

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Marion.  
For Lieutenant-Governor, Alfred P. Edgerton, of Allen.

For Secretary of State, REUBEN C. KISS, of Boone.  
For Auditor General, JOSEPH T. HENDRICKS, of Franklin.

For Treasurer of State, JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.  
For Clerk of the Supreme Court, JOHN S. LARSON, of Cass.

For Register of the Supreme Court, M. A. O. PARKER, of Marshall.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, JOHN R. PHILLIPS, of Marion.

For Attorney General, E. C. CLAYPOOL, of Marion.  
For Notary Public, JOHN S. COMPTON, of Marion.

For Notary Public, JACOB N. BROWN, of Marion.  
For Notary Public, WILLIAM W. FARRIS, of Marion.

For District Electors, First District—Thomas R. Cobb, of Knox.  
Second District—R. S. Spence, of Vanderburg.

Third District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Fourth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Fifth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Sixth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Seventh District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Eighth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Ninth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Tenth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Eleventh District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Twelfth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Thirteenth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Fourteenth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Fifteenth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Sixteenth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Seventeenth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Eighteenth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Nineteenth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Twentieth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Twenty-first District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Twenty-second District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Twenty-third District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Twenty-fourth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Twenty-fifth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Twenty-sixth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Twenty-seventh District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Twenty-eighth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Twenty-ninth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Thirtieth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Thirty-first District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Thirty-second District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Thirty-third District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Thirty-fourth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Thirty-fifth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Thirty-sixth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Thirty-seventh District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Thirty-eighth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Thirty-ninth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Fortieth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Forty-first District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Forty-second District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Forty-third District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Forty-fourth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Forty-fifth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Forty-sixth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Forty-seventh District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Forty-eighth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Forty-ninth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Fiftieth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Fifty-first District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Fifty-second District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Fifty-third District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Fifty-fourth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Fifty-fifth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Fifty-sixth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Fifty-seventh District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Fifty-eighth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Fifty-ninth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Sixtieth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Sixty-first District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Sixty-second District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Sixty-third District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Sixty-fourth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Sixty-fifth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Sixty-sixth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Sixty-seventh District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Sixty-eighth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Sixty-ninth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Seventieth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Seventy-first District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Seventy-second District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Seventy-third District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Seventy-fourth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Seventy-fifth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Seventy-sixth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Seventy-seventh District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Seventy-eighth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

Seventy-ninth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Eightieth District—James G. Howard, of Clarke.

The stability and quiet of the Government demand that every effort be made to organize a party, preparatory to the greatest political contest ever known in this country. Success at the ballot-box now is life to the Republic; defeat is the revival of treason, and will end in anarchy and ruin. We must succeed at the April election if we would render success a certainty in October and November. This confidential circular is sent to you with the earnest request that you will immediately set to work organizing your township. Let none but the best and most popular men be put in nomination for township officers, and on the day of election see to it that every voter is at the polls and does his duty. This will be the best and most fitting endorsement of Congress that we as a party or people can make.

Very truly yours,  
A. H. CONNER,  
Ch'n. Rep. State Central Committee.

"Forewarned is fore-armed." If anything were needed to show what desperate efforts the radicals are making and intend to make, to retain their lease of power, the above circular would fill the bill. Congress must be sustained; and the radical senators who partially compose the course of impeachment, must have their knees done up in splints, and their spines must be stiffened. And in what manner can this "consummation so devoutly to be wished" be more surely attained than by electing radical road-inspectors and black and tan constables next month?

There are few things in which democrats would care to imitate radicals; but in their earnestness and alertness their example is worthy of imitation. If a radical victory at the April election would have a happy effect on radicalism, there is nothing more certain than that a defeat would work them an equal amount of mischief. At almost any other time the Spring election would be of no moment, but coming, as it does, previous to a state and presidential election, its effect will be to give the victorious party strength in the after contest. Let democrats arouse, then, and gird them for the fight with niggerism, despotism, radicalism, and the whole vile litter of isms! The preliminary elections through the states show great democratic gains, and if the democrats of Indiana do to their duty, a glorious victory will be the result.

