Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 6, 1872.

T. E. [illegible], Editor.

Messrs. GRIFFIN & HOFFMAN, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

The Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal.

We publish this morning a call for a public meeting this afternoon at the Court House, to consider the route of the proposed ship canal between the Chesapeake and the Delaware bays. There is now a bill before the Legislature, asking the General Government to detail engineers to survey the proposed route and report on the practicability of building the canal and its probable cost. The rapidly increasing trade of Baltimore city and its commercial importance, as a Port for the outlet of the immense and rapidly increasing trade of the West, renders it absolutely necessary that a canal should be cut through this Peninsula, in order to obviate the Baltimore and European trade going as far south as Cape Charles. A canal from the Choptank river, near Cabin Creek, to the Delaware Breakwater, would shorten the distance between Baltimore and Liverpool, or between Baltimore and New York or Boston, some 300 miles, and at the same time avoid the dangerous navigation of the mouth of the Chesapeake. The expenditures which the Federal Government has already made at the Delaware Breakwater, in erecting piers, &c., has rendered that place an admirable harbor. One of the routes suggested for the canal is via the Sassafras river to a point on the Delaware bay, about thirty miles above Philadelphia. But when ocean steamers go up the Delaware bay with their inward bound cargoes to within thirty miles of Philadelphia, it is not probable that they will turn aside and go through the canal to Baltimore. If our State emporium is to reap the benefit of the canal, the nearer its Northern terminus is placed to the mouth of the Delaware bay, the better. The route from Cabin Creek, via Seaford and Georgetown, to Lewes, we are informed by a practical engineer who has inspected it, possesses very superior natural advantages over the Sassafras river route. The object of the meeting to-day is to call the attention of the Legislature to this matter, and to take measures to enlist the aid of Gov. Ponder, of Delaware, in the enterprise. It is to be hoped that all those of our citizens who feel an interest in the prosperity of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, and who desire to see the proposed canal built, will be present at the meeting, to make suggestions, and otherwise aid in setting the ball in motion.

CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives last week passed a resolution, *by a party vote*, approving Secretary Boutwell's disregarding the law, in giving the Syndicate the interest on $130,000,000 for three months, in addition to the commissions authorized by law, in negotiating the new five per cent. loan. The Democrats denounced the swindle in proper terms.

The Senate continued to discuss the Amnesty bill, without coming to a conclusion; but it is apparent that Grant's henchmen do not intend to pass the bill.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—In the House last week there was a lengthy and animated discussion on a bill to repeal the Advance Mortgage Law. The bill was finally amended and passed.

There was no business of special importance transacted in the Senate.

IT is announced that the Democratic Committee have postponed the call for a National Convention until after the plans and purposes of the Radical Convention, which is to meet in Philadelphia, are developed. This action will give those of the Republicans who are for uniting all the elements of opposition to the present administration an opportunity of organizing and concentrating their strength, and if they mean to oppose the re-election of Grant in earnest no time is to be lost in beginning the movement.

COL. A. K. MCCLURE made a splendid run as an independent candidate for Senator from the Fourth District of Pennsylvania. The regular Republican candidate beat him by about 900 majority, but Col. McClure was able to cut the Republican majority of upward 7,000, given in the district last October, down to the comparatively low figure above mentioned.—Col. McClure owes his defeat to the following circumstances. He was put in nomination by anti Grant Republicans and was supported by them and by the Democrats. On the evening before the election he made a speech, from which we extract this paragraph:

"My views on all political subjects were well understood from the first day I entered the battle. I declared that the Senator could not disregard the wishes of his people on any question affecting their principles, preferences or candidates, without dishonor. [prolonged applause], and I could not fail to recognize the prevailing sentiment in the Fourth District in favor of the renomination of President Grant [applause]; and recognizing it, I would faithfully obey it. [Prolonged applause.] If I could not do so, I could not have accepted the standard in this contest."

Beyond all doubt these declarations defeated Col. McClure. And—we are sorry to say it—he is served right.—*N. Y. Sun.*

There is a good deal of discussion among Republican newspapers respecting the individual who is to enjoy the advantage of being beaten on the same ticket with Gen. GRANT, and a good deal seems to be said in favor of selecting for this distinction Senator HENRY WILSON of Massachusetts, who for some time past has been making s alous efforts to plaster GRANT with laudation. In the beginning of the present Administration Mr. COLFAX tried the same line of eloquence, but of late his zeal in the cause has cooled away. For this reason WILSON ought to receive the nomination, and much good may it do him.

The King of Burmah has just degraded one of the ablest and most powerful men in his dominions—Yan Atwoon Woon—for drinking wine and taking bribes.

If the system of Yan Atwoon Woon was applied at Washington, there would be no new by any special occasion to discard the One-term principle.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Baltimore city ice boat Maryland was burned to the water's edge on Sunday night week. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Gen. M. W. Ransom has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of North Carolina.

