THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISM.

Immortal High Jinks at Fort Lee-The Ghostly, the Gloomy, the Glad, the Sushing, and the Gassy Assembled in Immense Numbers-Trances, Dances, and Sandwiches-Speeches, Songs, and Speoks-The Man Who Took nolSugar in Bis Coffee on Hand, Etc.

The Progressive Spiritualists of New York and Brooklyn assembled together, with their wives, children, young men, and maidens, and betook themselves to Fort Lee on the steamer Thomas Hulse, which left the foot of Chrisopher street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. When this collection of communicators with the spirit land were all on board, the visitor had before him such a menagerie of long-haired men and emaciated, wild-looking women as perhaps be never before witnessed. Here the model medium bloomed in perfection, with his Leonide locks brushed back from his noble brow in the regulation literary style, a patri-archal beard flowed down to his breast, and he looks meekly from out a pair of dim grey eyes that sometimes assume a haggard, sometimes a wild and wearied look. His conversation is transcendental, logical, and lucid as ink, and the listener, in the vain attempt to follow the thread of his arguments, finds himself wading considerably out of his depth in a sea of verbosity.

THE SCENES ON BOARD

were quite amusing from the presence of an eccentric individual who rejoices in a regal name. This gentleman was seemingly an artices youth of some sixty summers, with a stentorian voice. He had spiritualism badly on the brain, as the most trivial remark addressed to him on the state of the weather, or snything equally inconsequent, was sure to have the ludicrous effect of starting him on a spiritalistic yarn, which he reeled off at a terrible rate, and it afforded a select few much amusement to observe the way he generally turned the subject towards his favorite topic. He was of opinion that Christ was imbued with the spirit of Con-fucius, and the Christian doctrine of damnation seemed to excite his particular ire. He was particularly fond of the expression "doctrine of damnation," and never lost an opportunity of ringing it in. Around this genius was an assem-blage of women, who dwelt lovingly on every word uttered by this spiritualist sage. Curiosity was excited to know what his profession was, as he had a knack of showing the extraordinary affinity between spiritualism and patent medicines, he urging that the spirit of his grandfather had revealed to him drugs that would cure everything, from a broken limb to the last stages of consumption; and now his attention is engrossed in growing a spiritualistic grape-vine, the seeding of which was revealed to him in like manner by his accommodating ancestor. Altogether the conversation and rhapsodies of this queer vender of patent medicines was a strange medley, embracing every-thing from the omniscience of God and grapevines to comic stories and sentimental spiritualism. The other mediums were quite roared down by this lion, and kept themselves in reserve for a performance on shore. Occasionally a smile would ripple on the face of one of the party who was not a spiritualist, but he was gently warned not to indulge in a laugh, as the unbelievers were in the minority, and it would go pretty rough with them in the event of a row. The females greatly affected corkscrew curls, and a Paris milliner would have been shocked to death to have seen the curiously combined colors of their toilettes. Pink silk with yellow trimmings would have been rather a neat and quiet display alongside some of the gorgeous dresses of the lady mediums.

At length Fort Lee is reached, and after a landing of baskets, containing a superabun-

tained that this woman was an Orange Protestant of the strictest order, and that her mind had been dwelling on religion for some time past, Another woman, who came from Massachusetts, went off into a trance and became possessed of the spirit of an "Indian." She scrambled over the precipice in an agonizing way, causing the spectators great terror, and gave vent to a lot of unmitigated twaddle about squaws, wampum, and fire-water. She spoke in broken English that still had a twang of Yankee land about it, and the noble savage that possessed her seemed to have been a model Brane, as he wanted to get home to his squaw, pesides being down on fire-water. Shortly after this Indian got back to his happy hunting grounds, another medium become filled with the spirit of Lola Montez, who smiled grace-fully, flirted trightfully, and went deeply into a discussion of woman's rights. Some of the me-diums present declared the spirit was too strong for the chairward and the shade of Lola was for the clairvoyant, and the shade of Lola way left in peace. In about an hour after this, this same medium was possessed of another spirit and cried out, "ho for a fiddle and a fine plat-form," and behold ! the etherial substance of the late 'Jim Crow" was among the crowd. The medium's capering caused the gaping rustics ranged aroung great astonishment, and one big negro wench said, in evident fear. "God a-mercy! what am dem dar? Oh, golly!" Every body enjoyed the fun, and amiability was the order of the day. The rain interfered a little order of the day. The rain interfered a little with the dancing, but among one thousand to twelve hundred people, there are always sure to be some adepts in the art of amusing, and a party from Mr. Conway's theatre, Brooklyn, made the welkin ring with songs and comical speeches. The boat left at 6, and in an hour after the party was landed at Christopher street

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AARON JONES IN TRAINING.

in a pelting rain storm .- N. Y. World.

A Cheerful Walk of Twenty Miles in Three Flannel Shirts and a Winter Coat, on a July Day-His Meat and His Drink.

