# Bedford Juquirer.

# BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865,

### EXPORT DUTIES.

At the very outset of the rebellion, the South recognized such a necessity, and promptly abandoned their sine qui non of no export duties. The Confederate Constitu-tion contained no prohibition, and upon the contrary their whole financial policy was based upon the revenue derived directly from Cotton and Tobacco. Their statesmen de clared that in case of success, their proposed government would necessarily depend chief-ly upon revenue to be derived from export duties, to defray its expenses. This certainly affords us an argument and pre-cedent which the South cannet gainsay with good grace. At the very outset of the rebellion, th ood grace.

Cotton and tobacco having been the finan-cial strength and basis of the rebellion, and having enabled the South to maintain the having enabled the South to maintain the war, and thus necessitate our present debt, it is but just that they should be made to contribute to its liquidation. More especi-ally is this the case when we consider that the imposition of a moderate export duty would not affect the foreign demand, and that European sympathizers with the rebel-lion would thus practically be compelled to pay a portion of the debt which they largely contributed to force upon us. It is safe to say that we can impose a duty upon exiton of ten cents a pound and still supply the world at a lower price than any other nation. This upon the basis of 2,000,000,000 pounds, which was the production of 1860, would yield a revenue of \$200,000,000. Tobacco would stand a much higher taxation. This would at once solve the whole problem of our future finances, and open the way to the easy and speedy extinguishment of our easy and speedy extinguishment of our debt, without seriously affecting the coun-

Upon the contrary it would tend to enrich Upon the contrary it would tend to enrich us while the liquidation was going on. It would transfer to our country the coarse cot-ton manufactures of the world, by giving us a margin over England amounting to the tax and the transportation. It would force the surplus operatives of England to come to our shores for employment, and in a few years we should supply the world with the coarser cotton fabrics instead of being purchasers. Exchanges would be largely in our favor and finally when the time should come when the necessit, is passed and our debt be extinthe first. namy when the time should come when the accessit, is passed and our debt be extin-guished, we should hold undisputed posses-sion of the commercial and manufacturing power of the world. We should then be in the broad road toward the fulfillment of the great mission which is now before us as the champion as well as the pioneer of the world's progress

The above article from the Pittsburgh Ev. Chronicle presents an interesting subject for consideration at the present time. In the Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 9, Clause 5, we find export duties prohibited in the following terms : "No Tax or Duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." This clause we believe was inserted at the instance of Southern men for fear of legislation, prejudicial to the Cotton and Tobacco growing interests then in their infancy. The propriety of abolishing it by an amendment to the Constitution is now a matter of highest moment. The Confederate States while adopting in most parts the old Constitution as a model for theirs, left out this prohibition, may we not take a hint from their action; and abolish it in ours. It should be the policy of our government to protect and foster manufactures of every kind, as well as to raise revenue, by the least oppressive measures. Both these objects may be promoted by the imposition of raw material, which we can furnish cheaper than other countries or of which we have a last fall, and made similar representations, this manner while our manufactures of cot- like half a million majority for the Unionists so as to enable them to compete with her ufactures, which have since been the source Courier. of all her wealth and power, not only im posed export duties, but prohibited the exportation of many articles entirely. The exportation of wool or sheep was prohibited by both common and statute law, and punished with heavy penalties. We annually buy millions of dollars worth of manufactured cotton goods from England and pay the bulky and perishable productions of the farm, instead of sending them to foreign markets where the cost of transportation is almost equal to their value. The protection and development of our national industry is a matter of vital importance to the nation. The prosperity throughout the North induced even in the midst of civil war by the incidental protection afforded by the gold premiums and the revenue tariff has given our people an illustration of the prosperity that may be created by judicious protection. It can be increased ten-fold all over the country or quickly destroyed by congressional action. We are already suffering because the incidental protection of the gold premium is everyday decreasing. Prompt action by Congress at its next session, either by reducing taxes or increasing duties alone, can save our industrial interests from suffering materially. We hope to see these matters receive prompt and careful attention at the next session of Congress. THE COMPLEXION IT IS COMING TO.-Private commercial letters received, here say that in the best informed political circles of Europe, the belief is general that Maximillian has expressed to his father-in-law, King Leopold, and also to his brother of Austria, the strongest possible desire to abdicate the rickety throne of Mexico. The intimation of this wish at the Tuilleries, through these intermediary parties, is at the bottom of much of the excitement in Paris in regard to Mexican affairs generally. It is a much more serious business for Imperialism, than the defeat of a few Belgian troops at Tacambaro, to find the newly-installed Emperor alteady eager to get out of the concern, and out of the country at the same time.-N.Y.

