THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 49—No. 34. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, August 21, 1867. Established 1818

THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old ARGUS building, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to Ephraim Smith, by note or otherwise, are requested to call at the Fallston Woolen Mill, without delay, and settle their indebtedness.

jy3'67;3mos. EPHRAIM SMITH.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased the Fallston Woolen Mill, formerly owned by Ephraim Smith, and fitted it up with the most improved machinery, are prepared to manufacture Woolen Goods in the best possible manner; comprising Blankets, Cloth, Jeans, Yarn, Etc.

We also keep on hand goods of our own manufacture to exchange for wool or cash. CASS & LOBLEY.

July1,'67;3mos,

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the undersigned commissioners, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver county, to examine the proposed change of the line between Brighton and Borough townships and report as to the propriety of making that change in said line prayed for in the petition of citizens of said townships, will meet at the store of M. & S. H. Darragh, in Borough township, at 10 A. M., on Thursday, the 22d day of August, 1867, and from thence proceed to the discharge of the duties of their appointment.

A. P. LACOCK,
DAVID FERGUSON,
ROBERT BRADSHAW.

Peoples Savings Bank of Pittsburg!

INCORPORATED IN 1866.

CAPITAL - - - $100,000.

OFFICE NO. 80, FOURTH STREET.

PRESIDENT:
HENRY LLOYD.

VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM REA.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY LLOYD,	WILLIAM REA,
JAMES I. BENNETT,	JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
E. P. JONES,	JOHN D. SCULLY,
WM. M. GORMLY,	WILLIAM A. HERRON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in United States, State of Pennsylvania and Real Estate Securities. Bank open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE—Interest will be allowed from 1st of July.—Time deposits will bear interest from 1st or 15th of each month if made prior to or on those dates.

jy3'67:3mos.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK!

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street.

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

my1'67:tf O. R. ANSHUTZ.

The Greatest

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

—AT—

Nelson & Roessler's

Next door to WILSON & STEWART'S

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

A complete line of

Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions

And a large variety of HATS, all of which are offered at Prices

Without Regard to Cost.

Give us a call to examine our Goods and judge for yourself.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after April 29, 1867, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 4:50, P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	645AM	930AM	215PM	300AM
Rochester	815	1040	335	410
Salem	1033	1229PM	536	459
Alliance	1140	110	620	559
Canton	1234PM	156	706	625
Massillon	1255	216	730	646
Orrville	138	253	808	719
Wooster	212	322	840	746
Mansfield	405	500	1014	920
Crestline	445	530	1045	950
Crestline	600AM	610	1100	1000
Bucyrus	635	640	1135	1025
Upper Sandusky	719	722	1220AM	1100
Forest	753	755	1255	1128
Lima	915	911	216	1230PM
Van Wert	1034	1020	330	137
Fort Wayne	1220PM	1145	520	300
Columbia	110	1230AM	604	346
Warsaw	200	131	654	436
Plymouth	300	220	751	540
Valparaiso	436	357	927	713
Chicago	700	530	1120	920

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Chicago	720AM	1030PM	450PM	430AM
Valparaiso	904	1250	627AM	637
Plymouth	1035	250	810	829
Warsaw	1133	420	901	940
Columbia	1219PM	530	944	1033
Fort Wayne	125	700	1030	1135
Van Wert	236	831	1136	1252P
Lima	333	950	1234AM	215
Forest	439	1106	141	350
Upper Sandusky	503	1135	206	424
Bucyrus	538	1218PM	244	511
Crestline	605	1250	310	550
Crestline	625	200	320	600AM
Mansfield	657	230	348	636
Wooster	840	405	516	835
Orrville	907	430	540	905
Massillon	943	504	618	941
Canton	1004	521	628	1000
Alliance	1100	625	730	1115
Salem	1132	657	759	1149
Rochester	125AM	845	940	215PM
Pittsburgh	230	950	1045	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 3:00 p. m; New Castle, 4:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 6:00 a. m; arr. at N. Castle, 8:25 a. m; Youngstown, 9:30.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 5:45 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:20 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6:20 p. m; Youngstown, 7:20 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 29, 1867, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	820AM	215PM	......	345PM
Euclid Street	831	235	......	356
Hudson	935	350	......	510
Ravenna	1010	425	......	546
Alliance	1110	510	......	650
Bayard	1144	543	......	......
Wellsville	120PM	700	......	......

