THE PARTY RELEASED TO SELECT PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRAÇÃO DE SERVICA DE SERVICIO DE

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1867.

The Suspension of Secretary Stanton. THE President yesterday "suspended" Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, and appointed General Grant as Secretary and interim. This carries the matter over to the assembling of Congress in November, when the President must report the case, with the reasons for his action, to the Senate, and it they shall concur with him, then the removal will become absolute; if not, then Mr. Stanton will resume his position. As there is no pretense that Mr. Stanton has been guilty of any delinquency or malfeasance in office, and as he is removed really because of his fidelity to the cause which the President has so shamefully betrayed, it is very easy to imagine what the action of the Senate will be. Before Congress has been in session a month, Mr. Stanton will have resumed his position, stronger than ever before.

Collector James Steedman, it is said, is to be Mr. Stanton's successor during the interim. Nothing could better show the character and animus of the President than the contrast such an appointment would exhibit. From Edwin M. Stanton, a man whom the whole civilized world has come to admire for his transcendent ability as an executive officer, and whose honor and integrity are above the breath of suspicion, down to Jim Steedman, the peripatetic spy and slanderer, who executed a roving commission to hunt up and manufacture charges against his brother officers on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and who showed that he was a tool of the most despicable charactercould there be a greater "falling off," except in that most abysmal descent from Abraham Lincoln to Andrew Johnson !

The course of the President is daily demonstrating the correctness of the judgment entertained of him by the radical wing of the Republican party. They doubted that he would honestly carry out the Reconstruction law, and to meet the threatened danger provided for a called session in July. The President justified their suspicions, attempted to nullify the law, and rendered the July session necessary. At that session the radicals wished to provide for another session in October. They doubted the wisdom or safety of leaving the President unchecked. But the conservatives pleaded for him, and the session was fixed for November. Hardly had Congress adjourned before the President went to work to obstruct the faithful execution of the law. The incorruptible Secretary of War was his first obstacle. That has been removed. The honest and unpurchasable Sheridan is to be the next victim. Pope and Sickles will probably follow.

All this simply shows that the radicals correctly comprehend the character and the aims of this bad man who now holds the reins of power. The conservatives have not understood him aright. They have given him too much credit for honesty of purpose. His every act reveals more clearly the self-willed, obstinate, reckless tyrant. Fortunate, indeed, will it be for the country if we escape without more serious perils from this violent and dangerous man, who has once caused the nation to blush at the public and beastly exhibition of his vices, and who may yet convulse it with his crimes.

A False Charge.

THE New York Herald, which alternately blows hot and cold-one day radical and the next day conservative-emphasizes its latest summersault by a very weak and unjust attack upon our Southern citizens of African descent because they did not raise a servile insurrection during the war. It says:-

"Not a single insurrection—not one organized blow for freedom—came from these slaves and sons of slaves during four years of a war that taxed the utmost energies of their masters. They were held in bonds by men at war with the nation, and they never added the weight of one little effort from their own side to aid the cause whose success was to make them free."

The Herald conveniently forgets that, during the earlier years of the war, the negro received no encouragement from our Government to strike for himself. On the contrary, he was distinctly given to understand that he must remain at home in quiet subserviency to his rebellious masters, and that any attempt at insurrection against them would be promptly suppressed by us. It seems almost incredible now that we could have been guilty of such gigantic folly; but such was the fact. For instance, take the following paragraph from one of General McClellan's earlier proclamations:-

"Notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe that our advent among you will be signalized by interference with your slaves, understand one thing clearly-not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will, on the contrary, with an ron hand crush any attempt at insurrection on their part." And this infamous sentiment was not disowned by his superiors. Truly, the negro would have showed very little sense had he, in the face of a threat like this, gone into an insurrection on his own account. With a deeper wisdom he bided his time, and trusted

In God. The entire spirit of the Herald's charge is false. During our whole struggle the negro was always ready to do just as much as we would allow him to do. When we were ready to admit him into the ranks to fight, he was treated him not as a man, but as a beast and a Our citizens do not seem to appreciate that

thing. Had we encouraged him to a servile insurrection, he could have made the South a second St. Domingo. But our Government was too humane to call down upon the Rebels a catastrophe like that, and the negro was too wise to inaugurate it without our sanction. We doubt whether the history of the world can furnish a parallel instance where a race of slaves behaved with so much wisdom and true prudence as did the slaves in this country during the Rebellion.