#### JOHN MITCHELL.

The arrest of John Mitchell will be a More applications for pardon,--Gen. Lee and A. H. Stephens apply for pardon,--A delay in giving decis-ions expected,--150,000 troops sent away.--The Georgia Union Dele-gation. hard blow on the Daily News. It has been doing yeoman's service in the ranks of the Copperhead papers ever since the breaking out of the rebellion and was one of the gation. WASHINGTON, June 17. The Attorney General's office received large number of applications this morning, for pardon, from high rebel military and eivil officials.

Gen. Lee and A. H. Stephens filed appliations on yesterday. It will take a long time before cases are

WASHINGTON, June 17. One hundred and fifty thousand soldiers have been sent away from here up to to-

FROM WASHINGTON.

day. Gen. Geary left this morning for Gettys-burg to make arrangements for the inaugu-ration of the monument there on the 4th deeming trait in the character of Wood to come out thus boldly and acknowledge his Froximo. After the Georgia Union delegation made sympathy for and complicity with traitors,

an explicit statement of the condition and spirit of the people, the President assured them that he should do all in his power to aid in establishing the State Government. He has already indicated his choice for Gov-

in their address to the President show that General Patrick issued oppressive orders, and refused them redress for assaults daily Unfortunately for John he has been a little too fast and Uncle Sam has provided apart-

ments for him in Fort Monroe, which will probably be not quite so enjoyable as the society of his New York friends. He will doubtless have time given him to take a brief retrospect of his last four years expe rience and perhaps to moralize a little upon the inconsistency of a martyr for liberty in one country fighting for slavery in another.

He will probably come to the conclusion that The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Honduras is officially pro-claimed. It provides for the perpetual am-ity and reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation with the various Governments with risk it mere have addition for ears the last state of such a man is worse than As Wood has set the example we may expect to see others of that ilk importing editors from rebeldom; we have no doubt it would add spiciness to their column as the duras inter-oceanic railway from the Atlan-tic to the Pacific. Honduras agrees that the right of way of transit over such route chivalry, male and female, have a remarkable aptness in that line, besides it would aid them greatly in displaying their true colors, shall be at all times open and free to the Government and citizens of the United as they infinitely surpass their northern States for all lawful purposes whatever. I consideration of these concessions, the Un friends in courage. For the benefit of such as meditate trying the experiment we would ted States engages, in conjunction with Honduras, to protect the same from intersuggest that though it might be difficult to get any more convicts editors at present, ruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation from whatever quarter the attempt may proceed,

In

so long as the spirit and intention of this article on this subject shall be preserved. LATEST FROM MEXICO.

LATEST FROM MEXICO. New YORK, June 17. The *Herald's* Washington special says : Intelligence from the City of Mexico, to he 29th ult., states that the Republican the 29th General Megra occupies the States of Tam-lipas, New Leon, Coahmillo and Mishoam, and they are swarming with guerrillas. Reg-ular Republican troops under Segalles are in excellent spirits. Depales, the French commander still holds the wives and daughters of Gens. Ortega, Segalles, Salzar and others, in imprisonment, notwithstanding Maximilian had ordered their release. In Morelia the French publicly whipped

the Nationals. A large force is to be sent by sea from Vera Cruz to Matamoras to prevent the Americans from crossing into Mexico. From eighty to one hundred patriots are shot daily under sentence of court martial in those portions of the country oc-cupied by Imperialists. Elvin's mission to France is to seek assistance from Napoleon against an anticipated movement of Ameri-cans, and if this is not granted to the fullest extent. Maximillian will leave the country

THE NEW ARMY. The Washington correspondent of the

statements: "It is probable the regular army, or per-manent military establishment of the coun-try, will be organized on the following ba-

sus :--General officers-one General, five Lieuten-ant Generals, fifty Major Generals and sev-enty-five Brigadier Generals. The regular army proper to be composed of nineteen regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavdry, and five regiments of artillery, all filled to the maximum number ; besides these own, not only at home but in foreign mar-kets. England, while building up her man-Copperhead editors to dry up.—Lebanon up to the maximum number : besides these fifty thousand colored troops will be retained with the regiments filled up to the maximum