In California 30,000,000 pounds of rice are consumed annually, the largest importations coming from Asiatic countries for the use of the Chinese.

The Rev. Gilbert Haven, of Maiden, a Methodist clergyman, carries political and social radicalism to its perfect fulness when he declares that he "wants to see a black woman President of the United States and married to a white man." If anybody can beat Haven, let him speak at once.

Both Attorney-General HOAR and Secretary COX were forced out of General GRANT'S Cabinet because they exhibited a sturdy independence in regard to appointments to office and removals from office in their several departments.

Mr. THOMAS NAST, having gained much renown by illustrating the robbers of Tammany, is now devoting his genius to supporting the robbers of the White House and defaming Dr. GREELEY, CARL SCHURZ, CHARLES SUMNER, and LYMAN TRUMBULL, for endeavoring to expose their robberies and bring them to an end.

The honest members of Congress should insist upon having the investigation into the affairs of the Washington Ring conducted with open doors. The impression prevails in Washington that a desperate effort will be made to whitewash the enormous abuses which have been perpetrated by the Board of Public Works.

The most remarkable feature of our politics to-day is the continuous abandonment of GRANT *by a great body of honest Republicans at Washington and elsewhere, who have hitherto zealously favored his ambition. They cannot stand the revelations of corruption and robbery that are appearing against him in the New York Custom House, the Chicago Custom House, the New Orleans Custom House, and everywhere else.*

There are two ways of reforming the civil service. One is of a radical character. It consists in making many important officials elective who are now appointed by the President and the Departments We mean most of our postmasters and revenue officers. If a reform of this sort could be accomplished, it would be a reform indeed. It would strike at the very root of some of the worst abuses in our Government.

Another of GRANT'S special friends is in difficulty. It is charged that Senator ALEXANDER CALDWELL of Kansas obtained his seat by bribery, and the Lawrence *Standard* publishes the names of a dozen or more members of the Legislature who, it says, were bought to vote for CALDWELL, at an aggregate expenditure of about $110,000; giving also, in the cases of several of these men, an account of the disposition which they made of their spoils.

The unhappy case of the missionary who was sent to India to convert the Hindoos and was converted to idolatry himself by the superior argumentative powers of a learned Brahmin, with whom in an unlucky hour he undertook a controversial wrestle, has had its parallell lately in England. At a meeting of a society for the conversion of the Jews in Birmingham, one of the speakers challenged any Hebrew present to a discussion, whereupon, according to the *Jewish Messenger*, an Israelite accepted the offer, mounted the platform, and in a protracted verbal contest met and mastered the challenger, the large audience *deciding* by vote that the Jew had the best of it.

A member of the Massachusetts Legislature was profuse in his thanks to an honest laboring man who, a few days ago, brought to him at the State House a pocketbook with its valuable contents, which he had lost, even going so far as to say that if it was a suitable place he should like to offer up prayers in his behalf. But when he was informed that the poor laborer had lost half a day's time in looking him up, it was with great reluctance that he was induced to disgorge a dollar and a half to make good the man's actual loss of wages. If that legislator's honesty is as genuine as his piety, his constituents had better watch him.

From the testimony reluctantly forced from Col. LEET by Senator CASSERLY it would appear that the Colonel was preparing to make an investment in San Domingo when his hopes were suddenly blasted by the determined opposition of Congress and the country to the annexation scheme. It was not till the evidences of the facts were produced that LEET admitted his having written to his friend LINDSAY on the subject. The obstinate determination of GRANT in his project of annexation has always been surrounded to some extent with mystery. That there was something in the fence besides BABZ'S Africans, no person knowing GRANT could for a moment doubt. From LEET'S admissions it is evident that the same influences which have been at work to wring money from the merchants of New York through the general order extortion, were at the bottom of the San Domingo scheme.

It has been thought that the Governor of Ohio, under the Constitution of that State, is rather an ornamental than useful appendage to the Government, as he has no veto power, nor, in fact, any other powers of special importance. The same cannot be said, however, of the Ohio Secretary of State. The Hon. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, the present incumbent of that office, in his annual report—a document which contains a great amount of interesting and valuable information and statistics—justly complains of the ridiculous variety of labors imposed upon him. He says his line of duty runs from issuing commissions to United States Senators and members of Congress down to the manufacture of pine boxes for the agricultural reports; from organising the House of Representatives to determining the quality of basswood of a fuel contractor; and from chartering a trunk line of railroad to buying scissors and soap for those who make the laws. There can be no doubt that he fully earns his salary.

