, that hadly need illumination. There is more work for old Covode and his smelling committee.

A Special Committee has been appointed by the House to investigate the abstraction. Morris of Illinois is Chairman. Bailey was arrest-ed yesterday and atterwards admitted to bail and is now at large. Russell has also been arrested by Marchal Rynders in New York and is expected here to-day. After silling the various reports, I am inclined to think that this one is as near the truth as any now in circulation. The Government owed Majors, Russell & Co. for transportation service, and Secretary Floyd gave Russell four months to make a statement of the sums due from the Government, but did not give acceptances as has been extensively telegraphed; that Russell borrowed large sums on the strength of these memoranda; that the banks demanded better security, and Russell inding himself unable to procure it or obtain an extension, applied to Bailey, with whom he was intimately acquainted, to let him have about half a million of Missouri and Virginia Trust Bonds for a few months—bribing him for the accommodation, and placing in his hands an equal amount of Floyd's certificates as security. Russell doubtless learned through Lea, of the banking firm of Suter, Lea & Co., all about the three millions of Indian bonds that were in Bailey's custody. These bonds were hypothecated with the Bank of the Republic, New York, the January coupons being first cut off. Recently these bonds have greatly depreciated, and the Republic bank has called pothecated with the Bank of the Republic, New York, the January coupons being first cut off. Recently these bonds have greatly depreciated, and the Republic bank has called for additional security, when Balley, in order to save them, delivered over \$350,000 more Indian Trust bonds. An anonymous letter sent to Thompson informed him of a robbery of the Indian Fund, on his arrival here from his disunion mission to North Carolina. On

sent to Thompson mornica min or a resouring of the Indian Fund, on his arrival here from his disunion mission to North Carolina. On going to the Department he attempted to examine the safe of his office, where the Indian bonds were kept, but found the key missing. A search was made for Balley, who had the duplicate key, but he was not to be found. All the other clerks were summoned, polecmen were placed to guard the approaches to the building; the clerks told contradictory, and some of them suspicions stories; a blacksmith was sent for, who, with a sledge hammer, smashed the safe open, when \$850,000 of the bonds were found to be abstracted. Next morning Bailey was discovered in his retreat. He attempted to cut his throat, but was prevented by his wife, so the story is. When brought before Thompson, he made a clean breast of the whole malter, which in substance is as above related.

There are rumors flying about this morning that a robbery of Treasury Notes has been discovered which throws the Bailey transaction into the shade. It is said to have been of Treasury Notes that were redeemed, but not cancelled, and were issued a second time. Rumor puts the amount at two millions, but I am not yet prepared to credit it; though the public are ready to believe the worst that can be imagined, after what the Administration is known to have done. Peculation is a small offence compared with treason and perjury; and this Administration, in the face of their oaths to support the Constitution, are conspiring with the enemies of the Union to overthrow and destroy it. In view of what is transpiring here, it strikes me that the North has grievances that require redress and adjustment.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribuns.] WHAT CROP SHALL WE SEED AFTER. Considerable discussion has been had as to readow and pasture. One of our city farm riters recommends oats as the best, from the fact that the heavy foliage would shade the young plants. Oats, as all farmers well know. when the crop is good, has such a large mount of leaves that the ground is so com pletely shaded that nothing can grow beneath ; or if it survives, it is with a sickly, feeble ecommend oata as a suitable crop with which o seed down. Winter Wheat is a much better crop fo