#### MISSISSIPPI.

Another step toward reconstruction. —Mississippi back in the Uuion.— William L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor.-The same policy to be pursued as in North Carolina. PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall pro tect each of them against invasion and do

tect each of them against invasion and do-mestic violence; and, whereas, the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. as well as Chief Civil Executive Offi-cer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully execu-ted; and, whereas, the Rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constitu-ted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of Mississippi of all eivil Gov-ernment; and, whereas, it becomes necessa-ry and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the peo-ple of Mississippi in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of govern-uent; now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solern duries imposed upon me

and Fertised them redess for assaults out of the second to be at the exact of the second to be provided for the purpose of enabling the logal people of said States in posed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the logal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established domestic tranquility restored. and loval citizens protected in all their rights of life, librers protected in the their rights of life, librers and property, if and the states, do hereby appoint William L. Sharkey of Mississippi, Provisional Governants is officially protected in the transport of the State of Mississippi, whose duty is shall be at the earliest practicable per navigation with the various Governments with which it may have relation, for sepa-rate recognition of perpetual neutrality, and for the protection of the contemplated Hon-duras inter-oceanic railway from the Atlan-United States, and no others, for the pur-pose of altering and amending the Consti-tution thereof; and with authority to exer-cise within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore said State to its constitutional rela-tions to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor and its people to protection by the United States its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; provided, that in any election that may be held hereafter for choosing delegates

to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Con-vention, unless he shall have previously tavention, unless he shah have previously ta-ken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D., 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi, in force immedi-ately before the 9th of January, A. D., 1861 the date of the so-called Ordinance of Sa the date of the so-called Ordinance of Se-cession. And the said Convention when convened, or the Legislature that may there-after be assembled, will prescribe the quali-fication of electors and the eligibility of peraction of electors and the eligibility of per-sons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

time. And I do hereby direct : First : That the rullitary Commander of the Pepartment and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and as-sist the said Provisional Governor in carry-ing into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoyed to accounting ing loyal peo-dering, impeding or discouraging loyal peo-dering the organization of a State Gov

dering, impeding or discouraging loyal peo-ple from the organization of a State Gov-ernment as herein authorized. Second: That the Secretary of State pro-ceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid. Third: That the Secretary of the Treasu-ry proceed to nominate for a producer of the Treasu-

ry proceed to nominate for appointment as sessors of taxes and collectors of customs, and of internal revenue and such other offi-cers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments the preference shall be to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But, if suitable residents of ricts shall not be found, then persons re the eighty-ninth siding in other States or districts shall be appointed. Fourth: That the Postmaster-General By the President : proceed to establish post-offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within said states, Remarkable Exhibition of Rebel Malice—Destruction of the Battle Monument at Bull Run-Threats of our men to desolate the Country -Indictment against leading Rebgiving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are found then to appoint agents, &c., from ther States. Fifth: That the District Judge for the Fifth Judicial District, in which Mississippi is included, proceed to hold Courts within  $1 \leq 1 \leq n$ els. WASHINGTON, Monday. June 12, 1865. d State in accordance with the provisions Judge Underwood from the Eastern see on of Virginia, who has come here to con salt state in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and the Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sell property subject to confiscate, and enult with Attorney-General Speed, brings with him all the documents connected with the indictment for treason of Generals Robforce the administration of justice within ert E. Lee, Corse, Ewell and Longstreet, Ex-Governors Smith and Letcher, and A. G. Caymore and Newton McVeigh of Alex-andria, and about forty others. said State in al matters within the cogni-zance and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. Sizeh. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property be-longing to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval af Passengers who arrived here to-day by the train from Fairfax Court house report that the rebels had destroyed the monuirs having applications to said State. ments erected last week upon the Bull Run battle-fields. This seems impossible, and Seventh : That the Secretary of the Inteor Department applicable to the geograph cal limits aforesaid. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set yet there is a strong reason to believe it. emper of the people in that part of Virgin s.] my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the ia is not a whit more loyal than it was six months ago. Gen. Gamble's men, who built the monuments, threaten to leave n City of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thouestiges of civilization for twenty square sand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States The official list of the casualties in Gen. Grant's campaign commencing with the crossing of the Rapidan, of May, 1864, and he eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President ending with the final surrender of Lee's ar-my, has been received at the War Depart-WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

