A NEW YORK SCHEME.—We find in the Milford, Del., *Beacon*, a statement to the effect that a few days since a gentleman arrived in Dover, the capital of Delaware, with the intention of arranging for the purchase of the stock of the Delaware Railroad Company for a company of enterprising New Yorkers, among whom is E. K. Collins, one of the proprietors of the Liverpool mail line of steamers. This company, so their agent states, has a capital of four millions of dollars to invest in the establishment of a railroad line from New York to Norfolk, which shall avoid Philadelphia and Baltimore, thus, according to this scheme, intercepting the Southern trade at Norfolk, and carrying it to N. York.

The Beacon informs us that the proposed route runs through New Jersey to a point on the Delaware Bay near Bridgeton, where a steamboat will cross to Bombay Hook. From thence the road goes down the peninsula through Delaware, Maryland and Virginia to a point near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, called Cherry Stone, whence a steamboat will ply to Norfolk. This is the outline; and the calculations are that the road can be travelled in ten hours. Branches from the main line are also talked about.

CHINESE IMPALING.—A correspondent of the Lowell Vox Populi thus describes one of the performances of the Chinese jugglers in San Francisco:—A plank sixteen inches wide and six feet high was placed at the back of the stage, and the impaler with the knives took his stand about fifteen or twenty feet in front of it. The knives were about seven inch blades, and four inch handles, strong and pointed.—After playing with them for a time, tossing and whirling them in a most wonderful manner, he threw them one after another, fastening them firmly in the plank before him. He then drew them out, and another Chinaman took his stand before the plank, or rather at the side of it, holding out his arm across the same, and the impaler threw one knife above and another below it, as closely as they could have been placed there by the most careful hand, completely fastening his arm upon the plank. The other arm was then reached across and fastened in the same way, the knives sticking firmly and the handles crossing each other. The Chinaman then reached forward his head, and quick as thought two knives were thrown —the one above and the other below his neck, seemingly within one-fourth of an inch on either side. Such precision and daring was truly wonderful, and the whole evening's performance elicited unbounded applause

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

Arrest of a Man for the Murder of his Wife.—Early this morning officer Hilton, of the first district, arrested Daniel T. Woodward, residing opposite the brew house, near Georgetown. On entering his dwelling he found Woodward standing in the middle of the floor and his wife's corpse laying beside him, shot through the temple by a slug from a pistol. Woodward stated that she had killed herself. His wife is the daughter of Jacob Hayne, formerly of Maryland, but now of Georgetown, where the body has been removed. Woodward and his wife had no children, and have long lived unhappily together.

Woodward was released from jail a few days since, where he had been confined for brutal treatment of his wife, and last night she again brought him before Justice Drury for continued abuse, when he appealed to her and promised reformation.—She relented, and the magistrate expressed a willingness to release him again, provided he would surrender the pistol known to be in his possession. Woodward consented and the parties retired. A citizen, passing their house about 11 o'clock, was attracted by a noise, and heard Woodward threaten her life. When arrested his clothes were bloody. He was fully committed.

This afternoon, whilst a respectable young lady, named Catharine Clements, who resides with her brother, in M street, in company with her sister-in-law, was passing Walker's slaughter house, she received a ball in the calf of her leg, from a pistol in the hands of a young man, named Lewis Frank, who was standing in the yard of the slaughter house. She immediately fell, and exclaimed, "I am shot."—Frank has absented himself, and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension.—Whether it was designedly done or not, is unknown. Crime is fearfully on the increase in the District. MERCURY

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The Norfolk Beacon of Tuesday says—

The schr. Advance, of New Orleans, arrived here on Sunday morning, in charge of John T. Walker, U. S. N., sailing-master of U. S. sloop of war Dale, and Midshipman W. F. Toon, of the sloop Germantown, after a passage of thirty days from Port Praya. The Advance was captured on the 20th of November last at the above port, under suspicion of being concerned in the slave trade, by the U. S. frigate Germantown, Commander Nicholas, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore E. A. F. Lavalette. The suspicion was founded upon the fact that she had on board what is generally termed a slave cargo, consisting of all the implements necessary for such traffic. She is a Baltimore built schooner of about 80 tons burthen. The captain was left at Port Praya, the rest of the crew consisting of the mate, a white man, and four negro seamen, were handed over to Deputy Marshal Weig, and lodged in Jail, to await their examination before the U. S. Commissioner, John T. Francis, Esq.