OBITUARY.

"DIED," at his residence in Cambridge City, Ind., at 12 m., Sunday, March 15th, Mr. John C. Lutz, editor of the Cambridge City Mirror.

By the death announced in the above paragraph, the press loses an able and an earnest member. Mr. Lutz was respected by all for his many excellent qualities of head and heart, and a wide circle of friends and acquaintances mourn his loss, and deeply sympathize with the widow and the orphan. He was buried with Masonic honors. We quote the concluding portion of an eulogy written on Mr. Lutz, by a friend:

"John C. Lutz was a remarkable man of the age in which he lived. He was by nature kind, generous and congenial. He had an utter contempt for all that was selfish or deceitful; could not hold in high esteem those whom he regarded as unprincipled, or those actuated and controlled by self-interest. Though he had a limited education, yet his intellect was expansive and comprehensive—a man with a brave and honest heart—a true, ardent, and devoted friend. He has been suffering severely for months, and it was thought that at last he would recover. He was struggling to come forth and live, but at length exhausted nature gave way, and the happy spirit that diffused the sunshine over everyone within its sphere, is gone—forever gone. 'The strong staff is broken, and the beautiful rod is despoiled of its grace and bloom.' He leaves a devoted wife and a lovely little boy, with many friends who mourn his loss. Although 'Like a shadow thrown,  
Softly and sweetly from a passing cloud,  
Heathen culture faded,  
Yet it is almost impossible for us to believe that John is no more.'"

IMPEACHMENT.

On Monday the high court of impeachment again convened, and the president appeared by counsel and put in his answer to the several articles presented against him, and asked for thirty days further time. The court granted him until next Monday, when the trial will positively proceed. The following is a brief synopsis of the president's reply, from the Chicago Times, of the 21st:

The president's answer to the first article consists of a long legal argument against the tenure-of-office bill, and in favor of the president's right to remove his cabinet officers at pleasure. He confesses to having issued an order last February for the removal of Stanton a second time, and to having appointed Lorenzo Thomas as secretary of war. He denies that he was in violation of the constitution of the United States, or any law thereof, or of his oath of office.

In the answer to the second article of impeachment he denies all the charges in this article. At the same time he issued the order for the appointment of Lorenzo Thomas, there was a vacancy in the war office.

For answer to the third article, the respondent denies that he made any appointment to the war office, but simply authorized Gen. Thomas to act as interim.

For answer to the fourth article, he denies having conspired with Gen. Thomas or any other person to prevent Stanton from holding the office of secretary of war. He further denies having authorized any force to be used in removing Stanton. He dwells on this at length, and excepts to all the allegations made.

For answer to the fifth article, the respondent denies having hindered the execution of the tenure-of-office act, either in the city of Washington or elsewhere. As in reply to the fourth article he denies the sufficiency of the charge.

In answer to the sixth article, the respondent denies that he attempted to possess himself of any property of the United States.

For answer to the seventh article he denies all the charges made therein and states that the allegations are insufficient.

For answer to the eighth article he denies all intention of violence, and says he simply wanted to get the matter before the courts.

In answer to the ninth article, he proceeds to detail the interview between himself and Gen. Emory. "He denies having requested Gen. Emory or any other officer to violate or disobey any law or any rule for the regulation of the army. He denies having said or done anything at any interview with Gen. Emory which can be construed as a high crime and misdemeanor."

The 10th article starts out with an allusion to the Philadelphia Johnson convention, and the president goes on to say that the convention adopted a declaration of principles, and appointed a delegation to wait upon the president, and present said declaration. He then goes on to detail the interview which took place in the white house between himself and the delegation. He says his speech on that occasion was incorrectly reported, and that the extracts quoted in the articles in question by the house of representatives are not parts of his speech. He makes the same statement with regard to his Cleveland speech. He also denies the correctness of passages quoted in his Cleveland answer to this article, he protests that he has not been unkind of the high duties of his office. He denies having endeavored to bring congress into contempt, and asserts that, during his official career, he always acknowledged the authority and legality of congress.