etter than when the ground is bare, for with the snow it is easily seen whether or no every part of the ground is covered—a very impor tant point in the seeding of grass lands. But winter wheat is not always at hand in the north half of our State, and we must then choos some other crop. At the farmers' meetings held in the evenings during the last State Fair, several persons complained that their rass seed had falled, and in some cases, after thad come up it died out. In the south par of the State winter wheat is always, or nearly always, the crop with which the meadows are seeded. Now, we in ist that the grass will always be good stand if the seed be good, and that it b own before the first of March. If grass seed s over a year old, but little of it will grow ence we have innumerable failures with old seed. Grass seed needs no harrowing after sowing, but it must be sown before the frost ceases to pulverize the surface. After the round is settled, a roller should be passed over the field to more perfectly pulverize the surface, for such small seeds as the grasses rehe greyish white soils of Egypt, south of the f. H. & Alton Railroad, it is highly importan to sow early, as the heat of the sun on this soil is such that unless the plants are well ooted before the season is much advanced they are pretty sure to be killed by heat and drouth; we think this will account to our Southern friends for their oft repeated loss of seed. In the central and north part of the State Spring Wheat is probably the most convenient and best of all our crops to seed with. It is sown so early that the grass and clover is well started during the cool, moist days of spring, and as the grain gives it only a partial hading, it continues to grow, and will often be found covering the ground with a thick mat of grass, and much of it headed out at the time of harvest, and after harvest, produces a large amount of feed. Not so when sown with the cat crop, with which, if it survives, it makes but a feeble growth. In sowing with spring wheat, it should be sown after the harowing is complete and rolled. Barley, for the same reason, is also a valuable crop to seed with. Hungarian Grass and linckwheat are worthless for this purpose. The lateness of the sowing and their dense foliage is destructive of the grass and clover seed. Some persons practice seeding in August and the first of September, by plowing the stubble, but this practice we look upon as expensive and not as certain in its results as early seeding with winter and spring wheat or with barley.

GRASS SEED AS A CROP they are pretty sure to be killed by heat an

ins become one of the great staples of the State, and for its superior quality is much sought after. The absence of Canada thistles, white daisy and other pernicious seed is its great recommendation to the buyer. But to the farmer of the prairie there is another point of no small value, and that is the long, well-developed heads that our soil and climate give to this grass, making a large and sure yield; thus we never hear of a failure of a crop of grass seed. Of course the yield varies, but is always a paying crop.

BARNS NEEDED.

One reason why farmers do not more generally enter into the culture of this crop is the want of barns. Thousands of bushels are lost annually for the want of barns in which to secure the seed. Almost every farmer who owns a barn and a herds grass meadow has grass seed for sale, in fact, unless he is of the most shiftless order of farmers he must have it. We will suppose that he takes no particular pains to save it, yet the simplicity of the process is such that he cannot well avoid it, and all it really costs thin is the clearing it from chaff, by passing through the fanning mill, which only needs an additional screen called a grasseed screen, costing some three or four dollars. BARNS NEEDED. by passing through the fanning mill, which only ueeds an additional screen called a grass seed screen, costing some three or four dollars. In feeding out the hay, it is first thrown down on to the barn floor where nearly all the seed shatters out, certainly the best developed and ripest, just such seed as will command the lighest price. No threshing, in this case is required, the half-grown and unripe seed is held in the chaff of the heads and go out to the stock. In this way a barn filled with liveds grass hay will generally turn out more value in seed thus saved than enough to pay the interest on the building, an item that should go far to encourage the building of more farm barns. On the other hand if a farmer wishes to make a business of growing grass seed he can save more seed by having a good barn floor to thresh it ou than by the insual out-door process. He can house the straw which is valuable as a winter feed when kept dry. We have observed that the quantity of seed sent to market is in proportion to the number of barns, and as these increase so does the crap of seed, not so much from their crassed amount grown as the greater proportion saved.

creased amount grown as the greater programming area.

Our readers will bear in mind that we recommend sowing grass seed very early in the spring with wheat, rye or barley, and not with oats or other heavy follage grain; to roll instead of harrowing; to see that the ground is in fine tilth and that the seed is not a year old; to have barns if they wish to save it to advantage, a good barn floor is quite necessary.

RURAL

Cultivation and Preparation of Flax [Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] . FAIRTIELD, IOWA, Dec. 21, 1830.
I noticed in your issue of 15th iust. an article headed "Flax Cotton Again," and agree with you fully, that at this time this is a subject of "national importance"—one that is destined to revolutionize, to a great extent, the cotton interests of our country, if not of the world. The agricultural classes of the West cannot be too fully alive to the importance of he subject, as it is one that interests them d rectly as producers. Many of our farmers have been in the habit of growing flax simply for the ecd; the straw having been heretofore a wast rticle entirely. And if without too much leor they can realize a handsome price for the straw, an important desideratum will have

een gained, which will make the flax erop on of the most profitable they can raise, as well as equalize the prices of Southern cotton. We have had in operation at this place on of "Randall's Breaks" and a "Sentcher, or Duster," both manufactured in Rhode Island,