GOING NORTH.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	......	ACCOM
Wellsville	830AM	412PM	......	......
Bayard	1022	526	......	......
Alliance	1115	605	......	715AM
Ravenna	1204PM	643	......	810
Hudson	1236	716	......	850
Euclid Street	137	804	......	1002
Cleveland	150	815	......	1015

GOING EAST.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	430PM	530AM	1040AM	......
Bridgeport	440	605	1050	......
Steubenville	555	723	1158	......
Wellsville	720	820	140PM	610
Smith's Ferry	742	842	202	645
Beaver	812	912	230	733
Rochester	820	920	240	745
Pittsburgh	930	1025	350	910

GOING WEST.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	615AM	200PM	435PM	330PM
Rochester	725	305	545	445
Beaver	733	315	555	455
Smith's Ferry	812	343	628	544
Wellsville	845	420	720	620
Steubenville	950	520	818	......
Bridgeport	1112	630	922	......
Bellair	1125	640	935	......

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6:50, p.m.	Bayard, 9:55, a. m.
Bayard, 12:00, m.	N. Philadelphia, 2:50, p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that from this date, they will sell lumber at the following rates, viz:

Hemlock Joists and Studding	$15 per m.
" frame timber any length or size,	$16 per m.
Pine " " " "	$22 to 25 per m.
" Joists and Studding,	$20 per m.
No. 1, Common plank,	$30 per m.
Good " "	$20 & 22 per m.
No. 1, Clear plank,	$50 per m.
" Panel stuff, faced,	$40 per m.
"2 " " "	$30 per m.
A No. 1, faced boards,	$40 per m.
" " 2, " "	$30 & 35 per m.
Common Boards, faced,	$25 per m.
A No. 1, 1st common boards,	$32 per m.
Good common boards	$20, 22, 25 per m.
Flooring, a No. 1,	$35 per m.
" " 2,	$30 per m.
A No. 1, Shingles,	$6 per m.
" " 2, "	$4 per m.
Lath	$4 per m.

jy17'66: J. & H. DARRAGH.
(*Local* copy and send bill to advertiser.)

Jacksons' Universal

Washing Compound.

THE last great labor saving invention now being introduced everywhere. A fair trial will convince the most sceptical, no wash board necessary. Three-fourths in money, time, and labor saved by its use.—It will not injure fabrics of any kind, and meets a want long felt in households. Will remove paint, grease or stains, heals chapped hands, softens and beautifies the skin. It can be easily and cheaply made, costing far less than soap, and is superior to the best of soap. It is meeting with the greatest favor wherever introduced. Persons will be supplied with Family Rights for making and using it, by the Agent, J. Kirkland. The Compound will be left for sale at the stores of Mr. S. C. Hannan, Water St., Rochester; L. F. Kramer, North Bridgewater; and H. B. Anderson, Beaver. Orders for Family Rights may be left at the boarding House of J. S. Anderson, near the point, Rochester, or sent by mail, enclosing $1,00 to J. Kirkland, Rochester, Pa.

jy3'67:3mos.

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.
ja30'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

LIME, LIME.

THE undersigned thankful for past favors, takes pleasure in informing the people in Borough township and vicinity, that he still continues to manufacture and sell the best article of LIME, at the

"POWER LIME KILNS."

In Vanport, two miles west of Beaver, Pa. All orders promptly and carefully filled. The best of lime now made can be bought at my Kilns at 25 cts per bushel.

ja30'67:3mos. AMOS DOUTT.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater, or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. J. C. MOLTER,

jy17'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

gth. She is engaged in freighting as well as a passenger boat and in July and August takes five extended excursions, going from Cleveland up the length of Lake Superior crossing to the north shore and thence back to Cleveland in about two weeks. This is her fourth excursion and she will make but one more. We consider the first requisite fully met in the *North-west.*

The second is a good captain. On the Lakes he is the responsible man of the boat as they carry no pilot as on the river. Capt. Ben. Wilkins of the North-west is a genial whole-souled noble-hearted man of thirty years experience on the Lakes and in his judgment and watchfulness we have the utmost confidence. It is surprising that 200 souls can commit themselves to their couches with their lives in the hands of a single man, and sleep as sweetly as if in their own chambers, and yet saving a few timid people there is probably no better sleeping place any where than in a steamboat.

The third condition that we need mention is a good Steward and Cook. There could be no more efficient man for his position than our Steward—a good provider and one who looks after the welfare of the passengers with most parental tenderness. The boarding on this boat is fully equal to that of first class hotels in most of our large cities. Beecher says somewhere in "Norwood" that there is a great deal of religion in good beef steak. Certainly well cooked wholesome food has much to do with our state of health and flow of spirits and consequently with the temper we manifest.