The remainder of the answer consists of an elaborate defence of his several speeches.

The reading of the answer occupied one hour and a half.

The *Champion*, published at New Castle, Penn., is out for Dan. Rice for the presidency. In describing what "Dan" is not, the *Champion* accurately portrays what certain radicals are:

"He never dogged, drove, marauded, murdered and damned those who honestly opposed him, nor created a hell on earth and daily blasphemed and defied the Supreme being, as does Brimstone Brownlow, another M. G. and present ruler of the hell he created, by congressional license, in the territory formerly known as the sovereign state of Tennessee! He is not a victim of beastly passions, and a howling hater of the race he sprang from, as is the plutonian Gelding, coward, Sumner, another M. G. and radical senator! He is not wealthy through bounty-broking, hospital-swindling, suit-stealing, army-contracting, government-robbing, and orphan-killing, humanity-crushing, labor-oppressing, cotton-theft, and nigger-deluding, as is the great body of radical bloody sneaks, thieves and avaricious aristocrats who would like to ridicule or in some way drive him out of the ring."

In referring to the resolutions adopted by the Michigan republican state convention, the *LaPorte Union and Herald* says: "The platform is discreetly silent on the greenback-currency question."

Why "discreetly?" That smacks of cowardice.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.—The following is dedicated to such merchants as think there is no benefit in advertising. The names are suppressed for prudential reasons, but "his an o'er true tale" for if it were not how could it be published in the papers?

"When trade grew slack and notes fell due, the merchant's face grew long and blue; his dreams were troubled through the night, with sheriff's bailiff all in sight. At last his wife unto him said: Rise up at once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink and pen, and say these words unto all men:

"My goods I wish to sell to you, and to your wives and daughters, too; my prices they shall be so low that each will buy before they go."

He did as his good wife advised, and in the paper advertised. Crows came and bought of all he had; his notes were paid, his dreams became glad, and he will tell you this day, how well did printer's ink repay.

He told us with a knowing wink how he was saved by printer's ink.

Another in a place as tight, contented was the press to slight; and did not let the people know, of what he had or where to go.

His drafts fell due and were not paid; a levy on his goods was made; the store was closed until the sale, and for some time he was in jail. A bankrupt now, without a cent, at leisure he can deep repent, that he was foolish and unwise, and did not freely advertise."

The sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of the P. F. W. & C. R. W. company was held in Pittsburgh on Wednesday last.

An election of a board of directors for the ensuing year was held, with the following result:

J. F. D. Lanier, Louis H. Meyer, Samuel J. Tilden, New York; J. Edgar Thompson, G. W. Cass, Springfield, Ill.; J. L. Dawson, Pennsylvania; Kent Jarvis, R. R. Springer, John Sherman, Ohio; Jesse L. Ogden, Pitty Hongland, Indiana; W. B. Ogden, of Illinois.

The following is a summary of the company's financial operations for the year:

Profit in operating main line, \$2,378,553 89  
Profit in operating New Castle branch, 55,343 93  
Profit in operating Lawrence branch, 18,255 87  
Received from purchasing committee of old organization, 80,000 00  
Total revenue, \$2,532,158 79

The Pilgrim Mothers.

A lady, being invited to send in a toast to be read at the anniversary celebration of the Pilgrim Fathers, furnished the following. It is a spicy enough to favor half a dozen anniversary dinners:

"The Pilgrim Fathers," forsooth. What had they to endure in comparison with the Pilgrim Mothers? Is it true they had hunger, and cold, and sickness, and danger,—flies without and within,—but the unfortunate Pilgrim Mothers! they had not only these to endure, but they had the Pilgrim Fathers, also! and yet their names are never mentioned."

—In these days of "retrenchment" it is curious to find the executive committee of the colonization society coolly memorializing congress for an appropriation of \$100,000 per annum for the establishment of a line of steamships to Liberia, and an additional donation of \$100 to each emigrant who chooses to go there. The subscription appeal of the society that desired "banned wait-steps" for the infant barbarians in Equatorial Africa would be hardly more urgent than this proposition.