Reported Expressly for the Chicago Tribune. [Reported Expressly for the Chicago Tribone.]
On Thursday afternoon the Academy visited
the Ob-ervatory of the State University. As
all could not be accommodated in the buildide at the same time, the company was divided
into two parties, one visiting it dt 20'clock and
the other at 30'clock P. M. The Observatory
is in charge of Prof. Brunnow, one of the
most distinguished observers and astronomers
in the country, who received us and explained
the use of the different instruments, giving a
practical lecture on what might have been seen

mators cost \$3,500.

The large Telescope mounted in the dome, was made by Henry Fitz of New York, and cost \$6,750. It has a clear aperture of twelve and a-half inches and a length of seventeen and a-half fect. The object glass is excellent and does great honor to Mr. Fitz. The mounting was made under Mr. Fitz's directions by Mr. Phelps. It is furnished with an Hour and Delivation circle, the one reading to seconds of Phelips. It is furnished with an Hour and De-clination circle, the one reading to seconds of time, the other to ten seconds of size. By these means the distance of any object from the celestial equator, either northward or southward, can be ascertained with much ac-curacy and minuteness. These, however, are nerely used for setting the instrument. The These the second is moved by clock work, and is the linest ever manufactured in this country, and, in power and size is only exceeded by two in the world.

while writing the above, we were reminded of an ingenious contrivance for recording the direction and intensity of the wind, to which the attention of the Academy was called, by Prot. Lapham on last Wednesdry while on our way to Ann Arbor, the invention of a gentle gap of that city.

as well as those with the Refractor, can be recorded. This instrument is in the west endof the building, and by means of a communications with the observer, herecords his observations, which, in order to be done correctly, requires great delicacy of touch. It was made by Richard F. Bond, of Boston. The cost of the whole Observatory was \$22,000.

Here the different parties were engaged from two to four P. M. in asking questions, receiving explanations, witnessing the manner of a reing the instruments, and hoping that the clouds which hung over them would be removed, and give them the much desired glimpse of the heavens through the telescopes. This boon, however, was not vouch-safed unto us, causing all to feel that they had not seen or learned all they wished; which, in our opinion, was an evidence of the interest awakened, and proof positive of the success of the excursion. A few moments before we left the Observatory, a faint prospect of its "clearing up" was bottleed in the west, and with this hope our obliging friend, Prof. Brunnow, announced that if the sky was clear at 70 clock, he would be happy to meet us again, and remain all night, or as long as the company desired.

The hour for Prof. Winchell's lecture having arrived, we left the Observatory, highly unstructed and edified and and creat obtains. ing arrived, we left the Observatory, highly instructed and edified, and under great obli

AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES,

REMOVAL. Ald for Kausas. MENONONEE, Dunn Co., Wis., Dec. 12, 1860. We are now removing our stock of

ditors Chicsgo Tribune: A "Kansas Relief Society" has been organ ized in this place. Over one hundred dollars From the store occupied by us at

> Where we shall be happy to see our old friends, and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, effer special inducements to Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers. BOWEN BROTHERS.

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FURS. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS. Sleigh and Carringo Hobes, Buffulo Skins, Gentlemen's Collars, Cues, Gloves, &c., &c.

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PACTS WORTH KNOWING. DR. PLUMLEIGHTS INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER

Will cure all and every kind of Lameness. Will cire all and every kind of Lameness.

By its use Thousands have been entered of complaints of the tiace, Breat and Sides, themmatism, Spinal Affections, Liter Complaint, as well as all Nervous and Chronic Affecti us incident to the human system. It is wonderfully eitherdous in neuling Fever Sorse, that Chees, Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Fristed Limbs, Childhais, Oria, Salt lineum, Burns and Cura, as well as Sprains and Irraes and Cura, as well as Sprains, and the Control of the Control BAGS.

20,000 LEWISTON'S MILLS... 24.50 P. PALMER.