It is amusing to notice the change in style and argument which the Herald undergoes as it changes sides. When it takes the Republican side its arguments are sound, fair, logical, and powerful, while its style is robust, trenchant, and elevated. The moment it goes over to the Democrats, it becomes tricky, unfair, and sophistical, and its style degenerates into coarseness and brutality. It begins to resort then to the device of forged letters-like the pretended one in its issue a day or two since from ex-Senator Harris-and its editorials are filled with fallacies and false statements, like the one we have exposed to-day. A good cause ennobles the utterances even of a bad man who speaks in its behalf, while injustice and wrong can only be defended by sophistry and falsehood.

The Immaculate Jury System Again. On Saturday morning the Grand Jury ignored the bills against Alderman William McMullin, on the charge of assault and battery. On Saturday afternoon that immaculate body of disinterested citizens, sworn to deal justly, and act in accordance with the evidence, meted out the same fate to the bill against that officer for riot and inciting to riot. There is no use of our going into a lengthy review of the question. The evidence laid before the Grand Jury was very explicit. Part of it read as follows:-

"Jacob L. Baugh sworn—Was present at the fire in South street; saw McMullin take hold of Mr. acNally, a member of our company; heard him use threaten-ing iauguage; we were prevented from going into ser-vice by the members of the Moyamensing close and Alderman McMullin. iderman McMullin.

"Margaret McCoo; sworn—Saw a crowd coming own Fitzwater street; saw Mr. Barnes there; but did it see him strike anybody; McMullin was in the owd.

Henry Cozens sworu-Saw Alderman McMultin at "Henry Cozens sworu—Saw Alderman McMultin at the fire in South street; he had hold of a man by the neck; our company could not go into service; we were prevented by Alderman McMultin and his crowd; on the alternoon of the lath was at the engine house; saw Mr. Barnes come no and try to kick the door open; saw Barnes strike a man he had a brick in one of his hands.

"Officer Hammond sworn—On the morning of the riot about I othek a disturbance took place down

"Officer Hammond swora—On the morning of the riot, about I o'clock, a disturbance took place down Shippen street; we went down and found some members of the Moyamensing Hose there: they said they had been beaten by the members of the Hope Engine Company; on Sunday saw Alderman Mcwulin at the fead of a crowd coming down Shippen street: they appeared to be determined in their manner; witness told McMullin it was no place for him; McMullin its was among the crowd who were trying to get into the engine house; he looked like the leader of the crowd; could not say positively the McMullin had a revolver; if we had had force enough we would have arrested McMullin and his party."

Vet with this gworn testimony before them.

Yet with this sworn testimony before them, and with their official oaths to bind them, and with a solemn promise that they would act only on the evidence submitted, and without fear or favor, the Grand Jury ignored the bill! The following is the list of that enlightened and conscientions body:-

1. William Bateman, clockmaker, No. 31 Almond 1. William Bateman, Clockmaker, No. 31 Almond street, Fourth Ward. 2. Peter Bradley, gentleman, No. 1521 American street, Seventeenth Ward. 3. James R. Colladay, cierk, Chesnut street, Twenty-seventh Ward. 4. Charles Cooper, collector, No. 934 South Third street, Second Ward. ohugh, collector, No. 126 Laurel 5. William J. Donohu street, Sixteenth Ward. street, Bixteenth Ward.
6. A. J. Florance, gentleman, No. 1220 Chesnut street, Eighth Ward.
7. William Kent Gilbert, physician, No. 834 Pine street, Seventh Ward. 8. Norris J. Hoffman, farmer, Peach street, Twenty-8, T. M. Hopkins, gentleman, No. 1509 Locust street. Elgbth Ward.

). Jacob Hueberle, chemist No. 983 Randolph street deceased).