—A City of Mexico correspondent forecasts the end of the brief and unnatural tranquility which Mexico has enjoyed since the fall of the Empire and the death of Maximilian. The country, it would seem, is emerging again to its normal condition of broils and bloodshed. From all points of the compass—from Yucatan, Guerrero, Tlaxcala, Huachuapala, Durango—tidings fly to the capital of fresh revolts and of old ones strengthening.

—The ticket question has thus far taken up the lion's share of the impeachment project, so that, while the *Tribune* dilates day after day on the solemnity of the proceedings in Washington its spectacular feature is the main one for discussion. There has been more hard feeling apparently, shown there at the prospect of not being able to get a peep at the President's trial than there was over the difficulties of good seats at Mr. Dicken's readings.

—Grant's father tells the *Ledger* that Ulysses once worked for four years on a farm given him by his wife's father, and at the end of the time was poorer than when he began. Uncle Sam's farm does not need that treatment.

—Wendell Phillips, in a letter to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, says that "to have impeachment fail, would be a national infamy, in the black darkness of which the mere annihilation of the Republican party would be but a trivial matter."

—Judge Black, Judge Curtis and Mr. Stanley are now in charge of the impeachment trial on the part of the President, but Mr. S. H. Sweet, of Illinois, has been telegraphed to, and with Hon. Thomas R. Nelson, of Tennessee, is expected to aid in the defence.

—The March statement of the public debt, compared with that of 1867, shows a decrease of \$19,934,267, the total debt, less cash in Treasury March 1, 1868, being \$2,519,829,622. As compared with the statement made on February 1, 1868, the debt shows a decrease of \$7,485,751.

—The Indianapolis *Herald* says: Mr. W. D. Frazee recently wrote an article upon seas, which was published in the *Union City Eagle*. The Journal of this city alluded to the article in a very flippant manner, and suggested that Mr. Frazee next write an article on bed-bugs, whereupon the indignant essayist thus the Journal man up by the following response:

"Does this editor find fault with the article? Does he point out wherein the article is incorrect? In short does he act like a man, or does he act like a thing, by saying 'write on a bed bug.' I prefer not writing about the 'bed bug,' for it might not be understood. If I should begin by saying, 'a troublesome insect of an offensive smell, which infests small holes, the Journal man might say that I referred to him.'"

—The Rochester, Fulton County, *Standard*, says: "As Clark Hickman, Esq., of Richmond Township, this county, was coming to town a few days since accompanied by his son, a lad of about twelve years, his horses became frightened at some object, just as they were leaving Mill Creek bridge, throwing his son off and under the wagon wheels, instantly crushing him to death, his agonized father trying in vain to check the horses, but not in time to save his boy."

—Johnson Brown, of Jefferson county, who is now 100 years old, can yet take his rifle and kill squirrels as well as anybody. He first came to this State in 1798, and afterwards went to Kentucky, returning in 1814.

—A man named Wells, at Kokomo, had his leg broken by a falling limb on Thursday.

—The machine shops of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad are to be located at Richmond.

—The promise of a bountiful peach harvest in Morgan County is unusually good.

—The prisoners in the Monroe County jail, three in number, escaped on Monday.

—The Liedersaux Association of Richmond are talking about holding a Senegest in May.

—There are two lunatics in the Morgan County jail.

—William Gibson, a citizen of the Dearborn County for fifty years, died at Aurora on Tuesday. He was a carpenter by trade, and had built more than three hundred and fifty houses in this county.

—Miss Albertson, of Clay Township, Wayne County, had a tumor removed from her last week, that weighed thirty-five pounds. At last accounts she was doing well, with a fair prospect of getting well.

Various enunciations of radical senators have been held to "consult on the cabinet of Mr. Wade." The following is the programme: Secretary of state, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; or Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Kansas; secretary of the treasury, Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan; secretary of the interior, Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; or John Covode, of Pennsylvania; secretary of war, E. M. Stanton; secretary of the navy, Chas. D. Drake, of Missouri; postmaster general, Jno. M. Farnsworth, of Illinois; attorney general, Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vermont; or Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin.