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WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consign-neuts to the above house of

BACCH, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE [OCTWIY] THOMAS NASH, enerally, by GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

I have on hand a large assertment of TABIAN MARBLE, TERRA COTTA, CHINA AND BOHEMIAN ORNAMENTS. SILVED-PLATED TEA SETTS, CAKE BASKETS CASTOUS, SPOONS, FORKS, &C. Ivory Handle and other Cutlery. Looking Glasses and Clocks. China Tea Setts

With a very large and complete assortment of IRON-STONE CHINA, GLASS WARE, &C., Which I will sell at very low prices to clear out the consignment.

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177 Randolph street. FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The sub-cribers will have ready for the Holidays:

CAKE, MACAROONS, KISSES, &c.,

TEWELRY, WATCHES AND Silver Ware. FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Geo. W. Stevens & Co., 77 LAKE STREET

Offer for sale the largest and best selected assortmen

LAVA SETS, CAMEO SETS, STONE AMEO SETS, CORAL SETS, MALACHITE SETS JET SETS, MOSAIC SETS, GARNET SETS, CHAIN BRACELETS.

CHATELAINE CHAINS, (all styles,) SCARF PINS, NECKLACES, (a large assortment,) SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
GOLD SPECTAGLES.

INDIVIDUAL SALTS.

CARE AND CAUD BASERTS. NAPEIN RINGS, CARE AND TEA SETS, SC.

In the Greatest Variety, such as

PANS, OPERA GLASSES, BOMBS, CARD CASES, PORTE MONNAIRS, AC GEO. W. STEVENS & CO.,

MUDGE'S THE NORTHWEST

A Great Want Supplied. A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent indges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the un-dersigned from the STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARR.

Beyond the ordinary toule effect of a Pure Grape Wine, this acts as an alternitive, and invalids agr-regime From inducation and construction of regime words, and who, tousingless TLY CANOUT test other wines, are using it with the happiest effect. Sold at manufacturer's prices by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, III.
L.R. Munder, Belveuiere, III., Sept. L. 1860. 4013-064-49 COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED WITH

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No. 48 Lake Street,

Vases, Eronzes -- A Z D ---

HOLIDAYS.

All of which will be sold at Low Prices.

HERRING'S SAFES NEVER FAIL.

BEAD THE PULLOWING From the Fire on Franklin Street.

CHICAGO, November 31, 1860. Messus, Herring & Co., 40 State street:

The above Safe can be seen just as it came from the Fire, in front of our store, where the largest assort-

40 State street. THE MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Can be found at the

Optical Establishment of · LOUIS MAUSS, Viz :--- Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,

SEASONABLE GOODS FOR HOLIDAY CIFTS. Ladies' Skates. Men's Skates.

BOYS' SKATES.

Plated Dessert Kniv. s, in Cases.

SETS OF CARVERS AND STEEL IN CASES. Rodgers' Scissors, Singly or in Cases. LARHADER & NORTH, No. 174 Lake street.

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NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE, Everything in the way of PRESERVED FRUITS,

The best and finest

COFFEES AND TEAS. Every variety of

Old Bourbon and Old Rys WEISKIES. SUPERIOR BHANDIES, AND THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SERARS. Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these amerions. CALL AT

AND EXAMINE THEIR NEW STOCK OF ELEGANT GOODS, Suitable for

it will be if she carries out her programme. by diversion of a part of her labor to military pursuits, and by the wide-spread and alarming slave insurrections which will break out; and if the ordinary channels of commerce are closed as they will be, that source of sugar-supply will be cut off; and we raust look to Cuba for all that our people can afford to consume, unless advantage is taken of the productiveness of our soil to mise for ourselves a crop of Sorghum which will yield enough syrup and crystalized sugar to supply our markets. It is fortunate at this juncture, that this plant has demonstrated its value in such a way that no one doubts it. It is unquestions bly, in prudent and pains-taking hands, no only one of the most certain but most remunerative of all crops that the farmer can

reat public calamity which should put oreign luxuries out of the power of the We desire to hint now that if trouble is

Superintendents of the lines of Railway cast and, for their kind attentions to "the gentle man from Towa," in his journey to his future

Patent Democrats. The New York Tribune prints the following as the major swindles and robberies of the Ad ministration now in power, which have been exposed:

Total \$2,545,000

Two million, five hundred and forty-five thousand dollars is certainly a snug sum to

be abstracted from the National Treasury dur-

ing a single Administration of four years, over if it should not be swollen—as no doubt i must be—by further detalcations yet to be dis WHAT WILL THE NORTH DO?