Mr. S. W. PAYNE, the editor of the Utica *Bee*, has been sent to jail on a charge of libel arising from comments on the case of Mrs. MCCARTY, who shot at MILTON H. THOMPSON on a street car and killed Mr. HALL of Ogdensburg, a gentleman with whom she had no cause of quarrel. In the *Bee* of Friday last an article was published reflecting on the character and integrity of the Hon. CHAS. H. DOOLITTLE, presiding Judge of the court then in session in Utica, whereupon the Grand Jury, on the application of the District Attorney, returned two indictments for libel against the editor. The *Bee* says a third indictment was found against Mr. PAYNE for hurting the good name and good standing in society of MILTON H. THOMPSON, the object of Mrs. MCCARTY'S attack. Monday's issue of the *Bee* is largely devoted to jail intelligence, and contains a column of puffs and personal notices of inmates of the institution of which the editor is an involuntary guest.

It seems to be a self-evident proposition that a cordial union of the Democrats with the Republicans who are opposed to the renomination of GRANT, and their effective co-operation at the polls, will insure the election of a competent, dignified and patriotic President. Probably there is no supporter of the Administration sufficiently addle-headed to controvert this proposition, unless it be some foolish officeholder. GRANT'S partisans may disparage the honesty and ability of the malcontents in the Republican party, belittling their numbers and influence, while they suppose their motives; but the fact remains, and no intelligent man will gainsay it, that the Democracy, reinforced by the men of whom Messrs. TRUMBULL, SCHURZ and GREELEY are the representatives, are numerically strong enough to overcome their opponents, both in the popular vote and in the Electoral College.

There are half a dozen large States, casting in the aggregate a hundred and twenty electoral votes, and now nominally Republican, so nearly balanced between the two parties that the aid of the anti-GRANT men would certainly turn the scale against him. It only needs the consolidation of the elements of opposition to assure the desired result.

In nearly all the State Legislatures this year the schemes of railroad projectors and operators are monopolizing a large share of attention, which of course makes business brisk for that industrious if not useful class of individuals who devote their energies to the task of bringing legislators to a right view of the duties before them. The capital of Maine has been invaded by railroad people in great force, and projects for new roads and for consolidating roads already established are being urged with all the appliances deemed necessary to advance legislation in these days. Among the new projects is a petition from the Portland and Rochester road asking for permission to build a road from Portland to Bath. At the bottom of this apparently harmless movement the knowing ones think they see the handiwork of the ubiquitous TOM SCOTT, and believe that the proposed road is intended to form a link in a continuous chain of railroads from San Francisco to Halifax, all to be under the control of the Pennsylvania Central Company. It is asserted that SCOTT has already secured the control of the new European and North American Railway, and that the Portland and Rochester road, which affords the nearest communication between Portland and New York, by the way of Worcester, is about to succumb to the same powerful influence. By extending the latter road to Bath, as proposed, there connecting with the Knox and Lincoln and so on to Bangor, the Pennsylvania Central would have the shortest and most direct line from Halifax to New York, and a continuous communication from Halifax to the Pacific Ocean.

The wrecking expedition sent out from Norwich, Conn., to Cumana bay to recover an immense treasure supposed to have been sunk in the Spanish frigate San Pedro de Alcantara many years ago, has not met with the success that its first explorations led its members to anticipate; but those interested in the enterprise are still undiscouraged.—The ship was found, as heretofore described, and the hull has been cleared out; but the result led to the conclusion that the treasure room had been above and abaft the magazine and by the terrific force of the explosion the contents had been blown into the air and scattered broadcast over the bay. A small number of loose coins remained in the wreck, but it is believed that millions of dollars cover the bottom, scattered over an area of an acre around the stern. The bottom of the sea has been thoroughly tested, and the examination has convinced the officers of the expedition that great sums of money are bedded there, and may be recovered. They have therefore returned to the United States for the purpose of procuring suitable apparatus for continuing their search. As soon as possible small vessels will be fitted and sent to dredge in the bay of Cumana for dollars and doubloons, and in the gulf of Cariaco for pearls, the company having obtained a grant for six years of the privilege of working the famous pearl beds in the last-named locality.

Additional correspondence relating to the military occupation of Chicago has been published. Secretary Belknap writes to Gov. Palmer, under date of Dec. 30, that a copy of the Governor's letter, with the President's endorsement, had been sent to Gen. Sheridan, and that the president and Secretary of War had taken care to be fully advised of all of Gen. Sheridan's measures, and to hold control over them in their own hands. The endorsement of the President referred to in this letter was to the effect that if the troops under Gen Sheridan's command had received any orders conflicting with the Constitution or the laws of Illinois, they must be rescinded. To this Gov Palmer responds that he had never alleged or intended to allege that Gen. Sheridan had used the troops ordered to Chicago to act as police for any unlawful purpose; but he complains that in disregard of the officers of the State of Illinois and of the laws by which such officers are created and their duties defined, . Sheridan had asked from the War Department four companies of infantry to be sent to Chicago to oversawe a portion of the population that he characterized as turbulent, and that in response to this application, Gen Sherman had ordered such troops to Chicago to act as police. Gov. Palmer expresses his profound regret that the President does not feel at liberty to disavow the acts of Lieut- Gen. Sheridan and Gen Sherman that have been called to his attention, or to disclaim the authority that is asserted by the General commanding the army to introduce troops into the State at discretion to act as police or otherwise interfere in its internal affairs.

