

At the celebration of the 4th of Chicago, the Hon. Henry Winter Davis was the orator of the day.

QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN THE TERRIBLE events of the past few years. Slavery, State Sovereignty, secession, reconstruction, republican governments in States, and the right of suffrage.

He certainly argues the question vigorously and boldly; and we invite special attention to his closing suggestion.

No State Government has ever been recognized which ostracized a majority or any great mass of the people. When slavery existed, slaves were merged in the use of the master.

But the right of the State to ostracize a great mass of free negroes has never been recognized.

They were a part of the people of the State, and they were a part of the people of the nation, and to ostracize them is to sanction a principle fatal to American free Government.

In South Carolina there are twice as many negroes as whites; in Mississippi there are more negroes than whites; in Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia they are nearly equal.

They are now in sufficient numbers at the South to control the masters'—insidious gentlemen tell us—then at least let their masters be under the necessity of touching their hats to them to get their votes.

[Laughter and applause.] They are not intelligent enough to vote, another says. They are, however, intelligent enough to vote as intelligently as your Yankee leadership.

[Continued applause.] They are the Southern country, but they are congregated in particular districts that border the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Mississippi, and are in immense majorities in fifty-one-third of the Congressional Districts of the South.

They can break the terrible unity of the Southern vote that plunged us into the civil war. Men who are not capable of understanding considerations like these had better go and live with negroes.

I have seen about as much of negroes as any of you, have lived as near them, and suppose I have as much prejudice toward them as any of you; but to talk of their being a danger to us is to say that we are in danger of being destroyed by our own people.

[Applause.] If you do not wish to have the negro hereafter to enjoy the rights of a man, why do you bury him on the battle field? [Applause.] You white men of Illinois, why do you not have the negro in your State?

It is not so much that the negro should not be needed? [Applause.] We, of Maryland, carried emancipation by going to the poor white men in the southern portion of the State and showed them that the negro could relieve them from military service.

They did not stop to discuss the rights of the negroes then. If he is their and your equal on the battle field, in the service of the country, he is, and should be, at the ballot-box, [applause] and if he is not your equal on the battle field, then you have cheated the United States, to the injury of the nation, and to the injury of the negro.

[Renewed applause.] There is nothing in President Johnson's proclamation which assumes to conclude the judgment of the present Congress of the United States or the recognition of State governments in the rebel States.

He may have more confidence in the white people of the South than I do, but he may have desired to give me an opportunity of refuting every slander and silencing every doubt regarding their loyalty.

He might have hope that when they should be called upon to vote on their constitutions upon his proclamation, to be ready to present them in Congress in the form of petitions, for they would be nothing else, that seeing the signs of the times and what justice and humanity require, or rather what the long-headed people of the North will naturally suppose their safety requires, they may incorporate universal suffrage in their constitutions.

I shall rejoice with him if that result shall come about, but I am far from expecting it. I will now believe until I learn the contrary, that that was his purpose. I will not believe the declaration of any person who says he is opposed to it. He knows that the authority that can recognize State governments at the South is the Congress which admits their Representatives and Senators, that it must judge of the republicanism of their form of Government.

I turn to them with some doubt, but with earnest hopes, and I appeal to them to be ready for any emergency, to be caught by no snare, to yield to no solicitations, not to take any man's declaration as to the safety of trusting the whole mass of the rebels of the South with the control of the Southern States, but to remember that a revolutionary minority will throw almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of legislation; that the minority of the Southern delegations, joined with interested and disinterested men from the North may clog and even arrest the wheels of government on any bill; that they can organize a mass of opposition to the passage of any national debt, and the imposition of taxes, unless we agreed to their demands to re-instate rebel officers, place their wounded on your pension lists, or indemnify slaveholders for their slaves. I pray these gentlemen to look this thing in the eye, and if they will not regard for justice and humanity, I would say to them: "I like you, gentlemen, am an enthusiast, I am very little of a philanthropist. I have no supreme love of the intellectual superiority of the negro over the white; but I know that his vote is important, and if I have not much respect for the dignity of humanity, for the 50's [laughter and applause]; I have great respect for the possibility of carrying on its machinery; and if the constitutions do not give the mass of the negroes the right of voting on equal terms with the loyal white men, not those who can read, where it has been so long, and so often, that we teach one to read for twenty years; that is trifling with grave matters, but to that mass of the negro population who were subjected to the draft, and at whose hands we sought aid in our hour of weakness; the safety of the nation requires that no such principles, requires that no such government shall be recognized as republican in form, that no Representative or Senator from such a State shall be admitted to either House, or even complimented with the privileges of the floor.