Time for Action! "Occasional," the Washington correspon dent of the Philadelphia Press, after comment ing on the various movements of the seces-

sionists, says:

What, in view of all these evidences, will the Northern people do? As yet, they have made no demonstrations towards setting on foot counter military organizations. They have reposed so secure upon the idea that this great Government cannot be broken up, that they have not put forth their energies. The time has now come when they must arouse, and i trust that immediate steps will be taken for the purpose of enrolling all our able-bodied men, so as to be ready for any emergency. The Administration of the Government is in the hands of the enemics of the country! The President of the United States has ceased to be the Chief Magistrate of a free The Administration of the Government is in the hands of the enemies of the country! The President of the United States has ceased to be the Chief Magistrate of a free people, and may be called the chief of those who are seeking to enslave a free people. He is quoted by the Secessionists, if not as their cuites, at least as their quiescent ally! He rectuses to exercise his functions, and to enforce the laws! He refuses to protect the public property, and to reinforce the gallant Anderson at Fort Moultrie! He sends the Secretary of the Interior to North Carolina, with the intention of forcing that loyal and conservative State into the ranks of the Disunionists! While sending General Harney to Kansas, with a large military force, to suppress a petty border insurgent, he folds his arms when General Scott, and his brave subordinates in South Carolina, appeal to him for succor! His Attorney-General argues with all his ingenuity against the power of the Federal Government to enforce the laws of the country! His confidants are Disunionists! His leaders in the Senate, and in the House, are Disunionists! and while he drives into exite the oldest statesman in America, simply and only because he dares to raise his voice in favor of the country, he consults daily with men who publicly avow, in their seats in Congress, that the Union is dissolved, and that the laws are standing still! Is it not time, then, for the American conductaries the contry to the

that the Union is dissolved, and that the laws are standing still! Is it not time, then, for the American people to take the country into their own hands, and to administer the Government in their own way? I lave in this correspondence for weeks past counseled peace, and for so doing have been accused, in certain quarters, with surrendering our case into the hands of our enemies. This policy has been, however, approved by all conservative men. I have felt it to be a high duty to accumulate upon the Disunionists all manner of conciliatory remedies, in order to show them that the Northern people entertained no purposes of a war-

ern people entertained no purposes of a war like character. But the day for persuasion ha pussed and gone. The time has come for no tion! action!! action!!! What a Southern Army Woman Says We gave hearing to a Northern Army Offi-er, who wrote from Garrettsville, and as his riews do not exactly suit us, we give the view of an Army woman-a Southerner-whos words are refreshing. The following is a letter written to a friend in St. Louis:

written to a friend in St. Louis:

Of course I love Louisiana best of all the land, but, from the Gulf coast to the lakes, from the Atlantic to the far West. I have found good friends, and met with kisses from almost all, and no one asked me first whether I was a Northermer or Southermer.

Heaven help us! The grand old men are all dead and silent in their graves; not even an echo of their spirits remains to stir up the celo of their spirits remains to stir up the sluggish blood that runs through the veins of the dullards who are left. That old lady is disguise up at the White House over there is Washington, is a feeble traitoress, and the men that surround her would sell their life and soul, (they have no honor to barter,) for gold and power—and that shrew South Care

and soul, (they have no honor to barter,) for gold and power—and that shrew South Carolina raises a shrill scream and wants to belaber the nation with her wiry palmetto tree. They talk of despotism, forsooth! A flery disuninshis from that State told me yesterday that on last Sunday, when they omitted the prayer for the President and Coopress in the churches of Charleston, Mr. Pettigrew, the ablest lawyer there, got up solemnily and resolutely and left the church. "Brave old man!" I said.—"Yes," answered my friend, "and his being an old man saved him from a coat of tar and feathers." They say, in great confidence, that it is not safe for Northerners to go there. Is that a way to prove themselves on the side of liberty and justice?