The *Buffalo Republic*, a prominent Democratic organ, in a labored editorial, urges that Gen. Pierce owes it to the Democratic party of the State of New York, to place Martin Van Buren at the head of the State Department, he being one of the founders of the party, and the author of its system of organization. This is a decided fling at the other "Old Fogies."

GENERAL CASS ON CUBA.

In the temperate and withal excellent speech of General Cass, to which we have elsewhere referred, we find the following in reference to the charge of fillibusterism which has been preferred against him, and in reference also to the course pursued by the Administration in the recent Cuban difficulty:

"So long as Spain retains Cuba, or should the Island become independent, truly and honestly, we have no right to interfere with it. And for myself, I should be willing, desirous, indeed, at any time to purchase it of Spain, and at a liberal, even at an extravagant price; but no transfer to another power, either by peace or war, and the resistance of such an attempt by all the means which God has given us. And I have never uttered a sentiment, here, or elsewhere, inconsistent with these views, though I have often been charged with what is called *filibustering projects*, and that, too, by respectable journals, during the Presidential contest; by the *Republic*, of this city, amongst others, and quite recently by the *Journal of Commerce*, of N. York. No man, editor or reader, has the right to prefer such a charge against me I believe in public as well as in personal morality, and I value the honor of my country at too high a price to barter it for any scheme of aggrandizement. And I embrace this opportunity to bear my testiony of approbation to the recent conduct of the Administration in relation to Cuba. I reprobate these repeated efforts at interference in the concerns of another nation, and I have no charity for the motives of the leaders engaged in them. If the people of Cuba desire to free themselves from the government of Spain—and a worse one is hardly to be found on the face of the earth—their effort will have all my sympathies and all my good wishes, as I am sure it will have those of the American people. And I cannot doubt but that their independence would be cheerfully recognised by the Government the moment it could be properly done. But this work is their own, and not ours; and so long as they acknowledge allegiance to Spain it is our duty to respect that relation. And, sir, there are circumstances in the condition both of that country and of ours which may well demand some forbearance on our part. Spain is weak and remote from this, almost the last, of her immense American possessions. We are powerful and near; and, besides, the condition of the Island has been critical and uncertain. There are questions of internal policy there which possess paramount importance, and they are precisely questions which would awaken the vigilance of any people on earth.—And Cuba has been in a state of *quasi* revolution, the government fearing external collision as well as internal explosions.—And there is not a nation which would not adopt very strong measures for its security under such circumstances We should, and persist in them, too, at all hazards. This is precisely a state of things when extreme points of right should not be unnecessarily pushed by a foreign power; and I saw with regret that an effort was making to bring matters to a crisis by insisting upon the introduction of a person supposed by the Government of the Island—wrongly, indeed—to be dangerous. And I commend the course of our Administration in this affair. One of our citizens, however, seemed to think it his duty to interfere, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, almost to provoke a collision. I consider his conduct equally presumptuous and unpatriotic. It could have been to him a comparatively unimportant point whether A or B was the purser of his ship; certainly not a point worth the consequences possible, and even probable. And as to the principle of exclusion, that was a question for the Government, and I think the Government was right in the view it took of it. The honor of the country, thank God, was not in the keeping of Mr. Law. It was in better hands."

"CONFIDENTIAL FUND."—The Washington Union of Wednesday gives us the following information:

"A newspaper rumor that Senator Soule entertains the design of proposing to intrust $10,000,000 to the incoming administration, for the purpose of enabling it to meet any extraordinary exigencies that might arise in the foreign relations of the country during the recess of Congress, has been the occasion of some malicious criticism with the whig press. A newspaper rumor is a very frail basis for an assault upon an administration before it exists.—*But though the rumor were true—and we do not wish to be understood as meaning to discredit it*—we imagine there is nothing in the proposed measure to justify the censure of the whig press."