Some days since we published a very full account of the doings of McCool and his trainers, and we now give some interesting details of the preparations of Aaron Jones for his fight with McCool, which will take place about fi'ty miles from Cincinnati, on Saturday, the 31st of August. The Buckeye House, in Cincinnati, where Jones is in vigorous training, is admirably sdapted to this kind of business, for it gives all the advantages of shade and coolness, and river, hill, and road exercises. Situated on the bank of the Ohio, in a nice valley, with towering hills across the river, on the Kentucky side, it is a very pleasant place of resort for those who take enough interest in the matter to visit Mr. Jones, and there are many visitors there every day. James Cusick, who is one of the best trainers in the world, who went to England and trained Heenan for the Sayers tight and Coburn for the Mace fight, and who combines gentle-manly qualities with the requisite characteristics of the thorough trainer, is training Aaron Jones, and doing it remarkably well. He watches his man with the vigilance of a faithful sentinel, and puts him through the terrible work of the training with the discipline of a martinet.

The daily work is divided between walking, rowing, exercises with weights and bags, and rubbing down. The hardest portion of it is the walking to strengthen legs and reduce flesh that is superfluous. A walk of ten miles and return, incased in three flannet shirts and a winter coat, with a morning sun pouring down 90 degrees of heat from an unclouded sky, with perspiration running in streams from face, head, limbs, and body, is hard work, and well calculated to make a man "strong on his pins!" The trainer has to go through this work, also, without the super-fluous clothing, of course.

THE VETO MESSAGE FORESHADOWED.

Is the President Bound to Execute the

Last Reconstruction Law of Congress! -Mr. Johnson's Official Organ Thinks Not-Congress and its Laws are to be Defied.

From the Washington Intelligencer of yesterday.

Solemnly sensible of the moral responsibility we assume to readers of discrimination and candor, we deliberately announce our consci-entious belief that a national crisis is at hand.

candor, we deliberately announce our consci-entious belief that a mational crisis is at hand. With the humility of painful conviction we offer to-day no rash observations; but in melan-choly sincerity we implore every cluized to banish for the hour all prejudice and preposses-sion, and consider with us the transpendent issue which appears at last to have arisen in the country from the long and distracting strife of partisanship, and which, we are constrained to believe, threatens conseqences of infinite cala-mity to all classes of the American people. A bill has been framed in the national legis-lature, in which are contained many features kindred to those of the expediency and uncon-stitutionality of which our convictions are well known. But great as we deem an occasion on which the inviolability of provisions of the organic law is in question, the present is one when mere infractions of the Constitution, however gross in form or evil in tendency, must be assigned a grade to which our discourse can-not descend. The decisions of the courts, the influences arising from business and social re-lations, and even the fluctuations of party accountance. not descend. The decisions of the courts, the influences arising from business and social re-lations, and even the fluctuations of party ascendancy, may modify, correct, or overrule, sooner or later, the errors of legislation, how-ever deplorable in actual mischief or in hypo-thetical tendency. The frame of the pollical body may still subsist in its vital organs for the conservation of remedial agencies. But when, from whatever cause and by whatever instrumentalities, the essential plians of the State are toltering, interests, otherwise of the highest importance, sink to insignificance. To a question of such gloomy dignity we humbly invite our fellow-citizens. The tripod of government—the fundamental division into executive, legislative, and judicial depart-ments; the sole equilibrium of order, the pri-mordial principle of this great republic—is menaced, and if it is suffered to fall, our society must swiftly go to ruin. Let us consider the bill which is before the President for his action. It is supplementary to two other acts of Con-gress now in force, under which, according to

gress now in force, under which, according to the responsible opinion of a jurist, there does not exist, for all the purposes of a State, except keeping the peace and conducting certain elec-tions, a valid local government, under and by virtue of the Constitution and the popular will virtue of the Constitution and the popular will of each State. The present supplementary bill provides in the first section that "said Govern-ments, if continued, were continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress," these districts being composed, each, of one or more States, formerly enjoying their constitutional relations in the Union, and the commanders being officers of the national army detailed to them respectively in conformity to the previous statute, of which the conformity to the previous statute, of which the words quoted are declared to be the valid inter-pretation. By the second section it is provided words quoted are declared to be the valid inter-pretation. By the second section it is provided that the several district commanders, not by authority of the Commander-in-Chief nor of the General of the Army, but subject to the disap-proval of the latter, and inferentially not sub-ject to the disapproval of the iormer, but by the exclusive authority of Congress and by force of this act shall have and exercise the appointing power whenever, "in the opinion of such com-mander, the proper administration of said act shall require it." Under the declared statutes above, and under such a provision, no official in the State acts by authority of the State or its people. The "con-sent of the governed" is solemnly and formally abrogated as a law and as a principle in one-third of the republic. There is, therefore, no vestige to be left of any kind of local authority. Local action, by whomsoever performed, or under whatsoever color of authority, is completely destitute of sanction, and must derive the whole of its validity from the virtue negatively or posi-tively given it by the general Government, Whether it is constitutional thus to cancel in

cute them cannot be laws, for nothing is a law of the United States which the President is not bound to execute. The startling question, then, is, whether the President of the United States has the right to treat as laws, in any actual in-stance, the several provisions of this bill that contemplate their execution without his au-thority? thority?