You may joke when you please, if you are careful to please when you joke.

CHICAGO. CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, March 23, 1868.

Ed. DEMOCRAT.—In the swiftly varying war of winter and summer, which this spring has thus far known, summer is again ahead, in this locality at least. Friday and Saturday were damp cold and raw, but to-day the sun is bright, the air warm, and all nature speaks of the "merry, merry spring-time." Incidentally I may mention that I experienced at a very early age, probably in my first season, all the symptoms of "spring fever," which some ill-natured people say is only another phrase for "pure laziness." By this time it is chronic, but such days as this aggravate it greatly, so you will get but a short letter from me to-day. Happily there is little or nothing going on here just at present worthy of more than a paragraph, so you will not be a loser by the curtailment.

The spring trade does not, thus far, realize the anticipations of wholesale dealers. The buyers in town are comparatively few and purchases are not as large as they should be.

Col. Evans is here from Denver, placing Denver bonds among our citizens for the purpose of aiding in raising enough money to build a line of railroad from Denver to the Pacific road. There can be no doubt of the speedy success of his mission, as our merchants are very anxious to secure for Chicago the first benefits of direct railway communication with the great mining centre, Denver City. Our trade with that territory is already immense, but bears no proportion to that which must spring up as soon as railway traffic from here to Denver is commenced.

A topic of great interest to Chicago at present is the proposition of the county supervisor to build a huge wing on the Clark street side of the court house, if the city will build a similar wing for the purposes of city officers, on the opposite, or LaSalle street side, and will pay fifty thousand dollars for half of the county's right in the public square. The necessity for a new fire-proof building in which to secure the county records, is felt by every one and must speedily produce action. The present court house is a mere shell of a thing which would burn down like a candle-box if it once got on fire, and with it would be destroyed invaluable evidence to the transfers and ownership of nearly, if not quite, every foot of ground in Chicago.

The Catholics of Chicago are organizing a movement to get up a library and reading room. At present they have nothing of the kind in this city.

It is definitely settled now that Judge Van Buren, who has for many years been the war-horse and champion of the democracy of Cook county, will not be a candidate at the next election for the office of recorder, which he has held for a half dozen years, and could very probably get if he would run again. He has many friends in both parties, and is regarded as an upright and able judge, and, except in the cases of cow-stealers, knows how to duly temper justice with mercy, but he is growing old and prefers retirement to the great regret of his partisans.

The Riching's opera troupe closed a fortnight engagement at the opera house on Saturday night, with the production, for the second time, of "Martha." During all their stay, they enjoyed the most unqualified success, except upon two nights when Castle, their chief tenor, was sick.

Forrest, who at the age of sixty, possessed of about a million of dollars, and with great failing powers, still persists in playing, appears at the opera house this week and next.

The Magnolia Explosion.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, March 19.

One of the most terrible steamboat disasters that has occurred in this vicinity, since the blowing up of the Meselle, took place yesterday, a short distance below California, at the mouth of Crawfish, and about seven miles up the river.

The ill-fated boat was the Magnolia, one of the regular Cincinnati and Mayville packets, and the most popular boat upon the line. She left her dock at the usual hour, 12 M. with, as is estimated, fully 100 passengers on board, and in about an hour afterwards the explosion took place.

Mr. Gus. Miller, who resides opposite where the catastrophe occurred, and on the Kentucky shore, was at work in his garden, and immediately, with Mr. Abel, who was formerly connected with the National theatre, put off in a skiff to the rescue of the unfortunate on board. They state that after the explosion the boat went some distance ahead, and he pulled a mile before the flames burst forth, so that he estimates the interval at nearly ten minutes. When he arrived near the wreck, a most fearful sight presented itself. Beneath the guards a dozen men were clinging, and shrieking for help, while the flames were seething their heads, hands, and faces.