The last requisite we name is a pleasant company, and though last mentioned we would by no means esteem it the least.

You will remember that for two weeks we are members of the same family, and the boat is our home for a longer time than is requisite to cross the Atlantic. Of real invalids we have none, and yet the majority are in pursuit of additional physical vigor, and evidently have left all complaints and complaining books at home, or reserve them for their state rooms, for on every side you see pleasant and cheerful countenances. The first day or two out, there is a degree of formality and stiffness, but this is soon laid aside and all seem to feel a common interest in the happiness and comfort of the whole.

We left Cleveland about 11 o'clock at night, steaming slowly and majestically out of the river, while our fine Band which accompanies us on the excursion discourses stirring music, we strike boldly out into the Lake, heading for Detroit, the moon throwing such profusion of rays upon the water as to make it radiant and sparkling as with gems.

During the night the engine blew some of the packing out of one of her pipes causing great confusion by the escape of steam.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

NASBY.

—o—

THE NEGRO BEING FOUND NOT AVAILABLE, MR. NASBY AND HIS FOLLOWERS DECIDE TO GO BACK ON HIM—A MEETING, THE EFFECT OF WHICH WAS SPOILED BY POLLOCK, THE ILLINOIS STORE-KEEPER, AND JOSEPH BIGLER, LATE C. S. A.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS (Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky), July 28, 1867.—The speculashen in wool, into wich the Dimocrisy uv the South embarkt some months ago, hez, I regret to say, resulted disastrously. The nigger ain't fitted for co-operashen with the Dimocrisy. Instid uv hanging onto us like the ivy onto the oak, he diskivered that, in the South at least, he was really the oak and we the ivy; instid uv lookin up to us, he contracted a disagreeable habit uv lookin down onto us. There wuz other reasons why he coodent be made available for our uses, and therefore it wuz decided tu go back onto the Afrikin, and to agin attempt his reducksheu to as near his normal speer ez the abnormal condishn uv the times wood admit. The directers uv the college met and changed the names uv the Institooshen back to the "Southern Military and Clasikle Institoot," and the Corners wuz itself agin.

Deekin Pogram lookt ez tho the ten years hed bin lifted off him. "How pleasant 'tis," sed he, "to walk erect agin in front uv a nigger, and to pass em ez tho they wuz niggers! —Oh ef I cood only wallop one wunst more, methinks I cood die happy!"

We hed a meetin last nite to consider this nigger question, which wood hev resultid in great good and hed a powerful infloonce to ward strengthening the hands uv our brethren in the North, who are fightin the heresy uv nigger suffrage, hed it not ben for that irritashen, Pollock, and that pest, Joe Bigler. I hed made my regler speech on the nigger and with much effect. I hed quoted from somebody's quotashen from Agassiz, wich demonstrated the radicle difference there is atween the Afrikin and the proud Caucashun; arguin from the length uv his heel and arm, the thickness uv his skill and so forth, that the nigger wuz totally unfit to exercise the rites uv free men. I wuz applauded vociferously and by none more than Pollock and Joe Bigler. Ez I took my seat and wuz a wipin the perspirashen from my classikle brow, fellin that I hed settled that question, Pollock riz and desired to say a few words and make a suggestion. Sed he:

"I hev listened with interest to the elokent speeker and am happy to say I hev learned fax wich is new to me. Ef I hev ever doubted the inferiority of the nigger them doubts are removed, providin alluz, that if the statements of the speeker is troo, uv wich I hev no boubt, ez the character uv the speeker is a suffishent guarantee for the trooth uv wichever he sez."

I bowed stately-like, with the air uv one to whom sich campliments wuz a every day affair, wich they ain't by no means, on the contrary quite the reverse.

"But I want it demonstrated to the satisfackshen uv the most obtoose—I want rite here a measurement uv the average Afrikin and the average white man, that all the world may know the difference. I move that it be did."

I acceded. "Let it be done," sed I, "that the vexed question may be settled for ever.

Several niggers were askt to submit to the measurement, but all refused. Finally Joe Bigler sed he saw Napoleon a nigger wich wunst belonged to Deekin Pogram, in the audiance. "Napoleon," sed he, "will yoo contribbitt yoorself to the great science uv ethnology? Ain't yoo willin to let us yoose yoo awhile to demonstrate the grate and growin trooth that yoor grandfather wuz a monky? Step up, Nepoleon."