"As for me, I watch the grand old flag streaming out bravely over the parapets, and my breast aches as I wonder how long it will shelter us. Last evening at retreat, as they lowered it, a group of little children ran forward to the rampert and let it fall on them. I have seen them do the same thing often, but

iana you don't see and hear as we do on the border, the drary things that dash against our daily lives and our old faith in the might on stion. The Virginians are not riotous. Here and there one sees a blue cockade, but it isn't perched januntly on the hat. One sees that it is only pinned. It has a limp and timorous look. It is plain the head beneath it sees in it only

following must be an exception to our rule: TO WHOM IT MAT CONCERN.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

he Indian Trust Fund Robbery-What this Fund is-Gordon Bail What this Fund is—Gordon Baily and his Accomplices—A Question as to the Fund—The House Committee of Investigation—Discovery of the Robberys—Further Robbertes Suspected—"Two Millions" Out of the Treasury—Troubies of our infant Empire—A Bend Lock on the "Foreign Matis" in South Carolina—Effect of the English News-Secession getting to be a "Hard Road to Travel." [Frem Ou? Own Correspondent.]

this purpose, and when grass or clover seed is sown on the light snows, it can be done much

Maryland \$131,000; South Carolina \$125,000; Tennessee \$301,000; Ohlo \$150,000; and other States in smaller amounts. They were ordinarily deposited in the vaults of the Treasury for safe keeping, but for some reason were transferred to the Interior Department six months ago, and for six te other reason not yet explained were placed in the custody of Gordon Bailey a law clerk in the Interior Department, and that too without giving bonds for the safe keeping of the trust. This Bailey is a South Carolinian, though hailing from Alshama, a yong married man of thirty years of ago, a disunion brawler strutting about with a palmetto cockade. He has been a fast liver and a frequent visitor of faro banks, where it is supposed by some that he deposited a portion of the proceeds of the stolen bonds. Thompson's whole Department is crammed with disunion clerks from the Cotton States. They are nearly all fast young men.

There are two things about this Indian Trust Fund that needs explanation—outside of the present robbery. First—What becomes of the State stocks after the Indian annulties have been paid? Second—Who gets the benefit of the discount in the first purchase of the bonds? To be more explicit—suppose a treaty is made with the Cherokees, in which the government agrees to any them \$500,000

treaty is made with the Cherokees, in which the government agrees to pay them \$500,000 for their Georgia lands in seventeen annual installments of \$30,000 each year. Now suppose the Secretary of the Interior should purchase laif a million Missouri, Virginia and other Southern State stocks drawing six percent, interest, paying for them 75 cents on the dollar. Here would only be an investment of \$375,000. Where does the residue of the half million go? Who pockets the \$125,000? Not the Indians. And after interest has been paid for seventeen years on those boulds by those for seventeen years on those bonds by those States, the Cherol ees are paid off and have no further claim on the government. Into whose hands do the half million stocks fall? I have never-neen the government credited with them. Probably the new Administration will be able to throw some light on this, as on many ofter matters, that badly need illumination. There is more work for old Covode and his smelling compilies.

Chicago Academy of Sciences at Ann Arbor-Visit to the Observatory and Return Home.

is in charge of Prof. Brunnow, one of the most distinguished observers and astronomers in the country, who received us and explained the use of the different instruments, giving a practical lecture on what might have been seen in the heavens, had it been clear.

For the Observatory, the State University is indebted to the liberaity of the citizens of Detriot, who raised the money for its construction by subscription. [A good example for Chicago.] The site of the building is on the banks of the Huron River, and about half a mile northesist of the University grounds, on a hill which commands a periterity grounds, on a hill which commands a periterity free horizon. These grounds embrace nearly four acres. The Observatory consists of a main building with a dome, and wings on the east and west side. On entering the main building we found ourselves in a spacious hall, in the center of which is the large's folid and perfectly insulated brick pier, which supports the stone pillar on which the telescope is mounted. Surrounding this pier are ten columns, which support the outer walls of the dome. In one corner of the hall is the staircase which leads into the dome, and through doors in the east and west hall, the two wings are entered, one of which is occupied by the Meridian Circle, while the other is used as a study and library. The dome revolves on enonon balls, and can be moved with great case by the observer from the observing chair, which is placed on a railroad and moves with the dome. The shutten noves on small rollers and can be rolled over the stays of the dome.