### TENNESSEE.

No Rebellion within her borders.--Trade restrictions and disqualifica-tions removed.-- Contraband of war excepted.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. Whereas, By my Proclamation of the 29th of April, 1865, all restrictions upon internal, domestic and commercial intercourse, with

domestic and commercial intercourse, with certain exceptions therein specified and set forth, were removed in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Caro-lina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ala-bama, Mississippi and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi River, as shall be embraced within the lines of National military cocumation - and

and y result in the province of the United States which had been previously closed against foreign commerce should, with certain specified exceptions, be reopened to such control of the proprietors.
and the preservise of the United States and in pursuance of such regulations against the laws of the United States and in pursuance of such regulations against the laws of the United States and in pursuance of such regulations against the laws of the United States and in pursuance of such regulations against the laws of the United States and in pursuance of such regulations against the laws of the United States and in pursuance of such regulations against the laws of the United States are determed. This well fully the united States are determed. This well fully stream. Look out for big times in Clarion beretofore existing within said State has been suppressed; that within the boundaries is undisputed; and that such officers of the United States. Now, therefore, be is undisputed; and that such officers of the United States, therefore, be is undisputed; and that such officers of the United States, therefore, be is there of the united States, do hereby declare, that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade.
I President of the United States, do hereby declare, that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade.
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I President of the United States, do hereby declare, that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade.
I President of the United States, do he domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the removal of products of States rights of the United States to property pur-chased in the territory of the enemy, here-force imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi River are an-nulled, and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed; and that on and after the 1st day of July next, all restriction sup-on foreign commerce with said ports, with the exception and reservation aforesaid, be States shall be conducted under the super States shall be conducted under the super of the regularly appointed officers of ision of the regularly appointed officers of he customs provided by law; and such officers of the customs shall receive any cap-tured and abandoned property that may be ing the subsidance of the water, which has military or naval forces of the United States and dispose of such property as shall be di-rected by the Secretary of the Treasury. and dispose of such property as shall be di-rected by the Secretary of the Treasury. The following articles, contraband of war, are excepted from the effect of this Procla-

nation: Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, and gray mation: iniforms and cloth. And I hereby also proclaim and declare that the insurrection, so far as it relates to and within the State of Tennessee and the inhabitants of the said State of Tennessee as reorganized and constituted under their recently adopted Constitution and reorganization and accepted by them, is suppressed; and therefore, also, that all disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State and the inhabitants thereof, consequent upon any proclamation issued by virtue of the Fifth Section of the Act entitled. "An Act further to provide for collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, approved the 13th day of July, 1861, are removed. But nothing herein contained shall be con-

heretofore made or issued, are expressly saved and declared to be in full force and

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Secretary of State.

Th

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Late Oil News.

The Venango Citizen gives the following as the latest oil strikes in that region

A splendid well, according to accounts, has been struck near Waterloo on Big San-dy, which is throwing a large stream of oil. Great excitement exists in that locality in regard to territory, and prices have greatly advanced.

On Pithole creek the well of Jo. H. Simmonns & Co., has commenced to flow and is now yielding 500 barrels per day. The United States Oil Co. have struck a new

Inna, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ala-bama, Mississippi and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi River, as shall be embraced within the lines of National military occupation; and *Whereas*, By my Proclamation of the 22d of May, 1865 for reasons therein given it was declared that certain ports of the Uni-ted States which had been previously closed against foreign commerce should, with car-

close proximity to Gibbons' Loretto Springs. Operations were commenced on the well on the 3d of May, and a month afterward to the day success crowned their efforts. Some ten or twelve days ago, a vein of water was struck, which, for a time, flowed freely, a volume rising prohable forty foat in the air and upon the property pur-heretofore dealared in insurrection, reserv-ing and excepting only those relating to con-traband of war, as hereinafter recited, and also those which relate to the reservation of the United States to property pur-ten or twelve days ago, a vent of ward, a struck, which, for a time, flowed freely, a volume rising probably forty feet in the air. This is the first oil which has been found in Combine County. It is not known how

> line of Fulton county. The engine, tools and fixtures necessary for the commencement of the bore, have been lying on the opposite bank of the Potomac for some time await-

Com. June 10.