thority? The expediency of a duality or of any other division of the executive power of the Federal Government was exhaustively discussed in the Convention of 1787, which immortal body at 1 ngth ordained that "the executive power of the United States should be vested in a Presi-dent, to hold his office for four years." When-ever, then, the United States has or exercises a power, and that power or any part of it is exeever, they, the United States has of exercises a power, and that power or any part of it is exe-cutive, there is no constitutional possibility of executing that power otherwise than through the President. There is nowhere in the Consti-tution any power given Congress to exonerate, or given him to abdicate either as to a particu-lar law or as to the laws applicable to a particular law, or as to the laws applicable to a particu-lar territory. There is a constitutional provision for his re-

There is a constitutional provision for his re-moval if he fails of firm fidelity. The only safety of public liberty is in his responsibility, and a power in him to forego his constitutional duty is only another name for the ruinous privilege of shirking a constitutional accountability. Nor could he, by a corrupt and treasonable col-lusion with the legislature, exonerate himself from his sworn duty, under pretense that Con-gress had exercised a power of erecting a special or local executive for a particular law or class of laws. If he could not procure such an exon-eration how can he accept such? An act passed by Congress to be executed without the responsibility of the sole Executive of the United States is not a law. As well might the city councils of Washington pass such an act, it would be an enactment ultra vires. Their chaiter gives certain powers, and such an act

chaiter gives certain powers, and such an act would be beyond their powers. But though Congress has larger powers, it has not this power a particle more than the councils of this city if their charter, the Constitution, does not give it.

give it. What, then, is the President's duty? He has solemnly sworn to execute faithfully the office of President of the United States, and to the best of his ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution. There are fourteen volumes of statutes in the United States. He is bound to every leaver one of them when consider a like the Constitution. There are fourteen volumes of statutes in the United States. He is bound to execute every one of them when occasion calls. But if enactments exist which forbid him to execute their provisions, by direction or by im-plication, it is impossible that they can be iaws, and if not laws, they cannot repeal, modify, hinder, obstruct, or embarrass laws, much less Constitutions, State or Federal. If enactments purporting to be in force in the United States as laws of the land, yet which sannot be, becaule not executable by file only Executive which can exe-cute, a law, are put into practical ope-ration by persons pretending to be catential ope-ration of the operations of these persons contravene or hinder in any degree other laws really in force, nobody can pretend to doubt what the case is, what the Fresident's duty is, and what are the consequences of any hesita-tion or faltering on his part. When such a col-lision between the laws and the unwarrantable authority of insurgents or revolutionists (or, what are the same things, executive) actually arises, be the abstract merits of the controversy what they may, and be the motives of the par-ties good or evil, it is certain that public order is brought to the fearful extremity of a de-pendence for the time on the courage, pru-dence, and fidelity of one man—the generai magistrate of the Union. There is even more a matter of anxions and earnest solicitude at such a time as this, when the chosen agents of a new, vast, and anoma-lous government unknown either in State or Federal law, and which threatens to uttoriy avaided the part of the contry, a government unknown either in State or

lous govers ment over one-third of the country, a government unknown either in State or Federal law, and which threatens to utterly swallow up both, are military chieftains, armed and prepared for any of those fell enterprises, whether of tyranny or reform, which in all na-tions have proved an irresistible temptation to popular and aspiring soldlers, especially in times of high party contention upon funda-mental theories, when the noblest motives fre-quently but fatally reinforce revolutionary designs, seduced by entinsiasm in the absence of settled ideas of policy and law in the public mind of the day. We give the above impressions, with which we are profoundly moved. We speak for our-

EDITION SECOND HORRIBLE INDIAN MASSACRE! A Bishop and Ten Boman Catholic Priests Butchered. Six Sisters of Charity Captured. Murder of the Missionary Bishop Lamay. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

CINCINNATI, July 19 .- The Commercial's Leavenworth special despatch says that the Indians captured a train on the Santa Fe road, near Fort Larned, on the 15th instant. Bishop Lamay, ten priests, and six Sisters of Charity were among the prisoners. All the men were killed and horribly mutilated. The females were reserved for another fate.

An escort tried to overtake the train to protect it, but arrived too late.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day. By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 19-Noon.-Consols for money, 94#: Erie Railrond, 46#; United States Fivetwenties, 721; Illinois Central (ex. div.), 77; Great Western Bailroad, 22. Other markets unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 19-Noon .- Cotton is firm at 104d. for uplands and 104d. for Orleans. The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 760,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and 15,000 bales for export. The stock in port is 738,000 bales, including 383,000 American. Other articles are unchanged.