These ten millions can only be required for Mr. PIERCE'S Cabinet, either for war or diplomatic bargain. If for war, they cannot be used without the sanction of Congress, if for diplomacy or corruption, they should not be granted on any terms. We are rather surprised to see the clear intimation of such a requirement made by the "Union." Ten millions of dollars for a secret fund, or, as it is more insinuatingly termed, a "confidential fund!" The demand rather jars with the article we have quoted to-day from the New Hampshire Patriot, reprinted in Wednesday's 'Union.' We hoped to have an able coadjutor in the "Union" in our efforts to introduce the most constant and jealous vigilance, as well as openness, over the funds of this Government; but, that the new administration should begin with an onslaught upon corruption, and, on the same day, and in the same paper, ask a secret fund of ten millions, rather exceeds credulity. Is'nt the "Union," after all, only joking?—*Balt. American.*

Lola Montez has turned up again, down South, where, it is said, she has just been slapping a theatrical manager's face. It is now reported that she is about to marry again, and that the happy man is a former member of Congress from a Southern State.

From the Baltimore American.

THE President elect was so long prudentially silent that there was some question whether his dumb enchantment would not continue until relieved by the charm of an inaugural oath. Within a short time, however, a paper, in the town of his residence, has undertaken to shadow forth his policy, while the confident tone assumed by the editor has produced the impression that he is only a statue giving forth the utterance of an oracle within.

From these utterances, we gave our readers, some days ago, a foretaste of the Cabinet. Our exchanges now present us another long column upon *Removals from Office*. This last disclosure of Mr. Pierce's views intimates very distinctly that,—no matter what he said while in Senate,—he is now resolved on complete extermination. He is not content with being elected by an overwhelming defeat of the Whigs, but it is to be said of him,—as Dryden said of Alexander the Great,—

Thrice he slaughtered all his foes
And thrice he slew the slain!

The decree has gone forth—the lower Cabinet has willed it—and the lingering remains of Whig authority must prepare for their fate. Let them die with decency and without groans.

But there is a concluding paragraph, in this article from Mr. Pierce's organ, which we cannot pass in silence. If it has been published with the consent of the President elect, it does him no honor. It is strangely at variance with that modesty, moderation, and magnanimity for which he was praised when he *grieved* over our defeat, and forbade exultation. It is sadly out of tune with the sorrow he poured forth in his eulogium of DANIEL WEBSTER, who *was the chief minister* of a Government whose conduct he so needlessly vilifies.

After disposing of the office holders, the New Hampshire Patriot continues:

"But the new administration will have a duty to perform to the country in this respect, which is of higher moment and far more difficult to perform. Of this, and of the general subject of removals and appointments, we shall have something more to say hereafter. We will only now remark that the official corruption, negligence and imbecility, so visible and prevalent during the reign of our present rulers, must be reformed, and the authors banished from the places they have disgraced.—The people demand, the very existence of the Government requires, that the Augean stables shall be cleansed. Corruption, imbecility and fidelity must give place to integrity, energy and fidelity, even if the removal of every office holder in the country is required to effect it. The people expect this; they elected Gen. Pierce to accomplish it; and we have every reason to believe that it will not be his fault if their reasonable expectations, in this behalf, are not fully realized."

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL SCOTT.—Among the proceedings in the Senate on Tuesday, our readers will have observed that a resolution passed that body, which was offered some days ago by Mr. Clemens, to authorize the creation of the office of lieutenant general. As it is well understood that this proposed increase of rank in our army has reference to one gallant veteran, we presume we may congratulate him upon so especial and flattering a compliment as is conveyed by this vote of the Senate. The passage of this resolution is indeed, an enviable testimonial of the many distinguished services and to the long devotion to his country which have made the name of Winfield Scott a household word in all parts of our country, even before the partiality of his friends presented him to his fellow-citizens as a candidate for the highest reward within their gift.

All who know the worthy General are aware that his equanimity has not suffered from his defeat, nor has his zeal in his official duties been at all impaired. Even had such been the case, this distinguished honor might well be a healing balm for any mortification arising from want of success in that campaign, in which, for the first time in his life, he underwent a defeat.

It certainly will enhance the value of this generous tribute to the merits of Gen. Scott when he remembers that the grade of Lieutenant General has been conferred but once before in our history. That was upon George Washington. In 1798 he was appointed, by the unanimous vote of the Senate, upon the nomination of President John Adams, at a time when hostilities with France were so imminent as to require a reorganization and increase of our army.