TRIAL OF A NEW CANNON AT THE SPRINGFIELD ARMOBY,—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "A very interest-ing trial of a small and novel rifled cannon is in progress at the water shops, under Ma-jor Laidley's direction. The piece weighs only one hundred and sixty-seven pounds, we has endowed without accessed interest.

yet has endured, without apparent injury, test with a charge of powder and projecti

test with a charge of powder and projectile such as are fired ordinarily from guns weigh-ing over eight hundred pounds. Nearly five hundred shots were fired with it, the charge being a pound of powder and a pro-jectile weighing seven and three-quarter pounds; and the charge has been increased to a pound of powder and a pro-But nothing herein contained shall be con-sidered or construed as in anywise changing or impairing any of the penalties and for-feitures for treason heretofore incurred un-der the laws of the United States, or any of the provisions, restrictions or disabilities set forth in my Proclamation bearing date the 29th day of May, 1865, or as impairing ex-isting regulations for the suspension of the That are der pussed in the considered area of powder. The remarkable and previously unheard of strength secured in this piece comes from a peculiarity of its construction. The core of the gun is bronze, which, after the two and a-half inch hore is made, is enly about a quarter of an inch the set of an inch. The wires pass over di-depth of an

heretofore made or issued, are expressly saved and declared to be in full force and virtue. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day

A SUGGESTIVE STATEMENT, --- The Pe-

A SUGGESTIVE STATEMENT.—Ine re-tersburg (Va.) News, of a late date makes the following suggestive statement: In this whole commonwealth there is not, as far as we know, aglass factory, a button as far as we know, aglass factory, a button factory, a paper mill, a broom factory, a manufactory of wooden ware, a brass foun-dry, a porcelain factory, a chair factory, a carpet mill, a pin machine, an agricultural implement factory, a manufactory for cut-lery, a type foludry, a factory wherein a single article of printer's use is made, a brewery, a calico print factory, a lock factory a linen factory, a cotton factory, above ca-nacity for the commonest work. pacity for the commonest work

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has de-cided that wherever a person is engaged in the purchase and sale of stocks, and a com-pany, the stock of which he has purchased,

THE HANOVER Spectator publishes the following: It is well remembered that when the war for the suppression of the rebellion broke out, that the Northern sympathizers in our midst gathered the old copper cents, in our must gathered the old copper cents, and had them transferred into breast pins to indicate that they were *Copperheads*. "Now," says an exchange, "that the chief of rebels has adopted the petticoat, would it not be well for them to get a new badge? No suggestion is needed as to what it should be "

DURING our war for independence, Holland showed us strong sympathy and lent us material aid. She has now displayed again the same good feeling by being the first of the European powers to rescind the recog-nition of rebel belligerent rights, arecog-nition which the precedent of England and France led, and virtually compelled her and the minor European powers to

THE Goverement is said to be feeding no less than 2,000,000 of the inhabitants of Georgia, black and white, while 10,000 rations are issued to citizens of Richmond alone. At this rate the whole South bids fair to become one gigantic asylum.

THE CROPS .--- From all parts of the States and from Canada, we learn that the growing crops never gave greater promise. The wheat and hay crops in particular are rep resented to be unusually forward, and the yield is expected to be immensely over a ommon average.

We have not an atheistic government, and are not an atheistic people, for our nationa coins are to have the motto 'In God we trust

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. J. C. Breckinride is at her bome in exington, Ky.

The evidence already taken in the assassion trial is said to cover 4,000 pages. The Emperor Maximilian has just assigned himself a salary of two millions of dollars per year from the Mexican treasury.

The Philadelphia American says pennies are becoming a drug in that city. The pas-senger railway companies are trying to get rid of the immense number on their hands. Since the war closed an immense tide of

Atter this emigration has opened to the West. Men gun was unsettled by the fortunes of war, and soldiers with bounty money are going.

A meeting of the hotel proprietors of Bos-on was held in that city on Monday, at which t was agreed to reduce the rates of charge fifty per cent.