The Russia and the Denmark Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19-Noon.-The steamship Russia, from New York on the 9th instant, and the steamship Denmark, from New York on the 6th, arrived out to-day on their way to Liverpool

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, July 19-2 P. M .- Consols, 94 7.16; United States Five-twenties, 72; ; Illinois (ex dividend), 764; Erie Railroad, 464. No other changes.

LIVERPOOL, July 19-2 P. M. -Cotton is firmer, but prices are unchanged.

Breadstuffs-Corn, 36s. 3d. White California Wheat, 13s. 8d.

" Produce-Cheese has declined to 56s. Lard

has advanced to 49s. Others unchanged.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEORAPH. } Friday, July 19 1877. The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. Gov-ernment bonds continue in fair demand; July ernment bonds continue in fair demand; July 7-30s sold at 1074, a slight decline; '64 5-20s at 109, no change; and July, '65, 5-20s at 108, no change; 1114 was bid for 1865 5-20s, and 110 for 6s of 1881. City leans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 100. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 524, a decline of 4: Philadelphia and Erie at 28, a decline of 4: and Pennsylvania Railroad at 524, no change; 1294 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 565 for Minehill; 355 for North Penn-sylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 285 for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 435 for Northern Central. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 684 was bid for Second and Third; 174 for Thirtsenth and Fifteenth; 275 for Spruce and Pine; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 24 for Girard College. Bank shares were firmly held. Mechanics'

Green and Costes; and 24 for Girard College. Bank shares were firmly held. Mechanics' sold at 314; 108 was bid for Seventh National; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Com-mercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 109 for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 95 for Western; 31 for Manufac-turers'; 70 for City; and 63 for Common wealth. Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navi-sation sold at 443@444; 55 was bid for Morris Canal; and 17 Susquehanna for Canal. Quotations of Gold-108 A. M., 140; 11 A. M., 1404; 12 M., 140; 1 P. M., 1395. —The New York Herald this morning says:— "There is undiminished case in the money market, notwithstanding the entarged demand from the Stock Exchange, and the general rate

from the Stock Exchange, and the general rate for call loans is five per cent., the exceptional transactions being at four and six respectively, and the lower rate confined to balances left with the leading dealers in Government securities. The discount line affords very little employment for capital, and the close scrutiny to which com-mercial paper is subjected causes the best grade only to be negotiable at the banks, and this is quoted at six and seven per cent. The Treasury is disbursing the interest and principal of the compound interest notes which fell due on the 15th instant, amounting to fifteen mil-lions, as well as the six millions due on the third series of the seven-thirty loan, very slowly, owing to the want of employment for the money at this and the minor financial centres."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Philadelphia Trade Report. Fhiladelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, July 19.—The Breadstuffs Market is characterized by extreme duliness, without much change in prices. The demand for Flour is confined to small lots to supply the imme-diate wants of the home consumers at \$10(31250 % bbl. for Northwestern extra family; \$11603 % bbl. for Northwestern extra family; \$11603

lance of earthly ic these lestive religionists wind their way up to the summit of the mount. THE GROUND

is reached at length, and a preliminary skirmish takes place for the possession of tables before the main muffin struggle is opened. When the feast was finished dancing was commenced in right good style. The unsophisticated youths went at it with their coats of and lighted clgars in their mouths, fast and furious became the reels and waltzes, and all was going merry as a marriage bell, when a gentlemen in a "tall hat" ventured to remark on the impropriety of dancing with coats off and smoking in the pre-sence of ladies. The new-comer was evidently a scholar as well as a gentleman, for he pre-faced his observations with the remark that such proceedings were not "engregilie" nor "aistingy." After this, proceedings were con-ducted on the strictest order of etiquette. This was merely an episode, not given with the intention of hinting that the audience were not well-bred, for indeed they were all highly re-spectable people, and conducted themselves

THE SPEAKER'S STAND.

with the greatest propriety.

Here the Hon. Warren Chase, of Ohio, was exhorting his hearers to live properly in this world, so as to be prepared for another state of existence; and that the farther we advanced in this world the further we would find ourselves advanced in the next, or, as we go out of this world, the next will find us. He spoke very fer-vently, and was listened to with a great deal of attention by an appreciative andience. When he finished two ladies sang a charming duett to a very plaintive melody, and after it Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis, the founder of "progress in lyceums" in the United States, spoke to the effect that the spiritualists were the advanced guards of future civilization, and they should have to encounter much contumely and derision. but in the end would triumph, and from the ranks of the little boys of the lyceum now before them would spring the future legislators of these United States. Mr. Davis is a pleasinglooking gentleman, and evidently sincere in his endeavors to do good; though having a fair faith in the doctrines of spiritualism. he either discountenances all outer exhibitions conducive of ridicule, and in his conversation and manners shows no eccentricity. He was followed by his wife, Mrs. Davis, who spoke in a beautifully modulated and silvery voice. She graphically described the many comforts that attend the Spiritualist religion, and how delightful it was to hold sweet converse with the spirits of the dear departed, and concluded by saying that we should be true to the highest and best that is within us, and then we could not fail to be happy. A remarkable-looking gentleman who peddled razor-strops around Nassan sireet, then let loose on the crowd enough eloquence to have disposed of a shipload of his wares. He apostrophized the sun, moon, stars, and lightning, and afforded all present a good deal of fun at his witty remarks. It was understood that he took no sugar in his coffee. During the speaking about thirty or forty people congregated in the woods above the pre copice to form