Napoleon, nothin dasht, step up, and Pollock, Bascom, Bigler and I measured hith with the followin result:

Hight	5 feet 8 inches
Weight	150 lbs. averdupoise.
Length uv foot	12 inches.
Breadth uv foot	5 "
Length uv hand	8½ "
Breadth uv hand	4 "
Length uv forearm	11 "
Length uv bone from ankl to kne.	6 "
Projeckshun uv heel	5 "

Capasity uv skul, wich bein the top or cap uv the vertebral column, so to speak, is accordin to Hipocrates, trooly scientific Greek, and Hon. Wm. Mungen, uv Ohio, a very important bone for pretty much all uv the races... 66 cubic inches.

"Now," sed Pollock, "let us examine in the same way a average specimen uv the Caucashen race, ez he is found in this delectable spot. Will Issaker Gavitt be good enuff to step forred? I propose to demonstrate the superiority uv the Caucashen with a two-foot rool. Figgers wont lie. Step up, Issaker."

And Issaker stept up, and wuz measured, with the follerin result:

Hight	5 feet 8 inches
Weight	180 lbs.
Length uv hand	7¼ inches.
Breadth "	3½ "
Length uv foot	11 "
Breadth "	4½ "
Projecshen uv heel	1½ "
Length uv forearm	10 "
Length uv bone from ankle to knee	15 "
Capassity uv skull	97 cubic inches.

Pollock wuz delited! "Here," sed he, "it is in a nut shell. Issaker has a shorter hand, a more narrer hand, a shorter and narrerer foot, and his heel projecks less than the nigger's by 2½ inches! Good Lord, how I hev been deseeved! What errors I hev bin nussin! How kin a human bein hev intellek whose heel projecks four inches? How rejoict am I that I am at least set rite on these important points!"

I smiled beninantly onto him.

Bigler riz. "I too," sed he, "am satisfied that the nigger is not what we, who wuz disposed to consider him fit to exercise rites, supposed him to be. I held firm when the measurement uv his hands and arms wuz being made, but the heel staggered me. Its clear that no one kin hev intellek whose leg isn't set in his foot better than that. I shall persoo this investigashen. Hevin now a startin pint—a heel, ez I may say, to stand on—I shell go on to prove the inferiority uv the nigger. With that heel for fulcrum, I shel, with the lever uv trooth, proceed to upset the fabric uv niggers ekality and carry confooshen into Boston. I shel assom that Napoleon is a average specimen uv the lower or unintellectool Africon type. Is it so?"

"It is! it is!" yelled we all, delited at the happy turn the thing was takin.

"I shell also assoom that Issaker Gavitt is a average uv the higher or intellectool Caucashen type. is it so?"

"Certainly! Certainly!"

"Very well. Now quake, Massachoosets—Napoleon, kin yoo read?"

I saw the trap into which we hed fallen and risid hastily protested that the examinashen hed bin carried far enoff, and so did Deekin Pogram, but Bigler swore he wuz agoin to kiver Massachoosets with shame, and I sot down paralyzed.

"Kin yoo read, Napoleon?"

"Yes, sah!"

"Read this, then," sed Bigler, handin him a noospaper.

The nigger read it ez peert ez a Noo England skool marm, wich well he mite, ez he learned it from one uv em.

"Kin yoo write?"

"Certainly," and taken a pencil he writ half uv the Ceclashen uv Independence.

"Sit down, Napoleon. It's a devlish pity yoor heels is so long; otherwise yood be credited with hevin intellek. Now, Issaker, my bold Caucashen, kin yoo read?"

"I protest!" shreeked I, in agony. "Issaker, don't answer the skoffer at ethnology!"

But Issaker, ez white ez a sheet, and tremblin under the eye uv Bigler, who knowed him from infancy, stuttered out, "No!"

"Kin you rite, my gay decendant uv the sooperior race?"

And, still under the infloence uv Bigler's eye, he answered "No!" [illegible]

"Kin yoo cipher?"

"What in thunder's the use uv cipherin when the old man [illegible] figgerin?"

"Sit down, Issaker. We're done with you. There's an error sumwher. The nigger's capassity uv skull is less by several cubic inches, but he seems to hev used wat he hez lively. But it's all rite, Parson. Issaker shel vote and the nigger shant. Reedin and writin never wuz a qualificashen for votin down here, any way. Possibly the seat uv the intellek is in the heel instead uv the brain, wich accounts for the nigger's hevin the most uv it."