The resolution has yet, indeed, only passed the Senatorial branch of Congress; but we do not permit ourselves to doubt that it will also receive the sanction of the House of Representatives.—*Intelligencer.*

From the Salem (N. J.) Standard.

THE ADMINISTRATION.—By far too little has been said in favor of the present Administration. The people seem to be actuated by a desire to let well enough alone, and hence while we hear of but few laudations, at the same time but few, even among its "natural enemies," venture to condemn. The harmony of the Administration is only equalled by its efficiency. Like a nicely-fitting but powerful engine, it performs its work noiselessly and well. Discord would turn all eyes upon it, and every man would feel called upon to expose the defect or attempt to conceal it—Mr. Fillmore is a man of decided talents, and one whose private character has never been impeached by the most reckless of the opposition. As a member of Congress during the New Jersey broad seal controversy, he was distinguished a full "head and shoulders" above most of his compeers for close attention to business, tact, and all the qualifications which belong to a model legislator. As a President, he has lost none of these attributes; calm and decided, we find him fearlessly discharging his duty as prescribed by the Constitution. The Whig party cannot too highly felicitate itself for conferring upon the nation a Chief Magistrate so patriotic and so capable.

JEALOUSY.—Yesterday between two and three o'clock, Capt. Hager, assisted by officers Able, Warner and Hough, arrested Francis Holtzinger and Peter Drost on the charge of assaulting, with intent to kill Francis Ganther. From what we could learn, G. lives in Ensor street, Old Town, and has a wife and several children. Holtzinger is a man of family and lives out Pratt street in what is called "Woodfolk's new-row." It appears Ganther and his wife were invited to spend the day at Holtzinger's—when he arrived his wife and two children were already at the house. On entering the door it was immediately locked and he was sized and held by Drost whilst Holzinger inflicted upon him twelve wounds, with a sword cane some two feet long, in the hips, thighs and groin, several of them grazing vital parts. His hands were also much lacerated by his catching hold of the naked blade which was greatly bent in the struggle.—Dr. E. G. Cox and Dr. Bull skilfully dressed the wounds which they pronounced of a serious and painful nature, though not likely to prove fatal. Holtzinger and Drost were taken to the Southern District watch house to await an examination whilst the wounded man was conveyed to his residence. Holtzinger gave as an excuse for his conduct that Ganther had made indelicate proposals to his wife some days since. The parties heretofore have been good friends and on the most intimate terms.—*Balt. Clipper.*

OUTRAGEOUS AFFAIR.—A mulatto villain, only known to us by the name of Bob, on Friday evening after dark committed an outrage which we earnestly hope will not be permitted to go unpunished.—In passing the House of Mr. Johnson, residing on the corner of Howard street and Carpenter alley, he deliberately fired a pistol into the window of the breakfast room shattering five or six panes of glass.—Some half dozen slugs were found upon the carpet in the room with which the pistol was loaded. Mr. Johnson pursued the scoundrel and overtook him, and wrenched the pistol from his grasp. The negro proved too powerful for him to hold long and before assistance came he had broken away and fled. As he is known, however, we indulge the hope that he will speedily be arrested and made to suffer such punishment as will deter him and others from committing acts of so nefarious a character in future.—*Clipper.*

CHARGED WITH SHOOTING.—Emile Laroque was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Ringgold, on the charge of shooting Alexander Welch. He was held to bail for a further examination on Thursday the 30th. Mr. Laroque states that he was assaulted on Friday last by a party of rowdies whilst quietly passing along the street, and that in self defence he drew a revolver and fired, as he thought, four times; but on examining the weapon he found but two barrels discharged. He is not aware that either shot took effect.—Young Welch lies in a very critical situation, the locality of the ball not being exactly known.—*Balt. Clipper.*

TALL FALL.—A young printer named Isaac T. James, of Reading, Pa., undertook to descend into an iron mine in that neighborhood a few days since. When about ten feet from the surface the bucket tilted, and he lost his balance, falling a distance of 70 odd feet. Fortunately his involuntary leap was made feet foremost, and a bridge of boards over a deep chasm, or water pit, at the bottom, broke his fall and caused him to rebound something after the manner of the "ground and lofty tumblers," on the spring board of a circus.—By a miracle he escaped falling into the pit, which was filled with water to the depth of eight or ten feet. Except a few slight scratches on his arms and legs, he was uninjured.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—A married woman was found in her room, in the village of Lansingburg, Pa, quite dead, on Wednesday morning last. When discovered, the body was found in a sitting posture against the wall, and the room presented the appearance of the most abject want. She had two small children—one of them, a little boy three years old, was found in the bed, the other, an infant of 15 months was found upon the floor, almost dead, its life only being preserved by the warmth communicated to its body by a dog, which had kept its midnight vigil, laying close by, and partly across the infant sleeper's vital parts."