As the flight of Dr Avery, one of the accused in the South Carolina Ku Klux trials, before the termination of of the proceedings in his case, has been widely published as conclusive evidence that he was guilty of the charges brought against him, it is but fair that the explanations of his action given by his friends should have equal publicity. It is said that all the witnesses who testified to Avery's presence upon the raid named in the indictments pretended to recognize him by seeing his left arm, which is deformed; and yet in describing his action on that occasion they made him do with that arm what was a physical impossibility as stated in the sworn evidence of two eminent physicians. It was also proved by two respectable witnesses that Avery was at home during the entire night on which the negro witnesses profess to have recognized him by the peculiarity of his arm —a peculiarity which it is not at all impossible may have been found in the case of many other men. In regard to another charge that Avery had intimidated negroes from voting in 1868, the negro who swore that the accused had pushed men from the polls, in his cross-examination said that by pushing he meant that he had challenged votes.—Still a number of negro witnesses had sworn positively to Avery's guilt, and it was the openly avowed hope of the prosecution to fix a complicity in the crimes of the Ku Klux upon men of influence and standing in the community. The persons chosen to serve as jurors had been selected by the Collector of the United States Revenue, consisted mainly of ignorant negroes, and were undoubtedly entirely under the influence of the United States authorities who were exceedingly anxious for a conviction in the case. Dr Avery, believing that with an unfriendly Court, a packed jury, and false evidence against him he had no chance whatever of escaping the penitentiary, chose to forfeit his bail and make his escape. Dr. Avery may have been guilty; but if he was innocent it must be admitted that he would have acted like a fool to have trusted the action of the Court under the peculiar circumstances of his case.

One of the most interesting events of our current history is the visit of the Japanese embassy. In San Francisco they were received with public honors, and they will, no doubt, receive similar courtesies from the citizens of other cities of the country which they may visit. Their mission is one of instruction. They desire to learn the customs, find out the inventions, and make themselves acquainted with the industries, thoughts and general civilization of the American people. The Japanese are a shrewd people—they are said to be the Yankees of the other side of the world. They certainly have an eye to business, as is shown by the speech of the Governor Ito at San Francisco. He spoke of the way in which their feudal system had been abolished without war of the railroads which were in process of construction in the eastern and western parts of the empire of the telegraph wires which even now extend over about a thousand miles of the Japanese territory, and of other evidences of progress such as are supposed to belong exclusively to the western world. The embassy consists of five chief ministers, eight secretaries and twenty-five observers from various branches of the public service, and a number of others, making in all over one hundred persons.

What the results of this visit are to be it is not easy to foresee. Japan is a rich country, and has a greater population than England, France or the United States. Since the opening of the Pacific railroad and the establishment of steamship communication on the Pacific ocean, it is only twenty days distant from our western shores, and not more than thirty from our eastern cities. Almost every article needed for ornfort or luxury is produced in Japan. Scarcely an article, from forest, field, mill or mine, can be named that is not grown or produced in this "widespread sunrise kingdom of a thousand isles." They produce an abundant of food and have much for export. Their system of agriculture is elaborate, involving extreme economy in fertilizers and alternation of crops. The land that is not tilled for a year is forfeited to the public, and the farmer is not allowed to own more than he can employ. They manufacture all that is necessary for home consumption, and have many articles for exportation. Industry and intelligence are almost universal, and their fabrics are distinguished for their elegance of finish, permanence of coloring and cheapness. They imitate with exactness the products of the mills and workshops of other countries, and improve on them with judgement. Their mines produce all the metals, with coal and sulpher in abundance. In fact, the Japanese are as capable of independent and comfortable substance as are the people of our own country

They have great national pride, and desire to know as much as and do as much as other nations. They are quick of apprehension, and are scholars in the arts and sciences.—What they desire is to introduce and diffuse all the improvements of Europe and America in every art, every species of manufacture, and every branch of science throughout their own country.

The Proposed Chesapeake and Delaware Ship Canal—Something About Delaware City.