And Pollock and Bigler and the niggers present left the meetin house, laffin uproarously and throwin all sorts uv adoos back to us.

I doubt whether the result uv the investigashen will help our friends North. The fact is, it wuz overdone. It wuz carried too fur. There is a pint at which facts ought to stop—Dimekratic facts in partikeler. In this instance the investigashen shood never hev bin carried beyond the heel. Hed it stopt there, we wood hev hed em. But carryin it to the Radical pint Bigler and Pollock took it, the foundashen we built wuz upset and we are all at sea again. Wood, oh! wood that we wuz rid uv these ferin fanatics.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

Mrs. Surratt's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—In proof of the assertion that President Johnson know of the recommendation for a commutation of Mrs. Surratt's sentence before her execution we are able to present the following *verbatim* report of Judge Pierrepont's remarks regarding the matter, delivered in his speech before the Surratt jury to-day: "I want no misunderstanding about that, and do not intend there shall be any. That was part of the original record which I here produce. It is in the handwriting of one of the members of that court, to wit: General Ekin. The original is now in his possession, and is in the handwriting of Hon. John A. Bingham. When the counsel called for that record, I sent on the afternoon of that day to the Judge Advocate General, in whose possession these records are. He brought it to me with his own hand, and told me with his own voice, in the presence of three other gentleman, that that identical paper, then a part of the record, was before the President when he signed the warrant of execution, and that he had a conversation with the President at that time on the subject. That is my authority. Subsequently to this, having presented it here, the Judge Advocate General called to receive it back, and reiterated, in the presence of other gentlemen, the same thing. This is my knowledge, and that is my authority." This statement of Judge Pierrepont raises a direct question of veracity between the President and Judge Holt; but it is well known by all in official circles here that the whole thing is, on the part of the President, a deliberate and malicious falsehood. In addition to the above, it may be stated as a fact that can be proved beyond all contradiction, that Judge Holt carried the proceedings of the commission to Mr. Johnson at ten o'clock on the morning of the day after the findings had been agreed upon, and that he remained closed with him until half-past one in the afternoon, during which time, according to Judge Holt's statement, every one of the points embraced in the record was considered by the President at length.

A GENTLEMAN having paid his addresses to a lady for some time, popped the question." The lady, in a frightened manner, said, "You scare me, sir." The gentleman did not wish to frighten the lady and consequently remained quiet for some time, when she exclaimed, "Scare me again."

VICTORIA'S COURTSHIP.

Queen Victoria has written a book, or at least a good part of one, and carefully supervised the remainder, on the early life of the late Prince Consort, in which there are some singularly frank and pleasant revelations of the inner life and heart work of royalty. We find two letters copied by the London correspondent of the New York *Times* which will be read with interest, and deepen the good will which is felt for the writers in the minds of all right minded people. The first is from Albert to his grand mother, apprising her that the matter between him and Victoria had been arranged.

"The subject which has occupied us so much of late is at last settled. The Queen sent for me alone to her room a few days ago, and declared to me in a genuine outburst of love and affection that I had gained her whole heart, and would make her intensely happy if I would make her the sacrifice of sharing my life with her, for she said she looked on it as a sacrifice; the only thing which troubled her was that she did not think she was worthy of me. The joyous openness of manner in which she told me this quite enchanted me, and I was quite carried away by it. She is really most good and amiable, and I am quite sure heaven has not given me into evil hands, and that we shall be happy together.

"Since that moment Victoria does whatever she fancies I should wish or like, and we talk together a great deal about our future life, which she promised me to make as happy as possible. Oh, the future! does it not bring with it the moment when I shall have to take leave of my dear, dear home, and of you! I cannot think of that without deep melancholy taking possession of me. It was on the 15th of October that Victoria made me this declaration, and I have hitherto shrunk from telling you; but how does delay make it better?"

This is very charming and quite in character with the man. The next is still better, wherein Victoria tells her uncle, the King of Belgium, all about it:

WINDSOR CASTLE, Oct. 15, 1839.

MY DEAREST UNCLE: This letter will, I am sure, give you pleasure, for you have always shown and taken so warm an interest in all that concerns me. My mind is quite made up, and I told Albert this morning of it. The warm affection he showed me on learning this gave me great pleasure. He seems perfection, and I think that I have the prospect of very great happiness before me. I love him more than I can say, and shall do everything in my power to render this sacrifice (for such in my opinion it is) as small as I can. He seems to have great tact, a very necessary thing in his position. These last few days have passed like a dream to me, and I am so much bewildered by it all, that I know hardly how to write; but I do feel very happy. It is absolutely necessary that this determination of mine should be known to no one but yourself and to Uncle Earnest until after the meeting of Parliament, as it would be considered, otherwise, neglectful on my part not to have assembled Parliament at once to inform them of it.