The Meridian Circle was made by Messrs. Pistor and Martine, of Berlin, and is one of the Observatory by Henry N. Walker, Esq., of Detroft, and whose name is on a silver plate on one of the massive plers which support the instrument. All honor to him. The Telescope has a length of eight feet and a citar aperture of six French inches. The circles are three feet in diameter; they are divided from two to twominutes, while by the all of the micrometers in t

vision of the circles is illuminated by stationary lamps.!

North and south of the Telescope of the Meridian Circle are the Collimators, used for the adjustment of the circle, and are the instruments employed for ascertaining the horizontal point, or, in other words, for aiming or taking sight. The Circle and the two Collimanators cost \$3,500.

The large Telescope mounted in the dome.

The Observatory also possesses a fine comet orker of four inches aperture, made by Mr while writing the above, we were reminded of an ingenious contrivance for recording the mun of that city.

There is all o a Chorograph, by which the
observations made with the Meridian Circle,
as well as those with the Refractor, can be recorded. This instrument is in the west end of

ing arrived, we left the Observatory, highly instructed and edified, and under great obligations to its Director.

The evening still continuing cloudy, the excursionists instead of going to see the Moon, anused themselves as their inclinations dictated. Quife a number attended a Fair held in Rogers' Hall, for the benefit of the Episcopal Sanday School of that place, while others were entertained at "My Lord Mayors".

On Friday morning the ground was covered with snow, which was made use of by our friends to give us some idea of Michigan sleighing, and seeing the town generally. It is finely situated, and contains many handsome residences, and judging from what we saw, it must be a charming spot in summer. The Union School Building and its fine grounds, attracted much attention, and justly so, as it is one of like chief ornaments of the town. From what we know and saw, we here cheerfully end with truth say that Michigan the reason to be proud of her school system, and her State Lintersity. Would that some of her sister States would profit by her example? Watch with a jealous eye, people of Michigan, your State University—be careful that its preast troops of future reset.

sister States would profit by her example? Watch with a jealous eye, people of Michigan, your State University—be careful that its present prosperity, and its promise of future greatness in no way checked.

At 11:50 A. M. the party, with their friends who had so hospitably enter nined them, assembled at the depot, when Prof. Blancy, in behalf of the Academy, in a neat and appropriate manner thanked the Committee of Arrangements, the President and Faculty of the University, and the citizens of Ann Arbor, for the manner in which they had received and entertained us, at the same time assuring them that the latch string of the Academy would hang far out, should any of them ever come to Chicago.

At 12:10 P. M. we started upon our return home, laxing quite a number of our entertainers with us. This was an act of courtesy which the liberality of the Michigan Central Italiroad Company placed within our power of performing, as they were all passed to Jackson, and back again to Ann Arbor, thus placing us in the position of entertainers, which we all endeavored to perform to the best of our ability and with a hearty good will. We doult whicher there were was a merrier and more pleasant party packed in a cars. Jackson was amounced entirely too soon, and here we were soon brought to realize that the "best of friends must part." Just as we left Jackson three hearty cheers were given by the Academy, which were responded to in the same manner by them.

The snow still continuing, we made the best of our position and time in the cars, and judging from appearances this feature of the trip was as successful as any other, and to no one individual were we more indebted than our friend "Branch," of the Richmond House, who was incessant in ministering to our comfort and pleasure.

and use Assumes received the Line of the property of the prope

have already been subscribed, seventy-five of which have been forwarded. We do not intend to stop here. Grain cou'd be had, but we can't ship it till the opening of navigation in the spring. Yours, &c., F. R. Cucnell, Secretary. The Committee of Thirteen. The Committee of Aberteen.