We need the vote of all the colored people. It is numbers not intelligence, that counts at the ballot box.—It is right interest, not philosophical judgment, that casts the vote. [Applause.] More glorious still would it be for Congress to follow the great example we have just had of abolishing slavery by an amendment of the constitution. Let them pass by their two-thirds majority, the Constitution securing forever the mass of the people as the Republican Government of the United States, and submit it this very coming winter, before the Legislatures adjourn, for their ratification. [Applause.] And when it shall have received the assent of three-fourths of those now recognized as States and represented in Congress instantly proclaim it as a fundamental law of the land, valid and binding as the Constitution itself, under which they will thus have made it apart of which they sit, which no State may, no question of Federal parties, nothing in the future, except the triumph of slavery over free institutions, can ever shake or call into question. [Applause.] Then all the proclamations of that Declaration of Independence will be executed; this Government will rest on the rights of individual liberty and the right of every man to bear a share in the government of the country whose laws he obeys and whose bayonet in the hour of danger he bears. And the personal freedom which the dark skin of the South has never known, by our blood and theirs will not be a vain mockery, exposed to violation at the caprice of their masters, enthroned in the Legislature, on the bench and in the Executive Chamber, but secured by the bayonet they hold, and the ballot they cast, will be Liberty guarded by Power.

CONDEMNATION OF THE ASSASSINS.

Harold, Payne, Mrs. Surratt and Atzerodt to be hung.

Mrs. Surratt, Mrs. Atzerodt and Spangler to be imprisoned for six years.

WASHINGTON, July 6. In accordance with the findings and sentences of the Military Commission which the President approved yesterday, David E. Harold, Lewis Payne, Mrs. Surratt and George A. Atzerodt are to be hung to-morrow by the proper military authority.

Dr. Mudd, Arnold and O'Laughlin are to be imprisoned for life, and Spangler for six years, all at hard labor, in the Albany Penitentiary.

WASHINGTON, July 6. The following important order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1865.—To Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding the Middle Military Division, Washington, D. C.

Whereas, by the Military Commission appointed in paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, May 6, 1865, and of which Major General David Hunter, U. S. Army, is President, the following named persons were tried, and, after mature consideration of the evidence adduced in their cases, were found, and sentenced as hereinafter stated, as follows:

First.—David E. Harold. Finding of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, as to which part thereof not guilty. Of the charge guilty, except words of the charge, that he combined, confederated and conspired with Edward Spangler, as to which part of the charge not guilty.

Sentence.—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said George A. Atzerodt, to be hung by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Second.—George A. Atzerodt. Finding of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty.

Sentence.—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said David E. Harold, to be hung by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Third.—Lewis Payne. Finding of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty.

Sentence.—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said Lewis Payne, to be hung by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Fourth.—Mary E. Surratt. Finding of the specification, guilty, except as to receiving, sustaining, harboring and concealing Samuel Arnold and Michael O'Laughlin, and as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence.—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence her, the said Mary E. Surratt, to be hung by the neck until she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

And whereas, the President of the United States has approved the foregoing sentences in the following order to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 5, 1865. The foregoing sentences in the cases of David E. Harold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne, and Mary E. Surratt, are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in the cases of David E. Harold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on the 7th day of July, 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of that day.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

THE CONSPIRATORS!

THEIR EXECUTION.

Appearance of the Culprits.

Scenes at the Scaffold.

Prayers of the Clergymen.

Disposition of their Bodies.

The Crowd in Attendance.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—All the condemned conspirators sentenced to be hanged to-day were executed. On the petition of Mary E. Surratt, through her counsel, Messrs. Aiken and Clappitt, Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of this District, directed an issue of a writ of habeas corpus to General Hancock, commanding him to produce in court a circular from the Secretary of War, of Mary E. Surratt, with the cause of detention.

The writ was served on General Hancock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 8 o'clock this morning, by United States Marshal Gooding. He immediately consulted with the Attorney General and Secretary of War, and at 10:30 the General had not obeyed the writ. This fact was brought to the notice of the court by her counsel, but the Judge said he had no power to enforce the writ.