Gov. HOLDEN has withdrawn from the editrship of the Raleigh Standard, and is suc-seded by his son, Joseph H. Holden and Joseph S. Cann Hon. Horace G. Maynard, of Tenn., is a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to ill the vacancy occasioned by the death of

some may be obtained who are in a very fair way for becoming convicts. How to Settle the Negro Suffrage QUESTION .- We would give the suffrage at once to four classes of Southern negroes. First, and emphatically, to every negro who has borne arms in the cause of the United States; second, to every negro who owns real

estate; third, to every negro who can read and write; and, fourth, to every negro who had belonged to any religious organization or church for five years before the war. These points would cover every one that ought to vote, and they would create in every

negro voter a spirit of manhood as well as dis cipline; some practical shrewdness, intelled tual development, and moral consciousness and culture. It is well worth the consider ation of the President whether something like this should not be included in the scheme of reconstruction.-N. Y. Herald.

Ber The Copperhead papers are now greatly agitated about the Union party be recollect that they were similarly distressed monopoly. Cotton and Tobacco can particu- but the election showed the truthfulness of larly be made to pay a handsome revenue in their statements by running up something ton, would be largely promoted thereby. In As the great head of the Democratic party this way our commercial rival, England, would be obliged to help pay our national neck dislocated, and as the body of the pardebt as well as build, up our manufactures ty is about caving in from galloping consumption, we suggest that a decent respect own, not only at home but in foreign mar- for public sentiment should induce these

## number.

by a deed that speaks louder than words instead of the sneaking, cowardly denial that has usually characterized the organs of that party. As John failed to get that "rich plantation in the South well stocked The colored delegation from Richmond, with niggers," Wood was only acting the part of friendship in finding him employment and a home among congenial spirits.

By the Constitution of the United States, the national authority is bound to guaran- peaceful life.

tee a republican form of government to every State. Is that a republican form of to succeed Gen. Halleck. The friends of the government where a whole race is disfran- Government are rejoiced with the prospect of chised ? A republic is a state in which the a change for the better in that department exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in A DESTRUCTIVE fire, supposed to have been representatives elected by the people. Is the work of an incendiary, occurred in Har that a republic where representatives are risburg on the morning of the 15th inst. th elected by only a part of the people ?

GENERAL LOVEL H. ROUSSEAU, has been and late editor of the Richmond Examine nominated for U. S. Senator from Kentucky was arrested on the 11th inst., and taken to He is a courageous anti-slavery man.

Now AND THEN .- A year ago General Sherman wrote these words:

"If you admit the negro to this struggle for any purpose, he has a right to stay in for all, and when the fight is over, the hand that drops the musket cannot be denied the

hallot Gen. Sherman having thus claimed in advance the ballot for the negro soldiers, his present change of position cannot but excite surprise in the minds of all interested in the question or the man

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT .- The Harrisburg Telegraph states that a carefully executed counterfeit of the U.S. Legal Tender \$100 Greenback note has made its appearance. It is hardly recognizable except by an expert, or on the closest examination The bank note detectors have not yet de scribed this dangerous oounterfeit.

#### SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

POPE Pius IX and Victor Emanuel have come to an understanding the result of which the is, that the King of Italy will be crowned a Rome by the hands of the Pope.

JOHN C. Breckenridge is reported by his friends to have arrived in safety at Havana. PRESIDENT JOHNSON has issued a proclama tion appointing Wm. L. Sharky Provisiona Governor of Mississippi, with about the same powers and duties as those granted to

the Gov. of North Carolina. A FLEET of our ironclads under Admiral

Gadon secretly visited Havana, where they created quite a sensation. They were received with marked attention by the Captain General of Cuba, who contrary to usage, with a large party of the dignitaries of the place

paid a visit of ceremony to the fleet. The famous Stonewall is said to have compared very unfavorably with our splendid ironclads and monitors.

A STRONG movement is being made by leading men in Washington in favor of the apintment of military Governors for the extreme Southern States and keeping them un der strict military control until the labor states of the freedmen is fixed and the peo

ple thoroughly returned to the avocations of

GFN. A. H. Terry has gone to Richmond

loss is estimated at about \$30,000.

JOHN Mitchell editor of the Daily New

Fort Monroe.

"Hancock's Corps will be increased to a full corps of three divisions and three bris, each about thirty thousand men. Veteran Reserve Corps, twenty-five egiments filled up to the maximum num-

'The Medical Staff will be increased to ne hundred full surgeons, with a corresponing number of assistant surgeons. The infantry and cavalry regiments of

the regular army comprise three battalions of eight hundred men each.