The Committee of Thirteen sat three hour to-day, and reached one important result. I has been constantly charged by the South, and was repeated in Mr. Nicholson's speech to-day that the growing power of the Republican parest the state of the Republican parest the state of a such constitution.

was repeated in Mr. Nichobon's speech to-day, that the growing power of the Republican party threatened amendments to the Constitution by which their rights in the States would be impaired, if not destroyed. To meet this difficulty the Republicans conferred together, and submitted the following propositions through Mr. Seward, though they were drawn by Messrs. Grimes and Collamer.

First: No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interiere in any State with the domestic institution thereof, including that of persons held to service or laber by the laws of such State.

This was carried by the following vote:

YELS—Messrs, Powell, Hunter, Crittenden, Seward, Dourlas, Collamer, Wade, Bigler, Rice, Doolittle and Grimes—11.

NATS—Messrs, Thris and Toombs—2.

Second: The Englitive Slave law of 1850 shall be so amended as to secure to the alleged ingitive a trial by jury.

Mr. Douglas proposed to amend by Inserting "in the State from which the tugitive escaped." This was carried, and then the whole proposition was voted down by the Democrats, all the Republicans sustaining it.

Third: It shall be respectfully recommended to the several State Legislatures to review all of their laws, affecting the rights of persons recently recident in other States, and to modify and repeat all such as shall contravene the provisions of the Constitution of the University.

This was lost as follows:

states or any or the thereof.

This was lost as follows:
YEAS—Messes, Grimes, Seward, Wade, Doolittle, Collamer and Crittenden—6.
NAYS—Messes. Powell, Hunter, Toombs, Douglas, Davis, Bigler and Rice—7.
The Southern men voted adversely upon the ground that, though it was not openly assigned, this proposition would affect their laws and the collaborate seamen. ground that, though it was not openly assigned, this proposition would affect their laws imprisoning colored seamen.

It will be seen that the extremists would not sustain the propositions intended to meet the very cases they had specifically charged against the North. ne North. Mr. Toombs' resolutions were then called up

Mr. Toombs' resolutions were then called up and four of them voted upon, Mr. Doughs resign to go upon the record. They were then poetponed till Wednesday, Mr. Toombs and the uitras resisting any delay. And for the transparent object of using the action of the Committee to operate upon the pending elections for the Southern Conventions, Mr. Davis offered the following resolution, which lies over with the others:

That it shall, be declared by amendment of the Constantion that property in slaves, recognitions. That it shall, be declared by amendment of the Constantion that property in slaves, recognized as such by the local law of any of the States of the Union, shall stand on the same footing in all Constitutional and Federal relations as say other species of property so recognized; and, like other property, shall not subject to be divested or impaired by the local law of any other State, either in escape thereto, or by the transit or sejourn of the owner therein. And in no case whatever shall such property be subject to be divested or impaired by any fegislative act of the United States, or any of the Territories thereof.—Washington Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

Under the head of "A Fraternal Sentient," the National Intelligencer publishes the following from the Charleston Mercury:

When gaunt and shivering men, women and children shall walk their streets, oct alone, or in pairs, but in desperate and swrage crowds; and when the shout shall break upon the enter "bread or blood," and when there shall be blood, but little bread; when starving labor shall strike the props from under capital; and when, finally, that gilded temple at the North, built up from robbery upon the South, shall fall, and rapine among the ruins shall supply to the laborer the means of subsistence, then shall they realize our wrong and our might, and at that day may they call upon God, for he alone will be deaf to their solicitations. The debt between us will be canceled. As two nartions we shall shortly face each other, each to guard its own interests. ollowing from the Charleston Mercury: FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

POINT GAUZE SETTS. POINT VENICE SETTS, PARIS EMBRODERIZ Bich Robes, Evening Dress Goods, Paris Cloaks gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c. WM. M. ROSS & CO., lot and lot Lake street. 1e15d057gaq1 BALMORAL SKIRTS

Of Extra Width and Length.

Made to our order.

We have just received a superb assortment of

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f the public as heretofore.

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passed through the Fire which destroyed our store on
the night of her late 1 x, and upon opening it was find
preservation as when put to the safe. Nor a story or
traces represent the safe of the safe of the fire
time of line, although the safe of the pretime through a preservation as the safe of the fire
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claim to be,—the "Champion cane on the virial" So.

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