11. Henry C. King, grocer, No. 412 Diamond street, Nineteenth Ward.

12. Henry C. Lea, merchant, Spruce street, Twenty-seventh Ward.

13. James McKnight, printer, Spring Garden street, Fifteenth Ward.

14. J. B. Nelson, manufacturer, No. 803 South Sixteenth street, Twenty-sixth Ward.

15. Henry Newman, printer, No. 732 Fiorida street, Fourth Ward.

16. John G. Schall, printer, No. 920 North Third street, Sixteenth Ward.

17. Joseph Smallberger, carpenter, Centre street, 17. Joseph Smallberger, carpenter, Centre street, Twenty-second Ward. 18. J. L. Sprogell, gentleman, Spruce street, Twenty-

seventh Ward. 19. M. J. Stanton, merchant, No. 414 Market street, 19. M. J. Stanton, merchant, No. 411 Market Strong, Sixth Ward. 20 Sammel Wagner, gentlemen, School street, Twenty-first Ward. 21. John Wallace, carpenter, No. 1230 South street, Fourth Ward.

22 Thomas Wallace, wheelwright, Dauphin street,
Twenty-first Ward.

23 Joseph Weaver, crimper, No. 140 Craven street,
Bixth Ward.

24 Jacob Welsman, topacconist, No. 1120 Shackamaxon street, Bignteenth Ward.

Of these Grand Jurors, Messrs. Cooper, Florance, Hopkins, Sprogell, and Wagner had been excused, and Mr. Hueberle was dead. This reduced the effective force of the jury to eighteen. At the time of the hearing last week Messrs. Brady and Nelson were absent.

With this evidence before us of how, with a little political power, a ruffian can dare the laws, an Alderman can violate the peace of the city and head a riot, and yet go undisturbed, can any one wonder that we feel a profound contempt for the present workings of the system of jury trials? As it is, it is evident that it is almost impossible to punish crime where the criminal is surrounded by a partisan influence, and where political power can purchase immunity for almost every

Tours and Tourists. THE arrival of autumn will bring with it the return of many of the throng of tourists who have fled across the ocean to "do" Europe and see the Exposition. With them, we may anticipate, they will bring a fair supply of foreign nature, imitations of foreign ways, and intense admiration for foreign scenery, which are usually attached to the train of Americans who have been abroad. But we doubt if any of them will have found nature in greater glory than those of our fellow-citizens who have been content to remain this side of the Atlantic, and admired the sights as furnished by the old Keystone State. We do not intend to discuss the advisability of going abroad, but we do wish to impress on our readers the propriety of seeing what is lovely within their reach, before they seek new scenery across the sea. To go to Europe, and then have to confess an ignorance of the glories of our own ready to go, and did go, and fought nobly and | country, is a humiliation to which too many or bravely for a country which had ever before our American travellers subject themselves.

within one hundred miles of Philadelphia, in our own State, are views as beautiful as any to be found in the routes pursued by half the foreign tourists. The glories of Pennsylvania do not spread themselves before us until we penetrate and see them. Rich valleys, picturesque mountains, and clear rivers form a picture of peace and plenty which need not fear comparison with any of the landscapes of the Old World. We hope to see the day when excursions into our own State will be as common as a trip to the sea-side, so that the beauties now lost to those capable of appreciation may be within the reach of all, and those unable to visit Mont Blanc and Piedmont may enjoy the lesser but still attractive beauties of the Pokono and the Kittanning.

THE NEW CHEROKEE CHIEF .- We are glad to notice the election of Lewis Downing as chief of the Cherokees. Mr. Downing was one of the loyal men of that tribe, and served during the war as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of loyal Indians, commanded by Colonel William A. Phillips, of Kansas. He is a man of intelligence and education, liberal in his views, and will make a capable ruler.

THE GUERILLA QUANTRELL, -The Lawrence Kansas) State Journal says:- "Andy Hammondan old resident of this city, and lately Military Marshal in Texas, has returned. He gives a rather gloomy account of matters in Texas. He gives the most definite and accurate accounts of the whereabouts of Quantrell that we have yet heard. He says that he is doing a commission business in Mexico, just across the Rio Grande, under the name of Larned Anderson. His next officer in rank in the Quantrell massacres is also in Mexico. Marshal Hammond wrote to Governor Crawford for a requisition on the Governor of Texas to procure Quantrell, the intention being to decoy him into Texas, and then secure him upon a requisition. The Post Commander also wrote to Governor Crawford, but no answer was ever received either to the letter of Messrs. Hall, Hammond, or the Post Commander. Mr. Hammond seems to be confident as to the whereabouts of Quantrell, and thinks there can be no mistake as to his being on the border of Mexico.

THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL. - The James River and Kanawha Canal Company is to be brought before the United States Bankruptcy Court. The corporation is owned by a number of Frenchmen, among whom rumor places Napoleon III. The old State of Virginia ceded its claims to the French Company, and the enforcement of the rights of the foreign owners was one of the grounds for the belief in the South that Louis Napoleon would recognize the Confederacy, or make war on the United States. But nothing came of it, the Mexican scheme appearing to be a more certain investment. Now, however, in the Bankruptcy Court there will be a rigid investigation of French manonvres and a new and interesting page will be added to the story of the Rebellion.

THE MINNESOTA CROPS .- The St. Paul Press is moved by the abundant crops to indite the following queer mixture of poetry, religion, and

"The jound Ceres, with her shining sickle and her golden train, trips merrily, but with majesty withal across the happy fields. The fragrant harvest has begun. Billows of odorous hay mark the mowers' rhythmic swathes through the green meadows. The music of the reaper is already heard upon the uplands. The ly heard upon the uplands harvesting of barley and rye and oats has com-menced. Wheat will be ripe next week. The fields are heavy with the good gifts of God. The good God be praised for all His mercies towards us."

THE CHOLEBA IN NICABAGUA. - The Gazette of Nicaragua of the 29th of June reports that the cholera has broken out in Leon, and is committing dreadful ravages. As many as forty deaths a day occur. The disease had assumed an epidemic form, and showed no indication of decreasing. It raged most strongly in Matagalpa, but the Transit route is said to be as yet free In the capital but few cases have ap-

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS .- On account of the apprehensions of yellow fever becoming an epidemic at New Orleans, it has been ordered from General Grant's headquarters that officers on duty in Louisiana and Texas, but who are now absent from their posts on leave, may, upon application to the Adjutant-General of the army, have their leave extended until the 15th of October.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Attempt to Damage the Reputation of the Chief Justice.

WASHINGTON, August 12. There is a good deal of feeling here among members of all parties in reference to Weed's recent assault made upon Mr. Chase. It is un-derstood that there is a combination, headed by the infamous Thurlow Weed, for the purpose of destroying the Chief Justice as a possible candidate for the Presidency. The yearning of the country for a statesman they fear will culminate in his nomination, and hence these assertions that he corruptly made an enormous fortune in the Treasury Department. fortune in the Treasury Department,
The truth is this:—Mr. Chase was, for
many years, the pioneer of the telegraph operations of the country. By these
enterprises and his profession be seen unpulsed. enterprises and his profession he accumulated probably from \$50,000 to \$100,000 of property. While Governor of Ohio his capital decreased. His expenditures were more than his paltry salary, and it is well known that his salary as salary, and it is well known that his salary as Secretary did not pay his housekeeping bills alone in this city. We all know how open and hospitable the Governor was. His house was a stopping-piace for many wearled generals and soldiers, and around his table there was always a crowd. He is to day a poorer man than when Governor of Ohio. It is well known that Governor Sprague, his son-in-iaw, never received nor made a dollar by any favor, directly or indirectly, from the Secretary. His relations with Mr. Jay Cooke were shown officially. I nappen to know that Mr. Chase was very hard and stringent in his dealings with Mr. Cooke, and that that banker was more liberally treated by stringent in his dealings with Mr. Cooke, and that that banker was more liberally treated by Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Fessenden. Mr. Chase was indeed so anxious on the subject of economy that many of his best friends remonstrated with him for what they considered morbid economy. During Lincoln's days he was always remonstrating about the army and the navy remonstrating about the army and the navy expenses, and in his own department everything was kept down to the lowest figure. If Mr. Chase to-day is worth more than \$75,000, then his most intimate and cherished friends are exactly described. Tribune.

Probable Removal of the Military Com-manders in the South. I have reason to think that the next step, now I have reason to think that the next step, now that Stanton has been removed, will be the removal of Sheridah, and probably the other four Military Commanders. It is Mr. Johnson's desire to place more conservative men in authority over the conquered Southern bretheren—men who will execute the laws of Congress. ren—men who will execute the laws of Congress with as little barshness and show of despotism as practicable. To do this effectively it is regarded as judicious to make a complete change, so that no one identified with the past barsh and oppressive administration of affairs in the military districts will remain in power. By this means it is considered that the whites will be secure in their lives and presents as will be secure in their lives and property, and the great danger of negro supremacy may be avoided.—N, Y. Herald. A DIVER RICHLY REWARDED.