THE CIRCLES,

of which there were two, one inside the other. Those inside sat down, but those outside stood up. In whout seven or eight minutes a shudder up. In whout seven or eight minutes a shudder was observed to pass over the trame of a woman in the inner circle. She gradually became quite convalsed, sobbed and rubbed her hands vio-lently for a space of five or six minutes, then threw her arms around like an electrified bull-frow. The crowd commenced to get frightened. One medium made mysterious passes over her and down her back, but all to no avail. The agitation increased. Two more tried therr powers with no better success, until a mulatto medium cried out. "She is under the influence medium cried out, "Sha is under the influence of the spirit of a Catholic priest." This woman then made a lot of passes, among which was the sign of the cross, that succeeded in restoring consciousness. The clairvoyant stated the priest was trying to convert her, but she had struggled with him successfully. It was afterwards accer-

He keeps his pupil at top speed, and requires him to talk rapidly, although panting with ex-This is to accustom the lungs to quick ertion. work and steady action, for they will be allowed only one-half minute of rest between rounds in the fight. After the heavy walk of the day the body is rubbed down. sponged, and covered with dry clothing. Only very plain food is allowed, and that with scarcely any seasoning. Liquors are used very carefully, and in homeo-pathic doses; occasionally a little brandy or sherry, and occasionally a glass of the best

quality of ale. Mr. Jones is in the best spirits possible, and rapidly arriving at a splendid condition of body. He will enter the ring a much smaller man than his opponent, but fully his equal in endurance, and the fight will be one of great strength and size and but little science on the part of McCool, against considerable strength great deal of science on the part of Jones. There is not near so much disparity in age as has been represented. The fact is, Jones is only thirty-four years of age. He was born in Shropshire, England, on the 1st March, 1833. years have been overestimated by those entirely ignorant on the subject, because he commenced fighting when he was very young-in h is fourteenth year, in fact.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Anticipated Row Between the King and Bishop Staley-Commercial Failures-Return of the Lackawanna-Celebration of the Fourth-Arrival of General McCook.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.-By the barque Roin-er we have Honolulu dates to Jane 22. A sericus difficulty is anticipated between Bishop Staley and the King, by reason of a letter written by the former, charging the latter with written by the former, charging the latter with non-payment of subscription to the Church, and using language of the most insulting char-acter. The sugar mill of Decaiton was de-stroyed by fire on the night of June 5. The missionary packet Morning Star arrived on June 10 from a cruise among the Marquesas Jule and constraint the mission stations in a Islands, and reports the mission stations in a flourishing condition. The United States steamer Lackawanna returned from a cruise on the 9th of June. The firm of E. C. McCandless Co. has tailed; habilities, \$30,000; assets, \$8060. The Fourth of July was to be celebrated in a brilliant manner. General McCook, Min-ister resident of the United States, and family arrived on the evening of the 21st of June from his visit to the States.

JEFF, DAVIS.

The Rebel Ex-President Incog. at the Theatre Royal in Montreal-He is Recognized and Enthusiastically Cheered by the Crowd.

MONTREAL, July 18.-A large and fashiouble andience was present at the Theatre Royal to-night, to witness the representation of The Rivals, for the benefit of the Southern Belief Jeff. Davis, the ex-Confederate chieftain, Fund. attended incognilo, and between the first and attended *meogratic*, and between the first and second acts he was recognized by the audience, who arose and cheered him loadly. Subse-quently the orchestra played "Dixie," and on the termination three cheers were again given, which Davis recognized by repeated bows. He was accompanied by several members of the Howell family.

Death of a Congressman Elect.