Lord Melbourne, whom I have of course consulted about the whole affair, quite approves my choice, and expresses great satisfaction at this event, which he thinks in every way highly desirable.

Lord Melbourne has acted in this business as he has always done towards me, with the greatest kindness and affection. We also think it better, and Albert quite approves of it, that we should be married soon after Parliament meets, about the beginning of February.

Pray, dearest Uncle, forward these two letters to Uncle Earnest, to whom I beg you will enjoin strict secresy, and explain these details which I have not time to do, and to faithful Stockmar. I think you might tell Louise of it, but none of her family.

I wish to keep the dear young gentleman here until the end of next month. Earnest's sincere pleasure gives me great delight. He does so adore dearest Albert. Ever dearest Uncle,

Your devoted Niece,
V. R.

"POPPING THE QUESTION."

It appears from the "heart-history" disclosed in Queen Victoria's book that she "popped the question" to Prince Albert. He expressed himself as being highly pleased with the frank and affectionate manner of her doing it, and the consequence was, as everybody knows, they were married and lived very happily together until the day of his death. This popping occurred in 1839, which was not "leap year," so it may hereafter be regarded as quite proper for the lady to ask the important question, for, of course, no one will dispute that the Queen is good authority in such matters. There is no telling what a revolution the publication of the Queen's book may effect in the manner of conducting, or, at least of concluding courtships. The ladies, if they desire to relieve their bashful lovers of the dreaded duty of "popping the question," may find high warrant for doing it themselves, by referring to the experience of her Britannic Majesty, who is not only a highly respectable person, by reason of her great office, but has proved to be a most amiable and worthy wife and mother. Her marriage could not have been more blessed nor her husband happier if *he* had asked the momentous question that ended all doubts of his successful wooing. Doubtless her majesty will have many imitators in the future, on this side of the water as well as in Europe, and it is to be hoped that they will each be as fortunate as she was in the choice of a husband. There may, however, be many ladies who will not follow Victoria's example, as she is not the recognized leader of the fashions; but, if Eugenie would only write a book and say that she popped the question to her reticent and taciturn lord, then surely it would soon become the universal custom for the ladies instead of the gentlemen to propound the great interrogatory of life. Whatever Eugenie does is law for all the ladies of christendom. This fact is abundantly proven by the prevalence of hoops, chignons, the things now called bonnets, and by everything in the way of dress, cosmetics, etc., used by the ladies of this and other civilized countries. Let Eugenie write her life and the history of her or her husband's courtship, and then, if she says *she* popped the question, our woman's rights females may hope for the eventual triumph of their principles and the success of their plans for reforming human society. At least it would give them some possible chance for getting husband's, and that is more than many of them ever can have while it rests with men to ask that great question. Moreover the introduction of this new custom would be so very convenient for diffident and distrustful young men, who often remain in a state of single wretchedness simply because of their fear to ask that dreadful question. It is to be hoped that Eugenie will add her experience, if it be similar, as some intimate it is, to that of Victoria, and let timid men and neglected woman have a chance to better their forlorn condition.—*Phil. Daily News.*

The Stanton Imbroglio—a Chapter in the History—a Cabinet Meeting and a Bold Member—Mr. Stanton's Position Defined.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

We copy from the Cincinnati *Gazette* the following interesting letter from its Washington correspondent:

The history of the second Cabinet meeting, held to consider Mr. Stanbery's opinion upon the Military Reconstruction Bill, has not been written. At the close of the first meeting where it was discussed, Mr. Johnson rushed into the papers to show the country that, with the exception of the Secretary of War, he had in the main the hearty support of his entire cabinet. The character of the second meeting he, however carefully concealed. Further than this, the same papers which received his authorized account of the first Cabinet consultation regarding the Attorney General's opinion, at once asserted, and to this day continue to assert, that the Cabinet was and is unanimous regarding the President's power over the district commanders in the South, as claimed by Mr. Stanbery. Still further, when the House of Representatives, on the 18th of July last, on motion of General Schenk, inquired whether the publication concerning the proceedings of the Cabinet in the matters alluded to was by authority, and whether a "full and complete record or minute of the proceedings, conclusions and determinations of the President and Cabinet relating to said acts of Congress and their interpretation, is embraced or given in said publication," the President after twelve days' deliberation, replied, stating that the publication was by authority, "and that it comprises the proceedings in the Cabinet relating to the acts of Congress mentioned in the inquiry, upon which, after after taking the opinions of the heads of the several Executive departments of the Government, I had announced my own conclusions."