RALEIGH, Dec. 23

No Election of U. S. Senator in North Carolina.—The Legislature adjourned sine die to-day without effecting an election of United States Senator in place of Mr. Mangum, whose term expires next March.—The resolution to adjourn over until Monday was rescinded, thus producing the most intense excitement. The candidates were Mr. Clingman, supported by the Democrats, and Mr. Woodfin, Whig, but there were a number of scattering votes cast—sufficient to defeat a choice. The Democrats had two majority on joint ballot.

MELANCHOLY.—At Louisville on the 21st, the wife of Mr. D. H. Newcomb, while laboring under a temporary derangement of mind, produced by recent sickness, took her four children to the attic, and threw them out of the window below. Ernest, a boy about five years of age, was killed, and the smallest, a little girl, was not expected to recover. The other two children, though greatly injured, are in a fair way of recovery.

THE CABINET.—We have a report from Washington that Gen. Pierce held a conference at Concord on Saturday with certain of his friends who had been specially invited, in regard to the construction of his Cabinet. The Treasury was offered to Mr. Senator Hunter, of Virginia, but he declined to accept the office. He was subsequently urged to enter the State Department, which, although contrary to his desires, he may possibly do.—*N. Y. Courier.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1853.

☞ WM. THOMSON S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE"

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receiveadvertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia.

"DARK" STABBING AFFAIR.—On Saturday last, two Negroes, called Ned Hammond and "Big Horace," having taken a little too much of the "critter," got into a quarrel, when the former cut the latter very severely in the breast with a large knife. Hammond was committed to answer the charge.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night last the pole in front of our office erected to the honor of "Scott and Graham," was broken by the wind, into four pieces; one piece in its descent striking a servant woman belonging to Mrs. Margaret Goldsborough, knocking her down, and cutting her face considerably. Fortunately the fall of the stick was broken by the awning posts, otherwise it must have proved fatal. We have for some time desired to have the pole taken down, but found it much more difficult to procure aid for that purpose than it was before the election, to put it up.

THE second of the series of Readings and Recitations from the most popular English and American poets, with critical sketches of the authors, will be given at the M. E. Church, on Monday evening next. Admission 12½ cents. The lecture on Tuesday evening was very entertaining and instructive, and considering the state of the weather, well attended. The proceeds are given to the poor of Easton, so that our citizens can by attending the lectures, pass a pleasant evening, and also aid Dr. Cox in his laudable efforts to relieve the sufferings of those who have not been blessed with much of this world's goods.

PROSCRIPTION.—The U. S. Senate seems determined to "out Herod Herod," alias Martin Van Buren, in the matter of proscription. There is a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, for which President Fillmore nominated, during the last session, Mr. Bradford of Louisiana, but the Senate continues to postpone action on the nomination. The Senate cannot well reject Mr. Bradford, as he is a gentleman of high legal abilities, and irreproachable character, so it is determined not to act on his appointment until Gen. Pierce is inaugurated, when his name will of course be withdrawn, and a good Locofoco substituted. This is a most disreputable proceeding, and there is no excuse for it, as the vacancy occurred some months since.—Had Mr. Fillmore, like Mr. Polk, sent in the nomination at the close of his term, and even after it had constitutionally expired, the Senate might have some plea for not acting on it. As the case stands, it is a most disgraceful and unauthorized interference with the rights and prerogatives of the President for political purposes.