Death of a Congressman Elect. Fiake's Galveston (Texas) Builetin of the 10th instant says:--"We have intelligence that the Hon. Claib Hubbard, member of Congress elect from this State, was killed at Columbus, in a barroom fight, by a man named Speers, who was also killed by the guard while endeavoring to make his escape. The deceased had long been a prominent politician; had been a mem-ber of both the United States and Confederate Congress." Another account gives the name of the deceased as C. C. Herbert.

it is constitutional thus to cancel in Vhether toto the entire corporate being of a State, in toto the acknowledged inalienable rights of tweive millions of persons, once on an equal footing with all the members of the Union, is a

question altogether foreign, and compara-tively inconsiderable at this grave moment. But the observation which befits this place is, But the observation which befits this place is, that, according to these provisions, and many others in the bill, all legislative, executive, and judicial power operative in those States is merged in the general mass of legislative, ex-ecutive, and judicial power of the United States. All public agents, then, must necessarily be public agents of the United States. There are no officials of the State of any species or in any degree. This, however, is not left to inference. The pinth section expressly requires the whole The ninth section expressly requires the whole of them, without exception, not already adopted as Federal officers, to become such, by each taking the oath of office prescribed by the act of Congress in 1862. In number, the great majo-rity of these officers of the United States have become such by adoption, but the remainder are to be appointed on behalt of the United States. No provision is made for commissioning them; but official competency does not depend wholly upon commission, but mainly upon wholly upon commission, but mainly upo de facto performance under due appointment. The provisions quoted, and many others in the bill, contemplate a power to be vested in the respective commanders, with a correspond-ing moral, but with no constitutional responsibility for the administration of these statutes, in the manner of an Executive magistrate. By the third section the General of the army is vested with the like power and responsibility as to removing and appointing officers. It is observable that, notwithstanding the peculiar and powerful civil functions devolved upon these officers, it was not thought fit to bind them by any peculiar oath, none being required

but what they have taken in common with the cadets at West Point, as a qualification for an exclusively military office. The several provisions overruing the At-torney-General's construction of the former acts distinctly impart the independent power of exproval and another ment to each communider. removal and appointment to each commander, and to the General of the army, whenever they may deem it expedient to exercise the discretion, in the case of every officer acting in their respective districts, without any exception, but inferentially of postmasters, revenue officers, and judges, district attorneys, marshale, etc., of the courts belonging to the regular judiciary of the United States. We are persuaded that no exaggeration will

be imputed to the following deductions from

abuse of the Constitution Congress has thought fit to occasion an immense accession to the jurisdiction of the United States, as a Government of limited powers, and consistently with the accession has made provision for a corres-ponding complement of officers and agents, greater in number, perhaps, than the entire official list of the United States hitherto; and official list of the United States hitherto; and also for a system of colonial government and political regulation, comprised in the residuum of formär laws of the States respectively, and in the statutes of which these, including the present bill, are the principal, which may go under the general name of "Reconstruction hwws:" The marked features of this system are three:—1. That the Government is essen-tially military. 2. That all officers and agents employed in its administration—recent?"e, legislative, and judicial—primarily Federal, of so by adoption, under and by virtue of the said States, are removable at pleasure. 3. That the President of the United States is virtually ex-onerated by these laws from agency or respononerated by these laws from agency or respon sibility in their execution. A fourth peculiarity of the highest consequence at an earlier day has now fallen somewhat behind the present inquiry, except as facilitating apprehension, viz.:-The President was ousted of his magisviz:-The President was ousted of his magis-tracy, in a great degree, over these States in common with the other States of the Union, in as far as their constitutional relations corresponded with the latter, by the passage of the act of 2d of March. But the pleasure of Congress in $e\Sigma$ -cluding all their representatives left their con-dition such as to render it expedient, in his judgment, rather to waive the question than to prolong the disturbance. This forbearance he had the power, however in effectually for the prolong the disturbance. This forbearance he had the power, however ineffectually for the end, to exercise, because he was not bound to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts. They were acts which could be excended, and if so, but one Executive existed to perform that duty. But acts of Congress which purport to exonerate from, or forbid the President to exe-

we are profoundly moved. We speak for our-selves only; but we could not better certify our sincerly than by confessing that they may be overdrawn. But if so, only the event could convince us of the fact. We fear they are too true

Statesmen ! soldiers! citizens! pause and consider! Is there occasion for these terrible possi-bilities? Retract the exorbitancy of partisan zeal; still the tempest of partisan resentment; hush the persuasive but bad promptings of am-bition; remember only the great truths of old, and rally to your country, its laws, its Constitution, and its sworn ministers.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Peirca.-William R. Mann, District Attorney: T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.-In the case of the Com-monwealth vs. James Brown and Edward Roach, charged with assaulting and stabbing John Maurer at Fifth and Callownill streets, on the night of June 20, before reported, the defendant Roach made an at-legation of an allbi and produced evidence to sub-stantiate R, and the defendant Brown made no answer whatever to the charge. The Jury, after re-maining out all night, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Answer whatever to the charge. The jury, after remaining out all night, resurned a verdict of not goilty.
Leopold strause pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. At first the defendant pleaded not guilty, but the case was so plain, proving a difficulty between two friends, and a single blow from the defendant, that it was withdrawn 'rom the jury, and 'a plea of guilty was entered. The Court imposed a fine of so and the costs.
Elizabeth Campell was charged with keeping a disorderly house. The house is in St. Stephen's place, between Market and Chesnut, and several winesses testified that the reputation of the house was bad, and that they had seen persons of bad character for the winesses is all that the jury respectable person cannot go out of his house in that neighborhood without being insulted by them.
The defense acknowledged that the locality was made aby the characters who live in it, but alleged that the defendant kept a perfectly respectable house, having gone there because the rent of the house was within her means. Verdict not guilty.
Catherine McManaman was charged with astault and story pon Catharine Guibn. Mrs. Quina found a nall and drove it into a post, out on a common a failer between the to it. One day she was to the first blow, break log security astract the first blow. The boreation the defendant had draves it be defendant had goore at the the defendant had fastered.
The Mater and funct that the very nail. She, of course, bere deter and the prosecurity astract the first blow. The boreation the defendant here as some through the course, between the defendant had defendant here as some through the optimated by them.
The Mater as the prosecurity astract the first blow.
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The value of the prosecurity astract the first blow.
The value of the prosecurity astract the first blow.
The was all end the very and they as some through the window, break log several panes of g