After the reading of this message in the House, General Schenk, in moving to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, said: "I do not move that they shall have power to send for persons or papers, for they have that power already. If they chose to exercise it in that direction, I say, sir, that they may find some facts very different from those contained in that message."

Some of the facts alluded to will be found in the following account of the final Cabinet consultation upon Mr. Stansbery's opinion. Regarding them, Mr. Johnson in his message says: "Other questions arising from these acts have been under consideration, upon which, however, no final conclusion has been reached. No publication in reference to them has, therefore, been authorized by me; but should it at any time be deemed proper and advantageous to the interests of the country to make public those, or any other proceedings of the Cabinet, authority for their promulgation will be given by the President.

STANBERY'S OPINION IN CABINET.

At this second consultation there were present Messrs. Seward, Stanton, Welles, McCullough, and of course, the President. Mr. Randall has not been mentioned in outside circles in connection with it, and in fact it is a matter of very small consequence whether he was or was not present.

Mr. Stanbery came in with his opinion in full, a digest of it, and a series of questions upon the several points which it contained, to be asked the various members of the Cabinet, as if they formed Mr. Johnson's select school, and this was their weekly examination.

The questions had been prepared with great care, and some of them were very cunningly framed. The object was to get affirmative answers to them, and then publish the result to the world, precisely as had been done after the first meeting. No wonder it took the President twelve days to devise a message, which, while seeming to conceal nothing, conceals everything.

Mr. Stanton was one of the first to speak. Said he, in substance: "Mr. Stansbery, you had better have served your opinion upon each of us. I expected something of this sort, and last night I sat down and wrote out my opinion. Here it is. I propose to file it by way of answer, and then I shall be ready to reply to your questions categorically."

Though somewhat taken aback, Mr. Stanbery went on with his catechism. One of his first questions was the following:

"Do you hold that the President, under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has power to control the action of the District Commanders?"

With this he went the rounds of his class, taking care that the weight of Mr. Stanton's reply should not come in till last, lest the unanimity which the President and Mr. Stanbery were seeking should be seriously disturbed.

It was: "Mr. Seward? Yes;" "Mr. Welles? Yes;" "Mr. McCulloch?" Yes—all prompt and positive—then, Mr. Stanton?

There was a pause here on the Attorney General's part, and he partially laid down his catechism to hear the answer.

"Yes," said Mr. Stanton. "He has power to see the law executed, and that the District Commanders discharge their duties in the execution of the law *within its letter and spirit.*"

Mr. Stanbery's questions were numerous, but this reply of Mr. Stanton appears to have broken their force somewhat. The other "constitutional advisers" continued their remarks to all possible variations upon the word yes, intonating it firmly, doubtfngly, in a weak voice, or in a strong one, according to the degree of subserviency implied by the question.

To each and all, however, Mr. Stanton gave a clear, full and searching answer, and in this way nearly the whole afternoon was consumed, Mr. Stanbery propounding the questions, and Mr. Stanton giving him terse and scathing replies.

When the lesson was over, and the opinion of the Attorney General had been indorsed by the majority without comment, and swallowed whole, it was decided to issue a military order to the district commanders, embodying the various points of the Stanbery opinion.

Mr. Johnson asked Mr. Stanton if he would draw this order up. The Secretary replied, that he had no special objections to performing clerical duty, but that, in his opinion, no regular military order could or should be issued in the case. Upon this proposition he then expressed himself at length, and with such force and effect that Mr. Welles rose and gave in his adhesion to Mr. Stanton's views. He, in turn, was followed by McCulloch and Seward, and finally the President and Stanbery were obliged to yield.

The result is well known. Instead of a military order, in due form, from the War Department, the circular letter to the District Commanders, which excited so much curious comment at the time it was issued, and at which General Grant, under date of June 28, wrote to Sheridan: "Enforce your own construction of the bill until ordered to do otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney General has not been distributed to the District Commanders in a language or manner entitling it to the force of an order. Nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force."

No wonder that Mr. Johnson refused this record to the House, or that he feels it necessary to the success of his schemes to force Mr. Stanton out of his Cabinet. No wonder that loyal people desire him to stay, and feel safer for his presence.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measured is a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged invariably ten cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another, whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

The Surratt Trial—Charge of Judge Fisher to the Jury.