A Lucky Dive-Immense Treasure Found -A Safe that has been under Water over Thirty Years Brought to the Surface - \$10,000 in Gold Recovered-A Poor Fisherman Enriched. From the Nashville Gazette, 9th:

Most of our readers are familiar with the fact that a party of divers in this city devote this season of the year, when the water is at a low stage, to diving in the Cumberland. For the past two months scarcely a day has passed that the upper levee has not been the scene of such exploits, and a large amount of old tron has been fished out in this way, and some parties have been remonerated handsomely from

But in order to do justice to the lucky haul we are about to describe, let us go back to the good old time when Nashville was a village, and when such men as Browntow were regarded as small otatoes. It was a winter's day in the year 1836, when the puffing of a steamboat was heard several miles below the city, and the loud and distinct scaping betokened that she was a double engine craft, and belonged in the trade between New Orleans and this point. In those days the trade was mostly, if not altogether, by river, and this was the most direct and shortest route to reach Nashville from the Crescent City. There were a large number of fine boats engaged in the trade then, and daily arrivals were of common occurrence. Those of our citizens who were living here at that day will remember the interest manifested by all to crowd to the wharf when they heard the boat approaching. Some were anxious to hear the condition of the New Orleans cotton market; others were interested n getting the quotation of the groceries, while

many were the receipts of letters from friends. But to proceed. The boat puffed away, and finally reached the head of the island, and the knowing ones were satisfied that it was the John Randolph, one of the best craft in the trade, She moved upon the water like a thing of life and was swiftly coming into port. But just as she reached the old Nashville bridge, volumes of smoke and sparks of fire were seen assuing rom her decks, and the glorious old craft which had carried passengers by the thousands, and millions of tons of freight, was enveloped in flames. The cry of fire was sounded, and soon the whole town crowded to the bluff to learn the particulars. She was heavily ladened with cotton and crowded with passengers. It would have been hazardous to have attempted a landing where she was, and the captain determined to reach the city wharf.

The strong current of air fanning the flames caused the boat to burn rapidly. Small boats were thrown out, and the passengers sent to shore, while the crew were businy engaged in throwing overboard freight. Such a scene, in fact, we have never witnessed since. The boat reached the lower end of the wharf a perfect wreck, and in a few moments the mighty waters of the Cumberland covered the remainder of the proud Randolph. She went down, and with her an immonse amount of treasure, including the safe of the boat, which contained large

Let us now return to the scenes of yesterday. Three well-known ishermen and expert divers were engaged in exploring the undiscovered country below the surface of the Cumberland, when one of the party came upon something massive. He attempted to move it, but he found it deeply implanted in the sandy bottom. He stose, and soon again descended, and from a second observation came to the conclusion that it was a safe. He arose again the second time, and reported his convictions to his comrades. The matter was thoroughly canvassed, when an old boatman narrated the particulars of loss of the safe on the Randolph just at this point.

A council of war was held, and it was determined to rescue the safe at all bazards. Crowbars were procured, several canoes and yawis were anchored out at the place, and the divers again proceeded to their work. The crowbars were used successfully, the safe had been moved. and all worked smoothly. Ropes were procured and properly adjusted, and, after seven hours' hard labor, their efforts were crowned with success. They succeeded in recovering from its long hiding place an old rusty cooking stove, which was safely brought to shore, and the profits arising from the sale of old iron divided ong the party.

The Special Committee on the Assassi-

The Washington correspondent of the Wor-cester (Mass.) Spy, under date of 9th Instant,

"General Butler's offer of amnesty has accom-plished something of what was intended. I learn that a Canadian arrived here a short time learn that a Canadian arrived here a short time since, and made, under that condition, most important disclosures, which involve some half-a-dozen wealthy Rebel sympathizers in this city, also parties in Maryland and Washington; and that he also delivered papers to the Committee which directly corroborated some of his statements, and offered means of reaching the truth of others. Agents have been and are busy at work ferreting out the cases here given."

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