Early to-day guards were placed all around the arsenal grounds, to prevent the intrusion of persons to witness the execution, none being admitted excepting those previously supplied with passes by Major Gen. Hancock.

The relatives of Mrs. Surratt and Harold spent several hours with them during the forenoon, and they were also attended by their spiritual advisers as well as Payne and Atzerodt.

A few minutes after one o'clock the outer prison door was opened, and Mrs. Surratt was supported on her way to the gallows by two military officers. Next followed Atzerodt, Harold, and Payne, accompanied by a guard and their respective ministers of the gospel.

Front seats were provided for them on the platform in the following order: Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harold and Atzerodt. The officers entrusted with the execution and the ministers occupied intermediate positions.

Major Gen. Hartman, who has been from the commencement in charge of the prison-

ers, came forward and read the order of the War Department, already published, approving the sentences and ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted.

A heavy guard was stationed around the walls surrounding the grounds, while below the scaffold were lined on two sides of a square. Perhaps several hundred civilians were present, anxious spectators of the solemn scene.

One of the priests attended on Mrs. Surratt and repeated a short prayer, to which Payne, who was seated next to her, attentively listened. The minister who had been administering to Payne expressed, in the name of the latter, his sincere thanks to Gen. Hartman and the officers and soldiers who have had charge of him for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word nor given an unpleasant look or gesture, but seemed to compassionate with him in his misfortunes.

The minister then uttered a brief prayer, asking for Payne's forgiveness of all his sins, and a passage out of this word into the joys of heaven.

The minister who attended Harold also repeated a prayer for kind treatment of the prisoner, and offered a prayer that God would receive his soul. Harold was affected to tears.

The minister who attended Atzerodt also returned thanks for him to General Hartman and other officers for kind attentions, and then invoked the mercy of God upon the prisoners.

The condemned were then required to rise from their seats, when the chairs were removed. They were now all on the drops, their hands were fastened behind them, and their legs bandaged both below and above the knees, and the white caps placed over their heads.

Atzerodt, while being prepared for the execution, exclaimed: "Gentlemen, farewell! take care, and good-bye, gentlemen, now before me. One of the clergymen standing behind me, declared, 'May we all meet in the other world.'

As soon as the posse was placed around each neck—Mrs. Surratt's being the last one adjusted—the section of the platform on which they had been standing suddenly fell, and the culprits were hanging several feet from the ground. Harold and Payne scarcely moved a muscle, but Atzerodt exhibited some nervous twitching, but Harold showed more nervous sensibility than any of the others.

The bodies after hanging some time after life was extinct, were afterwards given over for burial, shrouds and everything being arranged for the execution were perfect. Major General Hancock was present throughout the proceedings.

It is said that Payne last night made a statement in behalf of Mrs. Surratt, and that another person subscribed for her, and impeaching the testimony of an important witness against her.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Post's* Washington Correspondent says: "Proud efforts were made this morning to induce the President to reprieve Mrs. Surratt by her counsel, and the Roman Catholic clergymen, who have acted as spiritual advisers, but to no purpose. The President was firm in his decision, and while hearing the argument courteously refused to alter or modify the woman's sentence. It is reported Mrs. Surratt has written a statement or confession which has been handed to her spiritual advisers.

Negro Equality.

Governor Branlette, of Kentucky, in his late speech, makes the following common sense remarks upon the subject of negro equality:

But they are terribly frightened at what they call negro equality. Well, I have no uneasiness on that subject. I don't know they may have grounds for it. They may have grounds to believe a free negro is equal to them, and they may be afraid of it. But I believe for the white man belongs to life, and never saw anything like this equality of which there is so much fear in certain quarters. And I believe the great body of the people have no reason to be frightened on that subject.