The following is the charge of Judge Fisher to the jury who tried John H. Surratt:

Gentlemen of the Jury: From the observations which I have addressed to you, you will infer,

1st. That a conspiracy formed in time of war to take the life of the President and Vice President of the Republic, and the heads of the Executive departments, for the purpose of aiding the enemies of the Federal Government, by throwing it into anarchy and confusion, is treason as henious and hurtful to the people of this country as compassing the death of the King or Queen of England is to the subjects of that realm.

2d. That every person engaged in such conspiracy, as long as he continues a member of it, is responsible, not only for the acts of treason, but for any murder or less crime which may flow from it.

3d. That the Government may waive the charge of treason against any or all of the conspirators, and proceed against them for the smaller crime of murder, included in the greater crime of treason.

4th. That under an indictment for murder resulting from the prosecution of such conspiracy, evidence of the entire scope of conspiracy may be considered in estimating the henious character of the offense laid in the indictment.

5th. That it was not necessary to aver in the indictment the fact that Abraham Lincoln, the victim of murder, was, at the time of its commission, President of the United States, or to prove it, in order to allow the jury to take that fact into account in determining the henious character of the crime, it being a fact of which the Court will take judicial cognizance.

6th. That he who does an act by another, does it by himself, and is responsible for its consequences, in criminal as well as in civil cases.

7th That although an *alibi*, when clearly established, forms a complete and unanswerable defense, mere absence from the immediate scene of a crime, resulting from conspiracy unrepented of and abandoned by the party, will not avail him if he were at some other place assigned him, performing his part in that conspiracy.

8th. That this plea is, unless clearly made out, always regarded with suspicion, and a circumstance weighing against him who attempted it, because it implies an admission of the truth of the facts alleged against him, and the correctness of the inference drawn from them.

9th. That the flight from the scene of crime, the fabrication of false accounts, the concealments of instruments of violence, are circumstances indicating guilt.

10th. Although a confession in the slightest degree tainted with a promise of favor, or by duress or fear, is not admitted as evidence against him, yet if made freely and voluntarily is one of the surest proofs of guilt.

As to the credibility of the witnesses you are to be the exclusive judges. You see them face to face. You know whether they are confirmed or unsupported, or contradicted by other witnesses of credit or other circumstances. You are to judge whether their testimony has been impeached, and consider every matter that will shed any light as to what has been truthfully or falsely deposed by any witness. You will diligently collate, compare, and carefully weigh and consider all the testimony in the case on both sides.—You will not disregard or object the testimony of any witness, unless satisfied he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character of truth, his contradicting himself or flatly contradicted by others of better credit, or by dishonesty of purpose manifested by his conduct and manner in testifying before you.

In conclusion, you will take the case with the honest purpose to do justice to the United States and the defendant, bearing in mind that it is the office of the law to secure the punishment of the guilty and protection of the innocent. If John H. Surratt, in the honest and intelligent conviction of your judgement and consciences, is not guilty, so pronounce by your verdict, thus giving a lesson of assurance that a court of justice is the asylum of innocence. On the contrary, if guilty, pronounce him guilty, and by your verdict furnish a guarantee to the intended victims of guilt, and a testimonial to the country and world that the district of Columbia, set apart by the Constitution of the United States, as a theatre for the exercise of Federal power, gives judicial guaranties essential to the protection of the persons of public servants, commissioned by the people of the nation to do their work, safe and sacred from the presence of unpunished assassins within its borders

ASTRONOMERS remind us that on the 21st day of August next an event will occur which has been only twice recorded in the history of celestial phenomena. Jupiter will appear without satelites. Three of them will then be passing across the planet's disc, and the other will be immersed in its shadow. The apparent absence of moons will not last more than two hours.

"GEORGE, do you remember the story of David and Goliah?"

"Yes, sir, David was a tavern keeper and Goliah was an intemperate man."

"Who told you that?"

"Nobody. I read it, and it said that David *fixed a sling* for Goliah and Goliah got *slewed* with it."

IT was a very philosophical reply of the loafer who was asked why he didn't have the holes in his stockings mended. "I am above it. A hole is the accident of a day, but a darn is premeditated poverty."

A SWEET young lady says that males are of no account from the time the ladies stop kissing them as infants till they commence kissing them as lovers.

A GERMAN writer estimates that an acre of buckwheat yielded fourteen pounds of honey daily. Single hives gathered three pounds on favorable days.

A CAREER of crime must come to a halt or a halter.