The Middletown, (Del.) Transcript has some remarks upon Delaware City in connection with the proposition now mooted to connect the Chesapeake and Delaware bays by a ship canal. It will be observed that the Transcript speaks of a depth of 20 feet to the proposed canal. The daily experience of Baltimore shows this to be insufficient; there is now a depth of 20 feet in the channel entering this harbor; not less than 25 feet depth is required for the purposes of the commerce which already seeks this port, and is essential to its development. If the present Chesapeake and Delaware canal were enlarged, as the Transcript suggests, the fact appears from its statement that a ship channel must be dredged and maintained at the Delaware end of the canal. The length of this channel, and the varying force and direction of the currents to which it will be subject, are not stated. These are primary elements in determining the wisdom of the proposed work. The Transcript says:

"Within the limits of sober probability, we can picture to ourselves, in the not distant future, a city of many times the population that Delaware City now contains, with her entire river front lined with substantial wharves and all the appliances of commerce, a forest of masts of shipping from all quarters moored alongside, receiving and discharging cargoes of the manifold products not Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Delaware City is located at the head of Delaware bay, at the outlet of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, surrounded by rich alluvial soil, and in the midst of one of the most magnificent farming districts to be found in this or any other country, improved by productive farms, enclosed by beautiful, neatly trimmed osage hedges, and traversed by broad, level and well-kept roads and highways. The land is of the very best quality, adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain, grasses, fruits and vegetables. The dairies in the vicinity are famed for the superior quality of their products, vast quantities of which are shipped to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Cape May.

The Chesapeake and Delaware canal affords a short and direct communication with the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries and all the seaboard States, and by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad with the great West. The canal has a present depth of nine feet, which ought to be twenty, so that the ships of the first-class could pass through it into the Delaware river, where there is an average depth of twenty feet at the docks of Delaware City All the necessary improvements to the canal would not, by a careful estimate, exceed one-sixth of the cost of any new work that would accomplish the same results. Steamers from Delaware City via the Delaware and Raritan canal require from thirty-six to forty hours to reach New York, while by Cape May, from Delaware City to New York, steamers frequently make the run in fifteen hours. The Delaware and Raritan canal is closed for three months in the year. The enlargement of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal would be of the greatest importance to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and to the commerce of Baltimore and the Susquehanna river the advantages would be certainly beyond estimate.

After reviewing the railroad connections of Delaware City, which are various and advantageous, the Transcript goes on to say:

Delaware City is the first harbor after leaving the Breakwater, and is certainly the safest ice-harbor upon the river or bay. During the entire winter the harbor is filled with a large fleet of vessels of almost all descriptions, from the tiny oysterman to barks and ships of eight and twelve hundred tons, all safe and secure. This adds much to Delaware City as regards the welfare of shipowners and their interests. Philadelphia during the winter months, when the river is obstructed by ice, is almost inaccessible and always attended with great cost and a still greater risk, while at Delaware City they are safe in a good harbor, less the cost, and no risk.

Let steps at once be taken to make the canal of sufficient capacity to accomodate the largest ships, then there will be no sufficient inducement for the State of Maryland and Baltimore city to attempt to construct a rival work at some lower point of the peninsula.

Transforming the Complexion.—The transformations produced by HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM are quite astonishing as any scene on the stage of a theatre. That famous beautifier, transmutes a sallow, pecky looking complexion, into one in which the lilly and the rose vie for admiration, and imparts to a dry, harsh skin, the softness of perfect loveliness. Tan and freckles, which country air and sunlight are pretty sure to produce, in spite of parasols and sundowns, are completely obliterated by it; while it has a perfect magical effect in banishing undue redness, blotches and pimples from the skin. When the lady who has used it to remedy her complexional defects looks in the mirror, she is equally astounded and gratified at the improvements in her appearance.—Every blemish has disappeared; her neck, arms and bosom, now rival in whiteness the snowy collar which encircles her throat, her cheek mantles with a peach-like bloom, and she is ready to invoke a blessing on the inventor of the article which has wrought such a delightful transformation.

If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair and free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions, purify your blood by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

TAKE Simmons' Liver Regulator regularly, enjoy health yourself and give gratification to those about you.

You will have cause to bless the day you heard of Simmons' Liver Regulator.

Selected Telegrams

Execution of a Cuban Insurgent

HAVANA, Feb 1.—Alfonso, chief of staff of Gen Salome Hernandez, has been executed at Santo Espiritu. It is officially denied (?) that President Cespedes is still in Cuba.

The Will of James Fisk, Jr.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The will of James Fisk, Jr., was admitted to probate by the Surrogate to-day. The estate is sworn to as not exceeding $1,000,000. His widow is sole executrix, Mr Jordon retiring as colegatee.

The Missouri Senate Votes to Pay Gold Bonds with Paper.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 1.—The State Senate today passed the resolution to pay the State bonds in greenbacks over the Governor's veto by a vote of 21 to 10. The democrats are caucusing to-night as to the prospective action of the House.

Fisk's Last Hotel Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb 1.—It appears the bill of the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel for rooms, attendance, etc., upon the occasion of the assassination of Col Fisk, when a large portion of the house was literally monopolized by sympathizing friends of the murdered man, was $500, and has been paid within a few days.