_The Hon. M. Russell Thayer, of this city,

will deliver an address in Gettysburg on Aug. 8, in commencement week, on the laying of the corner-stone of the preparatory building of the Pennsylvania College, which is to be named Stevens' Hall, in recognition of the life-long services of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in the cause of general education.

FROM BALTIMORE LO-DAY.

The Bill to Pay Secrah Police.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, July 19,-The Baltimore City Councils have indefinitely postponed the ordinance to pay the Kane police \$80,000 for alleged services rendered during the year 1861, when they were dismissed and superseded by the military guard. This causes deep disappointment on the part of the expectants and Copperheads.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16 .- Proceedings have commenced in the United States Court for the condemnation of the ship Royal Saxon, recently from Sydney, on charges of smuggling.

A suit was commenced against the ships Free Trade and California, to recover \$927,000 for the violation of the State Passenger act. The Free Trade brought 442 and the California 485 Chinese passengers. The penalty imposed is \$1000 each. The panic in mining shares continues. Savage sold at \$4006; Yellow Jacket has declined \$880 during the last ten days: Crown Point sold at \$890-declined \$700 during the same time.

The ship War Hawk, for New York, and the Othello, for Liverpool, cleared to-day with a cargo of 26,670 sacks of wheat.

Flour quiet and unchanged; Wheat, \$1.70@ 1.75; legal-tenders, 724.

From Cape Island.

CAPE ISLAND, July 19.—There were over four hundred persons arrived here yesterday. The thermometer stands at 70 degrees.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. Nzw Yoak, July 19.-Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 985; Reading, 1045; Canton Coupany. 45; Erie, 70%; Cleveland and Toledo, 121; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 60%; Pittsburg and Port Wayne, 102%; Michigan Southern, 793; New York Central, 100%; Hilbols Central, 123%; Cumberland preferred, 37%; Missouri 6%, 102; Hudson River, 116; United States Five-twenties of 1852; 114%; do, 1864 108; do, 1855, 109%; do, new lasue, 105; U. S. Ten-forties, 102; Seven-thirties, first issue, 107%; all others, 107%; Gold, 140. Nzw Yoaks, July 19.-Ootion quiet and firm at 265(6027c. Fiour quiet and steady. Corn firm, stock scarce: sales of 45,000 bushels mixed Western, 82%; C. Beef quiet. Pork firm; small stock Western, 82%; C. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new Mees, 82:50(32:00). Lard steady at 126013%; C. Whiaky quiet.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Report of the Engineers-The Line to be Located North of Salt Lake-Summit Tunnel to be Opened August 15.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 .- The engineers of the Central Pacific Railroad have reported in favor of locating the line by the north instead of the south of Salt Lake. It is eighty-uine miles shorter, will cost one-third less, and passes

through a far better country. The Summit tunnel is nearly through, and will probably be open by August 15.

NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.-The Associated Press report of Judge Goodloe's decision in the habeas corpus case at Lexington recently, is not habeas corpus case at Lexington recently, is not altogether correct. The Judge decided that a prisoner arrested by the United States authori-tics for trial before the United States District Court, could not be discharged by the State Courts upon a writ of habeas corpus. The ex-amination of Off's murderers is progressing. A large crowd of spectators and a strong police force are in strong police force are in attendance. The trial of Newton Guy, charged with being the principal in the robbery of a Nashville railroad train in October inst, has commenced at Bowling Green. The defendant has summoned upwards of fifty wit-nesses to prove an alibi.

for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; \$14016 for fancy; \$260'50 for extras; and \$868'50 for super-flue. Rye Flour sells in small lots at \$8-2568'50, but there is very little offering. Prices of Corn Manlas another Meal are nominal.