CONGRESS.—On Thursday of last week Mr. Mason of Va., offered a resolution calling upon the President for copies of the official notes of the English and French Ministers inviting this Government to join them in a tripartite Convention, to guarantee to Spain the undisturbed possession of Cuba, and the replies to them. Mr. Mason in his speech on the resolution took the ground that while Spain held Cuba, it was the duty of this Government not to interfere with it, except by peaceful negotiation, but it was the duty of this Govert ment to prevent its transfer to any other power except our own. He considered the annexation of Cuba to this country as inevitable and looked upon it only as a question of time. Mr. Cass followed him, and expressed nearly the same views, both denouncing fillibusterism, but squinting at the acquisition of Cuba. The resolution was postponed till the 4th of January, and then the Senate adjourned to Monday. Nothing of interest was done in the House, which body also adjourned to Monday.

On Monday the Senate met, and took up the private calendar, and on a motion to postpone the first bill on it, no quorum voted, so the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved that the joint resolution of the Senate, conferring the brevet rank of Lieutenant General on Major General Scott, be taken up. Negatived, yeas 74, nays 70, not two thirds. After some other business the House also found itself without a quorum and adjourned.

On Tuesday and Wednesday very little was done in either House, each body frequently finding itself without a quorum. A resolution offered by Mr. Stanley passed the House, which forbids the publication in the Congressional Globe of speeches purporting to be, but not delivered in the House.

The statement that the Hon. E. C. Cabell, of Florida, is in favor of the annexation of Cuba or the Sandwich Islands, is incorrect. He is opposed to both, and maintains in a recent address that the fortification of Key West and other important points of the Florida coast, would supersede the necessity of annexing Cuba for our defence.

Counting-House Calendar 1853.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
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AUGUST	.	1	2	3	4	5	6
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OCTOBER	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
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DECEMBER	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
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IMPORTANT VERDICT IN AN ADVERTISING CASE.—In a suit in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Oakley, brought by the proprietors of the Courier and Enquirer against Henry I. Ibbotson, for $300 for advertising, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $318.89, the amount claimed with interest. It appears that when the advertisement was taken to the Courier office, there was some misunderstanding respecting the number of insertions. It was, however, put in, leaded, and displayed, and remained so for 150 days, at $2 for each insertion. The defence set up was chiefly that Mr. Ibbotson's orders in respect to the advertisement were not carried out. However, he took the Courier and Enquirer daily, and, as was presumed by the Court, saw the advertisement in question, and should have notified the editor to alter or discontinue it. The court ruled that he should have given this notice, and not have expected to enjoy the benefit of the advertisement without paying for it.—*N. Y. Mirror, 22d.*

IRON ORE IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.—The Cockeysville Advocate states that vast quantities of magnetic iron ore are found in the neighborhood of White Hall, in the upper part of this county. The Ashland company are procuring from 15 to 20 tons per day from a bank belonging to Mr. Jas. Norris, about two miles east of White Hall. About ten hands are employed in quarrying it. Large quantities are also taken to Sarah Furnace, in Harford county.—Much ore is also procured from the property of J. M. McComas, in the same neighborhood, and plenty of it is also found on other farms near by. Some lumps taken from the land of Mr. John Wise, near the railroad, appear to be rich. At Timonium, Mr Thomas Galloway is procuring much very valuable ore, and if some means could be adopted to drain his mines, the supply would be inexhaustable. Mr. C. Griscom, a short distance below Timonium, is sending to Ashland considerable ore.

CUSTOM OFFICERS' FEES.—It is stated that certain incumbents of custom-houses —measurers, weighers, and guagers—have preferred a claim upon the Treasury for all the *fees* of their offices, in addition to their salaries, since 1842, amounting to $800,000 or $900,000, and probably even more than that. The Secretary of the Treasury very naturally hesitates about paying such a demand. It is alleged, however, that the Attorney General asserts the legality of the claim. The President, equally with the Secretary of the Treasury, is opposed to the claim; but, regarding the Attorney General as the proper legal adviser of the Government, feels a delicacy in overruling his decision on such a point. The claim, it is alleged, rests upon some technical error in legislation, recently discovered by a cute office-holder. The subject will shortly come up, or is now, before Congress.

Two cadets of the Millitary Institute, Frankfort, Kentucky, named Pumel and Ingram, had a desperate rencontre on the 23d. The former was shot in the chest, the ball penetrating the lungs, and the latter had his skull cleft with a hatchet.

A Mormon Mission, authorized by the Government of the Salt Lake, has been established at Washington, D. C. We see it stated that the preacher, Elder Orson Pratt, in his last sermon, went into an elaborate defence of polygamy.

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