A Murderer Confesses.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Frederick Shafer has been arrested and confessed he was the murderer of the Prussian nobleman, Calvin B Pahwith, residing near Dwight, Illinois, Jan 23, placed the body in a compost heap, and came here and assumed the name of the victim.

The Grand Duke Visits the Mammoth Cave.

LOUISVILLE, February 1.—The ducal party left at 9 o'clock this morning, by a special train, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen, for Mammoth Cave, which they will explore t is evening, after which the party from this city will return and the Grand Duke and suite proceed to Memphis, arriving there to morrow.

A Canal for New England Fishermen.

NEW YORK, February 1.—An Ottawa letter states that the Board of Trade Convention there passed a resolution unanimously recommending the construction of the Bay Verte canal across the Isthmus connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in order to shorten the voyage of New England and other fishermen to the Gulf of St Lawrence.

Indictment of State Officers in Texas.

GALVESTON, Feb 1.—A News special from Austin, yesterday, says that the indictments against Governor Davis, Secretary of State Newcomb and Attorney General Alexander were returned to the court to-day by the district attorney. One of the charges is for misdemeanor in office in giving a false certificate of election to W T Clark, as member of Congress from the third district, whereas Giddings was elected by a majority of six thousand.

The Congressional Inquiry in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 1.—Before the Congressional committee Senator Campbell testified that he did not know of any Senators having been influenced in his acts by personal interest or pecuniary motives, had heard such charges made, but did not know of them himself he had stock in the Mississippi Canal Company, which he had bought; he held the positions of Senator, major general of militia and land commissioner, did not violate his oath as Senator in keeping other positions; the pay of Senator is $6,000 of Major General $5,000, and Land Commissioner the fees.

Intense Cold and Loss of Life in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Reports now coming to hand from the Northwest show that the change in the temperature on Saturday night and Sunday was much greater than at first stated, and that there has been great suffering and some loss of life on the prairies. A special from Sioux City to the Times says that several deaths occurred near that city from exposure. Two men, father and son, named Patrick and Michael Jordan, were frozen to death on Percy creek, ten miles north of that place. When found the bodies were within twenty rods of a house. They had come six or seven miles for a load of wood, and were overtaken suddenly by the storm, when they became bewildered, and could not reach shelter. Three men Hollanders, names unknown, were frozen to death on Rock river, in Sioux county, on Sunday.

Decision of Goldsmith Maid's Claim of 2.17

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Feb 1—The board of appeals of the American Trotting Association to which was referred the appeal of S. D. Bruce and others, for decision respecting the validity of the record of two minutes and seventeen seconds, claimed for Goldsmith Maid at Milwaukee, September 6, 1871, decided that the said Cold Spring course, on the day of race, exceeded one mile in length, measured in the manner required by article 19 of the by-laws; that Goldsmith Maid won the race in three heats, of which the time, as taken by the judges and properly placed on the records of the association, was severally, 2.21½ 2.17, 2.21½; that proof is conclusive that in each heat of the race said Goldsmith Maid trotted fairly and performed a full mile.

New York Jottings—Crimes and Casualties—Street Railway Robbers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Nearly all the buoys in the channels and harbor of this city have been removed by the ice. That belonging at the Southwest Spit has been carried to sea with the others.

Mr. Tooker, assaulted by highwaymen in Sackett street, Brooklyn, two nights ago is dying.

A young lady was assaulted by a robber in a Flatbush car, near Prospect Park, he presenting a revolver and bowie knife, threatening to kill her unless she gave him her purse.—She jumped from the car, when the driver and conductor, evidently in league with the robber, drove furiously away.

Charles and U E Markeen have been arrested for smuggling 171 gold watches and nearly 200 articles of jewelry on the steamer Calabria, valued at $10,000, and held for trial.

Henry Pitcher was attacted by robbers on the platform of a car on the Erie road, near Paterson, and in the scuffle was thrown from the train, seriously injuring him about the head and body.

A Third avenue horse car, through the carelessness of the driver, this morning, knocked down Mr. Levy, who had his four-year old daughter in his arms. He was badly injured, and his daughter nearly cut to pieces, and killed. The driver fled.

Fire in Newcastle, Pa.

NEWCASTLE, PA., Feb. 2—A fire broke out in the building known as the Newcastle Agricultural Works, and leased by the Monitor Press Company, which destroyed the building The loss is estimated at $70,000, insurance $25,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by incendiarism.

Alleged Forged Drafts.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 2—James Thompson was arrested here here yesterday for swindling Farley, Smith & Co., of Montgomery, out of $3,250, which he obtained on forged drafts some days ago. Nearly all the money was found on him.

The Southern Railway.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2—The board of councilmen to-night passed a resolution requesting the trustees of the Southern railway to reject the charter passed by the Kentucky Legislature.