Meal are nominal. The receipts of Wheat are small, but the millers buy cautionsly. Sales of 1000 bushels. in lots, at \$2.65,275 % bushel for new red, and \$2.80 for old do. Rye sells as wanted at \$1.60. Corn is very quiet; small sales of yellow at \$1.13, and mixed Western at \$1.00,10 at are unsettled; sales of Pennsylvania at 92240. and Western at 900. Prices of Barley and Malt are bominal. are nominal.

In Groceries and Provisions not much doing. and no change in prices.

-General Hayes, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, will open the campaign in a speech at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, the old home of Tom Corwin, on the evening of the 5th of August. The Democratic candidate, Judge Thurman, opens the same day in another section of the State.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA JULY 19. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING THEF.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship Tonawanda, Julius, Liverpool, Cope Bros. Brig Fanny Butler, Bartlett, Bangor, J. E. Basley &

Co. Brig Insulaneren, Jansin, Stettin, Workman & Co. Schr W. Poor. Long, Richmond, Captain. Schr Ruby, Lee, Newburyport, Knight & Sons. Schr Col. Eddy, Coomba. Boston, Rommel & Hunter. Schr Marian Gage, Sheppard, Boston, Caldwell, Gor-don & Co.

Sonr J. B. Atkins, Davis, East Joston, Caldwell, Gor don & Co. Schr W. Slater, Smalley, Boston, Membon & Cloud, Schr J. C. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, Captain, Schr Hope, Carew, Pungtoteague, Va., J. T. Justos, St/r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Schr Morning Licht, Simmons, 4 days from George-twe, D. C., with old iron to captain. Echt Col. Eddy, Coomba, 10 days from Bangor, with. Schr W. S. Doughten, Janne Boston. Schr Y. Nickerson, Keily, from Boston. Schr F. W. Johnson, Maris, from Boston. Schr F. W. Johnson, Maris, from Boston. Schr F. W. Johnson, Keily, from Providence. Schr Harbinger, Rogers, from New York. Schr Harbinger, Rogers, from New York. Schr C. Holmes, Holmes, from Providence. Schr C. K. Vickery, Benton, from Fail River. Schr S. L. Silmmons, Gandy, from Fail River. Schr Transit, Rackelt, trom Failntree. Schr Resoling R. No. st. Anderseo, from Norwich. Steamer W. Whildin, Rigsans. Bours from Ballin-more, with mdse. to J. D. Huor.

BELOW

Brig H. Virden, from Calbarien. Brig O. C. Clary, from Mayaguez. Sebr R. C. Lang, from Turks Island, A barque, name unknown.

Barque Thomas, Peterson, hence, at Cardenas Sik-

Instant, Brig E. A. Barnard, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed, from Matanzas Sth inst. Brig C. Matthews, Cox, for Philadelphia, cleared at

Bangor Idth Inst. Bohr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton for Phi-Indelphia, at Newport 16th Inst. Sohr Rollins, Wall, from Plymouth for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 17th Inst. Schr Gocan Bird, Marsh, hence, at Richmond 18th

Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, Bolth Harding RR. No. 49, Bohrs Leesburg, Davis, and Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, hance, at Providence 17th Inst. Schr Tennessee, Creed, from Vinaihaven for Phila-delphia, at Newport 19th Inst. Behrs N. and H. Gouid, Crowell, and War Bleed, Kelly, hence, at Boston yesterday. Schra Ephraim and Anna, Thompson: W. G. Dear-Born, Sculf: M. Reinhart, Hand: Silver Marnet, Wat-son; and L. and A. Babcock, from Boston for Philadel-phia, at Holmes' Hole 16th Inst., and sailed again.

NEW YORK, July 18.-Arrived, steamship Deutsch

Steamably Alemaania, from Hamburg, Bailed, ram Dunderberg, for Cherbourg, France,

DOMESTIC FORTS. NEW YORK, July 18.-Arrived, steamship Raleigh, Marsiman, from New Orleans. Bhip City of New York, from Lawerpool. Ship Hudson, Prass, from London.

The the form any felonious extent. Verdict not guilty. Daniel Kelley was charged with receiving the sad-de mentioned in the preceding case, knowing it to have been stolen. But there was evidence to show that the defendant obtained possession of the saddle bonesity, having bought it from an acquaditance; but there wis no evidence to show that the defendant either thought or knew it was stolen, or that it was stolen. Verdict, not guilty. Janct Morris was charged with assault and battery mon Margaret Davis. It was stolen, or that it was stolen. Verdict, not guilty. Tamet Morris was charged with assault and battery mon Margaret Davis. It was sileged that Morris, s conductor on the Girard Avenue Ballway, sbused Miss Davis as she was leaving the car at the depot in Twenty-fifth street, and afterwards strock her. Margaret Davis and Mrs. Swift were charged with and Girard avenue, and engaged in a vecy obscene conversation; he told them to pits, for it would not do in his car. Nothing more was said until the car stopped at the depot, and them Margaret Davis for lowed him up and called him insuiting names. Oo trial. trial