But it was true, as they say, that it is the intention of certain political parties to use the second degree to bring about negro equality, it would be impossible for them to do it; such a thing belongs to our social relations, and society regulates our social relations, and society regulates our social relations—not law. Society regulates it, and until you can educate your people to be equal to the colored man, you cannot do it. Never can take place by any act of legal process. Law cannot do it, for law cannot establish the social relations between free white men even. Men come together as equals because of their social affinities—no laws do it, but the law of nature. For myself I believe the white man belongs to a superior race. If he does, he will maintain his social position about the negro; if not, he will lose it, and he can't help it. I am for my own people and my own race, when over the two come in conflict, and I have no sympathy for that fanatical sentiment, which undertakes to deprive our own race in order to elevate another race. No such principle as that can ever obtain in this country, so long as the white race continue to go forward and progress as they have done through past ages. [Applause.] This thing of equality, which is now so much talked of, is all stuff, thrown out by the same class of men who were raising the cry of "coercion" four years ago. It is simply a mad dog cry, an attempt to arouse the passions of men, and make them rush madly forward, overthrowing their judgment and their reason, and leading to their own ruin and the ruin of this country.

Confederate Names.

The English style of classifying the two belligerents in our civil war as Federal and Confederate, implying that they were both of the same character, has been meekly adopted by many who knew no better. Not so Capt. Boggs of the U. S. steamer *Cerberus*, recently stopped at the port of St. George, Bermuda. The following is related:

She reports that in all but the English islands she was treated with respect and courtesy. On arriving at St. George's, Bermuda, Feb. 24, the pilot showed Capt. Boggs a circular from her Majesty, ordering all rebel or Federal men of war to anchor under the guns of the fort. The Captain, however, chose to let his anchor beyond range of the fort, and next morning a little gun came up and requested Captain Boggs to go down and call on the Governor. (On arriving at his mansion he immediately took the captain to task for having disobeyed his orders, and asked if he did not see the circular from the Queen.)

"Yes," replied Capt. Boggs, "I saw a circular from you, directing that all Federal and Confederate vessels of war should be anchored in the harbor, and that if they were in command of neither of them, I took the liberty to use my own discretion."

A look of blank amazement overspread the Governor's face as he asked:

"What do you command?"

"I have the honor to command a United States man-of-war," replied the gallant old sea dog, who so nobly upheld the honor of our flag in New Orleans. He was not at all willing to have Englishmen or any foreign nation designate him by a term that would indicate the dissolution of the Union.

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 Postoffice regulations required Postmasters to write to publishers not to return them, and that the papers are not taken, but also giving the reason why they are not taken.

Captured Rebel Archives.—Davis' complicity in the assassination.—Indictments for treason.

NEW YORK, July 7. The *Times* Washington special says: Major Shipman, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, arrived here last evening from Macon, having in charge forty boxes of captured archives of the Rebel Government. They consist of a complete record of the proceedings of the rebel Provisional Congress, held at Montgomery in the spring of 1862. These documents were captured from Howell Cobb, in whose possession they had been placed for safe keeping. The entire official history of the rebel army of Tennessee, comprising all its records while under command of Bragg, Johnston and Hood, are part of this lot. Also some books of the rebel Treasury Department, captured at Albany, Ga., which point they had reached as a part of Jeff. Davis' train.

Among the papers of Jeff. Davis, captured by the Government, has been discovered a handwritten list of vital importance in determining the guilt and complicity of Jeff. Davis in the conspiracy plot. These documents are of such importance as probably to determine the authorities in favor of the trial of Davis before a military commission upon the charge of assassination. If, however, it shall be determined to try him on a charge of treason, he will be tried in a civil court.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court of Baltimore has found indictments for being engaged in the rebellion, against thirteen prominent Marylanders, including Bradley T. Johnson, and railroad raider Harry Gilmore.

GEN. GRANT ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—General Grant, both from his position as head of the army and from the prestige he has won, is likely to become as important to our Government as the remainder of his life as the Duke of Wellington was to the British Government in the latter half of his public career. His views, therefore, will always be of interest. In this connection, we give the following from the *Chicago Tribune*:

"General Grant in conversation with his friends, says that it is too soon to declare that the loyal blacks in the South shall not be allowed to vote. Aside from the abstract right and the legal problem of what authority can confer or withhold the franchise—whether it be Congress or the States—the question may assume the shape of a political necessity. The Government and people may have to choose between keeping a standing army of 100,000 men at an expense of \$100,000,000 a year to the tax-payers, to support the white minority in the South against the white Rebel majority, or of enfranchising the blacks and thereby enabling them to support the loyalists. General Grant foresees that the suffrage question may take this form."

GEN. GRANT'S SHOT "HITS" ROUND THE WORLD.