A STRANGE BEDFELLOW.—There appeared a few days since at a boarding house in the southern section of the city a natty looking young man and engaged board, but was informed by the landlady that owing to a pressure upon her accommodations she would be obliged to room the new comer with one of her best boarders until such time as a spare room could be had. To this the young man assented, but not without some reluctance, he stating that he preferred a room to himself, but under the circumstances he would room with the "best boarder" for a few days. The first night that the new boarder retired to rest he did so in the dark, and insisted upon sleeping next to the wall, and it was noticed by the "best boarder" that his chum occupied but little of the bed, sleeping as it were upon the rail. In the morning the other commer complained of feeling thawed, and did not leave his bed until after 9 o'clock, and last vacated the room. By these signs the "best boarder" was delighted, and on the fourth morning a discovery was made by the chambermaid which created considerable excitement in the house, and which when made known to the "best boarder" paralyzed him with astonishment. On the morning in question the chambermaid entered the room of the new boarder just as he was about adjusting his clothing and discovered that the "he" was a "she." The new she begged not to be exposed, but the chambermaid being unable to retain within herself such a rich joke, especially after what had befallen the "best boarder," disclosed the secret which she had discovered, and upon the landlady going in quest of the bogus young man it was found that she had fled the house. Since then it has been discovered that several articles of jewelry and clothing have been missing from the boarding house.—*Baltimore American.*

RADICAL CORRUPTION.

How a Radical Legislature sold its Votes.—"Money Makes the Mare Go," and also elects U. S. Senators.

The name and fame of Alexander Caldwell, the last elected United States Senator from Kansas, are very seriously compromised. The Lawrence *Standard* prints the circumstantial details of a bribed election, and actually gives the names of nineteen members of the last Legislature, with the sums offered and paid. As an illustration of the valuation of Western legislators the list is herewith printed:

Senator James Wood, of Doniphan county, wanted $3,000 for his vote, and offered it for that sum. Felix T. Gandy, of Jewell county, offered to sell his vote for $1,000. E. C. Manning, of Cowley county, was elected to vote for Clarke; he demanded $1,000 from Clarke, and the same sum from Dan. Adams, of Topeka; he finally voted for Caldwell, having, as Clarke's friends always charged, sold out to the former. A. McCartney, of Wilson county, was elected on an independent ticket to vote for Clarke; he voted for Caldwell, and, it is charged, received $1,500 therefor. Jas. Phinney, of Morris county, was elected to vote for Clarke. He voted for Crawford on the first ballot, then went over to Caldwell, and soon after the election he deposited $1,000 in a bank at Council Grove! William Williams, of Johnson county, was a comparatively poor man when elected. He voted for Caldwell, and soon after erected a fine brick block in Olathe, known as the "Caldwell Block," because supposed to have been built with money received from him! Tom Anderson, of Topeka, can tell something about J. L. Williams, of Jackson county, if compelled to do so! D. B. Johnson, of Johnson county, was a comparatively poor man when elected. He voted for Caldwell, and since has built a fine brick residence! W. H. Peckham, of Douglas county, was offered by the Caldwell party $2,000 for his vote. He voted for Caldwell, and bought a drug store in Topeka in reliance upon getting the money.

Caldwell left him in the lurch, and Mr. Peckham has had cogent reasons for believing that the old adage, "There is honor among thieves," has its exceptions. Will not some one of the above gentlemen demand an investigation of the last Senatorial election? Some of the buying was done by the wholesale! It is charged that the Doniphan county delegation sold in this way for some $5,000 or $6,000, and that the parties receiving the money failed to divide as per agreement. This dark picture has its bright side. George W. Wood, of Cherokee, an incorruptible Democrat, was offered money and refused it. T. L. Bond, of Montgomery county, was offered $3,000 for his vote by Caldwell's agents, but did not sell.

The *expose* has created a profound impression, and the Legislature has voted unanimously for an investigation into the whole proceeding.

[From the Baltimore Sun of Friday.]

Highly Important Arrests—Detection of Parties in Passing "Raised" Checks.

During the past year a number of the banks in different parts of the country have been swindled by what is called "raised checks;" that is, the fraudulent changing of a genuine check for a small amount to that of a much larger one.—The modus operandi of parties engaged in this fraud is to open a correspondence with some well known business firm, who would think the transaction legitimate, for the effecting of some comparatively trifling business necessitating a small return payment, receive a check and then raise the amount and run the chances of the altered check being paid by the bank on which it is drawn. As an instance it may be mentioned that on the 13th of June, 1871, for some minor transaction legitimate, for the effecting of some comparatively trifling business necessitating a small return payment, receive a check and then raise the amount and run the chances of the altered check being paid by the bank on which it is drawn. As an instance it may be mentioned that on the 13th of June, 1871, for some minor transaction, Messrs. Geo. Small & Co. gave their check for $32 50 on the First National Bank of Baltimore, which was a few days subsequently handed to the Shrewsbury Savings Institution in York county, Pa., altered to $3,250 and paid.