"Under the proposed arrangement the to-tal strength of the army will be nearly as Regular infantry, 45,600 ; regular caval-

y, 14,400 ; regular artillery, 12,000 ; col-red troops, 50,000 ; Hancocks corps, 30, 00 ; Veteran Reserve Corps, 25,000; total, 000 77.000 men.

## The New Constitution in Missouri.

The following are the leading features of he new Constitution of Missouri just adopted by a majority of the people : It declares Missouri a free State forever. It establishes the equality of all men be

ore the law. It prohibits legislation interfering with rsonal rights of men on account of

It declares that Missouri shall ever renain a member of the American Union. It excludes from the ballot-box and from office traitors, rebels, rebel sympathizers, guerrilla magrauders, bushwhackers, and their aiders and abettors.

It in like manner excludes Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, and O. A. Ks. It in like manner excludes those who en

rolled themselves as disloyal, or as South ern sympathizers, to avoid militia duty. It provides for an efficient registration of oters, thereby securing the exclusion of ilegal votes.

It removes the rule requiring treason to e proved by at least two witnesses, and eaves it to be proved as any other crime.

It invites immigration from Furope by ex-tending the elective franchise to those per-sons of foreign birth who have more than one year before an election, declared their intention, according to law, to become citi-

zens of the United States. It forbids private, local and special legis-lation, which for 30 years has cursed the State, and brings the State under a uniform ystem of general laws.

It prohibits lotteries. It forbids the Legislature making compen-

ation for emancipated slaves. It stops the creation of corporations by pecial acts, with enormous and dangerous owers, and requires all corporations to be

ormed under general laws. It prohibits the creation, renewal or ex-It products the creation, renewal of ex-ension of the charter of any bank of issue. It protects the interests of the people by mposing upon stockholders individual lia-ibility for the debts of corporations.

Secretary of State

#### THE PATE OF SAM. HOUSTON.—A corres-condent at Cleveland, signing himself "A fexan Refugee," writes us an answer to our Gilmore to be indicted for treason. Ben Wood to be arrested. query, made a few days ago, concerning the fate and whereabouts of Gen. Sam. Hous-ton. He said: "Governor Houston is dead, PHILADELPHIA, June 17. -- The Inquirer'

ment.

altimore special says that Harry Gilmore. having deceased early in the year 1863, about two years after the inauguration of the celebrated rebel guerrilla, who it will be remembered robbed a train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad about a year ago, is to be

The casualties foot up nearly ni

about two years after the inauguration of the rebellion. And I may add, he died of a broken heart." Onr correspondent corro-borates the statements that have appeared in the press, of Gen. Houston's resistance it to the last, of the schemes of the Secessionists He says, a short time before the death of Gen. H., "A party or mob proceeded to his so house for the purpose of hanging him, be-cause of his opposition to secession, and especially on account of his Union sentiments promulgated, a short time previously, in a speech delivered by him at Houston. A few of his neighbors banded together, and suc-ceeded in staying the hellish intentions of the mob, by representing to them that he D indicted and tried for treason. The *Laquirer's* Washington special says : It is understood that an order has been is-sued for the arrest of Ben Wood, of the New York *Daiby News*, on a charge of trea-

son. The Sixth pennsylvania Heavy Artillery is en route for Pittsburgh.

All volunteer cavalry is to be mustered out f service within six weeks, except those ordered west

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE ONE MILLION OLLAR SCHEME CAPTURED. -Gen. Canby

City of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thou-sand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the Independence of the United States

day to see the "wonders." The tables will be replenished with fresh plates of the same and perhaps other kinds his morning.

The most noticeable feature is the magnificent specimens of his berry known as 700. He showed several quarts of this kind, that

were composed of berries weighing individu-ally from three-fourth to a full ounce, and any from three-fourth to a full ounce, and measuring from seven to nine inches in cir-cumference. By actual count, it required but from twenty to twenty-five to fill a quart measure. The producing capacity of this variety is beyond belief, until seen on the plants on Mr. K.'s farm. Excellent judges and disinterested parties who saw the great exhibition at Nor Verb

Excellent judges and disinterested particles who saw the great exhibition at New York on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, declared most emphatically that this show beat that. When it is known that the New York exhibition was contributed to by the Pass this round. Many postmasters are in the habit of returning papers to publishers when not taken out of the office. This is not what is required. The Post Office regulations what is required to publishers, not only notifying them that the papers are not WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 15.