The heat was so intense that it was impossible for the skiffs to approach near enough for their rescue, and one by one they dropped into the water. One man who still remained on the boat, with a little girl in his arms, shouted to the men in the skiff, "For God's sake save the child."

While the fire was seething behind, until the boat became intolerable, he dropped the little girl in the water, and then jumped overboard himself. We understand that both were saved.

In the meantime other skiffs had put out from the Ohio shore, and by desperate exertion many persons, principally ladies, were rescued from the burning wreck. Two, however, were swept beneath the guards, and every effort to rescue, was in vain. One man was seen hanging to the hog-chain, his beard and the hair of his head burning. Mr. Miller shouted to him to let go, and he dropped into the water and was saved, although terribly injured by the flames. Another, badly burned, was taken off the lumber, but the raging

element was so rapid in its progress, that but short time was vouchsafed either to the victims or those who came to their aid.

In the meantime the steaming Falcon came on board, and took some 24 of the injured on board. The steamer Panther, too, was headed as rapidly as possible to the scene of the disaster, and brought a great number of the unfortunate people to the city. The scene upon these boats was of the most harrowing description. Many of the poor creatures, half-choked, were moaning piteously, while others lay in a state of stupor, happily, for the time being, oblivious to their terrible condition. During the progress to the city every attention was devoted that kindness could suggest, and nothing was left undone that could in any wise alleviate their suffering.

Several were rescued and taken to the shore at California.

What there is left of the unfortunate boat is sunk on Caul Haven bar, at the mouth of Crawfish. She was principally owned by David Gibson, Esq., and was considered one of the fastest boats belonging to the up-river trade. She was a favorite craft, and hence rarely left without a full passenger list. We understand that she was insured to nearly her full value.

The direct cause of the explosion is not ascertained, but, as she was under head-way, and had proceeded several miles from port, it is the more strange and remarkable.

We heard, near the scene of the disaster, but cannot vouch for its truth, that, when the explosion took place, two men were blown by the force of the steam ashore, which the boat was hugging at the time.

Political Significance of Admiral Farragut's Movements.

From a European Letter.

The political newsmongers at this side are beginning to speculate on the subject of our government's allowing Admiral Farragut to spend so much time in visiting the continental capitals, and getting himself lionized. A letter from Florence has the following remarks on the subject:

"Admiral Farragut makes more noise than was ever made by any admiral at the head of a small division of five vessels of war. But the eastern question may from day to day assume a dangerous character. The United States propose to take part in the future in European affairs, and they are encouraged in this intention by Russia, which promises them a good harbor in the Levant when she becomes mistress of it. It has always been the desire of the great republic to have a *piet-a-terre*, (a foot-hold) in Europe. There is, opposite the island of Rhodes, the narrow strait of Marmariza, which is vast in extent, perfectly sheltered from the winds, and with an excellent bottom for anchorage. The United States asked if from Turkey, promising to build there a large city under the sovereignty of the sultan, but England opposed the concession. It is now affirmed that Russia has contracted engagements with the United States in regard to it. As soon as the war breaks out, the Americans will have their port. The Russians are very marked in their attentions to Admiral Farragut."

FORNEY.—Mack, in his Washington correspondence, says:

Speaking of Forney reminds me of a question which it is worth while to ask him, in view of some of his recent paragraphical palaver about Alabama reconstruction. He takes the ground that inasmuch as the rebels have never publicly renounced the doctrine of secession, or never expressed their sorrow for involving the country in the late war, they cannot be trusted with political power. Now, the distinguished "Colonel" once wrote a letter which has since figured in a divorce case. He advises a friend to get another man drunk in order that he might get from him an admission "was a thing to be proud of" that he had illicit connections with Mrs. Forrest, to the end that this admission might be used to secure the divorce for Forrest. Now the point is this: Has Forney ever "publicly renounced" the doctrine contained in that letter? If not, according to his own standard of right and repentance, he ought not to be trusted, for he is still in favor of falsely wearing away any woman's character. He says the southern people are still rebels because they have not publicly renounced secession, and