The detectives in various parts of the country have for months been engaged in ferreting out the matter, including Messrs. Smith, Pierson & West, independent detectives of Baltimore, who finally succeeded in satisfying themselves as to the alleged perpetrators of the fraud, and consequent discovery of the forgeries. Some months ago these active police agents had cause to suspect a party who stood fair in the community. They kept their own counsel, and in order to aid them in their investigations rented an upper room in a building directly opposite to where the suspected party was doing an apparently legitimate business. Here one of the firm, or a trustworthy employee, was in constant attendance noting the outgoing and incoming of the suspected party, as well as those who might be doing business with him. They were not long in fixing upon two others, who they became satisfied were connected with the fraudulent transaction. In the meantime Messrs. Smith, Pierson & West had become possessed of a number of altered checks, upon which the money had been paid, all traceable to the same source.

There was a check No. 518, dated November 1, 1871, drawn by Daniel Wallace on the Fort Pitt Banking Company of Pittsburg, Pa., for $24.50, sent to the name of Amos White, of McKeesport, Pa., raised to $2450 and paid; a check No. 1,532 dated December 6, 1871, drawn by Paris, Gould & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Third National Bank of that city for $36.39, sent to the name of Abram Ward Vallers, of Junction, Ohio, raised to $3,600, and which was cashed; check No 1,493, dated August 1, 1871, drawn by Ross Ray & Bro. on the First National Bank of Washington, for $30.89, sent to the name of John M Martin, Washington city, raised to $3,600, paid; a check dated September 22, 1871, drawn by J Barksdale, treasurer Gallego Mills, Richmond, Va., for $36.48, sent to the name of John A Grace, of Ashland, Va., raised to $3,600, paid; a check dated December 12, 1871, drawn by Smyser, Milton & Co., on the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, for $36.15, sent to the name of Amos White, Lagrange, Ky., raised to $3,600, paid, and the check of George Small & Co., noticed above.

Being pretty sure of their men, Messrs. Smith, Pierson & West induced certain of their bank officers of the banks of Louisville, Pittsburg and Shrewsbury to visit Baltimore, and as soon as the three suspected parties were quietly pointed out to them, they were at once identified as the parties who had presented the raised checks to the respective banks. The next step of the detectives was to have the bank officers return to their respective homes, and get the suspected parties indicted by the grand juries of their cities. This being done, and armed with requisitions from the Governors of Kentucky and Pennsylvania on Governor Whyte of Maryland, and the latter directing Sheriff Kane to make the arrests, the latter officer deputised the detectives who had so worked up the case to make the arrests. About 1 P M yesterday, the detectives, armed with the law at every point, proceeded to arrest Henry C Commegys, agent for the National Life Insurance Company, (Jay Cooke's,) doing business at No. 12 Postoffice avenue, Maine's Building. Dr. Jas H Ludwig, a well-known dentist, whose office is at No 94 North Eutaw st., and Dr S L Swarmstedt, another dentist, who rooms at St Nicholas Hotel.

These parties have all heretofore stood well in the community, but on being taken before Sheriff Kane he at once deputised Messrs Smith, Pierson & West to convey Swarmsted to Louisville, Ky., and Commegys and Ludwig to Pittsburg, Pa., for trial. The detectives left for the West by the night train of the Northern Central railway. The amount charged to have been obtained by fraud as far as known is $38,950, although it is believed to be much larger. Swarmsted has a box on deposit in the Safe Deposit Company on South street, which has been attached, but its contents are as yet unknown. On one of the parties when arrested was found several business letters dated February 3d, with memorandum not to be mailed until the 2d, apparently written with a view of receiving checks for small amounts in the manner stated above.

The plan for obtaining the check from Messrs. Geo. Small & Co., for $32 50, which was changed to $3,250, was as follows: The firm received a letter from a party, the name fictitious, of course, dated at a point on the Northern Central railway, stating that the writer would like to know the market price of rye, of which he had a lot for sale, and would ship to Messrs. Geo. Small & Co. There was a lot of gold coupons in the letter, and a postscript stated that the coupons had just come into the writer's possession, and asking that they be disposed of and the amount remitted by check. The coupons were gold, the check for $32 50 sent as requested, but nothing was afterwards heard of the rye. Some three weeks after Mr. George Small, on calling at the First National Bank in Baltimore, of which he is a director, was, much to his surprise, informed that his bank account was overdrawn. An investigation soon brought the fact to light that the $32 50 check had come back from the Shrewsbury Savings Bank altered to $3,250, that institution having cashed it on presentation.

It is but proper to state that upon being taken to the office of the sheriff he at once handed the prisoners over to the parties auth