# of stranger visitors, principally from the West.-Pittsburgh Gazette, June 17.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE-The New Yerk correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes on Monday : Nearly two thousand English, Irish and

German emigrants arrived here this morn-ing, in the steamers Germania and City of Cork, and if the letters from the packet agents on the other side can be relied upon, we may expect an average of about four thousand a week from now till the fall.-With the restoration of peace in America, the impression is said to be almost universal throughout Germany that there is a bet-ter opening for labor than ever before.— Hundreds of families were selling out at various places, to emigrate in a body. They expect employment as farm hands, in the Western States. The English, Irish and Scotich immigrants, who come via Liver-neal score together in the states.

pool, seem to entertain like expectations as to the demand for labor, but they differ from the Germans as to the locality it is best to settle down in, and hence, while the latter proceed to the country as speedily as possi-ble, after their arrival at castle Garden, the

former, as a general rule, prefer to take their chances for employment in the city.

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TEMPERANCE among the laboring men of England is illustrated in Mr. Gladstone's ent annual statement of the finances of recent annual statement of the hnances of Great Britain. He states that in the year 1722, when the population was 6,000,000, the quantity of beer drank averaged one bar-rel per head, or 6,000,000 barrel. In 1830

CHARLES A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War, will resign his position on the 1st of July, to become Editor of the new daily paper at Chicago—the Republican

Ward H. Lamon, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, has done what he should have done long ago-resigned. Sherman killed all the dogs on his line of

march. A western editor wishes Sherman would march through a certain town in his neighborhood.

A sox of Dr. Breckinridge having returned from the Rebel army, the old man asked him in his quaint way, "My son, have you found out what you've been fighting for ?" "Yes, father," the returned prodigal replied, "we've been trying to get the nigger into Kansas !"

Pass this round. Many postmasters are in require postmasters to write to publishers, not only notifying them that the papers are not taken, but also giving the reasons why they are not taken.

are not taken. It is ascertained on unquestionable proof that the explosion of the ordnance boat at City Point last Summer, whereby some 70 or 80 lives were lost and a large amount of prop-erty destroyed, was the work of Rebel agents and was paid for with Rebel gold furnished from the Rebel State Department.

Trom the Recei State Department. THE people of Upper Canada are a good deal exercised as to whether the Reciprocity treaty will be abrogated. They already real-ize the severity of the blow which such an event would deal on Canadian enterprise, and it is generally believed that if the treaty should be caused by the sevent would end on the sevent would the sevent would be a sevent would end on the sevent would the sevent would be sevent would end on the sevent would be a sevent would be sevent would be the sevent would be sevent be annulled, the people would endeavor to have their province annexed to the Union.

George Bancroft, in the Atlantic Monthly, shows that in 1787 the vote of New Jersey on ly was wanting to sustain the proposition of Jefferson, by which slavery would have been excluded, not only from territory in posses-sion of the United States, but from all they might subsequently gain. might subsequently gain. The present poli-ticians of that State who oppose the Consti-tutional amendment are therefore only true to her history.

A Mobile clergyman went to Gen. Granger and asked him if he proposed to compel the Rebel clergy to pray for Andrew Johnson? "Compel yon!" was the General's raply ; "why, if your prayers don't do the President of the United States any more good than they have to Jeff. Davis, it's no sort of consequence

The parson about your prayers anyway." took a new view of the subject.

THE SOLDIERS AND THEIR ARMS.—General Orders, No. 101, from the War Department, gives all honorably discharged soldiers the privilege of retaining their arms, on condition that they purchase them at the following

Spencer carbines, with or without account ements, ten dollars.

All other carbines and revolvers eight dol-

Sabres, swords, with or without belts, three dollars.

rel per head, or 6,000,000 barrel. In 1830 the consumption was 8, 000,000 barrels, or an average of two thirds of a barrel per an-num to each person. But in 1863 the con-sumption rose to 20,000,000 Barrels, or an sumption cose to 20,000,000 Barrels, or an