The London correspondent of the *New York Times* makes the following statement:

The close of the war in America has been a great disaster to Bombay, in the East Indies. It reminds one of the philosophical experiments of striking an ivory ball, and setting another in motion from the opposite side of Bombay, on the opposite side of the world, feels the concussion of the sudden cessation of hostilities more than London. Of course, London's turn is coming, for the failure of half the commercial houses in Bombay cannot but affect their English correspondence.

The rise in cotton, as the increase in the price of money to pay for it, had caused such a fever of speculation as the East had never known. All kinds of joint stock companies were formed, and shares which cost £500 went up to £15,000. The news of General Lee's surrender sent down the price of cotton to the level of the market, and the speculative speculations. The Parses are mourning their sun is darkened. Gen. Grant little thought that, when his artillery commenced the evacuation of Richmond, there was a city on the other side of the planet on which his batteries rained ruin.

NEGRO VOTING.—President Johnson has given no decided exposition of his intended policy on the subject of negro voting. This is right and proper. The question has yet to be solved by the States, and during the last four years represented the Republic here.

GEN. GRIERSON, the bold rider and raider, has arrived at Cairo. His cavalry are at Vicksburg, just returned from an expedition through portions of Alabama and Mississippi never before visited by a hostile force. He reports that plenty of cotton is to be found there, and that the coming crop is in splendid condition.

The editor of the Nashville *Dispatch* has just returned from a visit to East Tennessee. He reports the wheat crop as not looking well. The yield will be small. Of corn there will be a great abundance. The stores of provisions concealed during the war are being brought into market, and all the necessities of life are as cheap as in Nashville. There will be a fine yield of apples and peaches.

The Emperor of Mexico has issued a manifesto in regard to popular education. He wishes the Mexicans to be put on a footing with the most favored nations in this respect, and desires that the middle classes and the poor people should have better advantages. He leaves religious education to the clergy, but declaring that the Government does not wish to interfere with religious matters.

THE *State Zeitung* of New York, which has the largest circulation of any German paper published in the United States, in its issue of Tuesday last, the 4th of July, takes strong ground in favor of negro suffrage. The editor says "it is a folly and perfidy to demand that men who are free, be excluded from the right of suffrage, inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States does not say a word of color or of race being a reason for denying the right of suffrage."

BOUNTY TAX LAWS.—The important question as to the validity of these laws, was decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting in Philadelphia on Thursday last. The Court has decided this question in favor of the laws, thus closing a further controversy. We presume all parties will now go to work to pay their taxes, and thus finish the efforts made by our loyal people to suppress the accused rebellion now happily overthrown.—*Washington Reporter & Tribune*.

PASSAGE OF GOLD THROUGH THIS CITY.

The ready reader of the news of the day will remember the discussion which occurred a short time since between Governor Brown, low and ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, in regard to a large amount of money seized by the former, which was claimed by the latter as the property of the State of Tennessee. The Parson held on to the money despite the decision of the courts to the contrary, went to Washington to correct the authorities, returned home, and shipped the money to the Federal city, and it passed through Harrisburg, on Monday. Isham will have a good time getting his fingers upon any of that million of gold.—*Harris Tel.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A. Estate of ISRAEL MORRIS, late of Monroe township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register, Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

ISRAEL MORRIS, Jr., Residing in Monroe twp. JOHN S. MORRIS, Residing in West Providence tp. J. J. MORRIS, Residing in West Providence tp.

JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES BLANKS.

Consisting of Blank Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The following dialogue on sharp-shooting took place between a Virginia and a Yankee picket: "Say, can you fellows shoot?" "Wall, I reckon we can some. Down in Mississippi we knock a bumbee off a thistle bow at 500 yards."

"Oh, that's not nothing to the way we shoot up in Vermont. I belonged to a regiment ther with a hundred men in each company, and we went out for practice every week. The cap'n draws us up in single file and sets a cider barrel rolling down the hill, and each man takes his shot at the bung hole as it turns up. It is afterwards examined, and if there is a shot that didn't go in the bung hole the member who missed it is expelled. I belonged to the company ten years, and there ain't been nobody expelled yet."

WE suppose that the Democrats speak with sincerity when they declare that slavery is dead. But in the New Hampshire House of Representatives ninety-six democrats voted the other day, against the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery. Considering that the President said to the South Carolinians, in addressing them; that that State must adopt the constitutional amendment, our suspicions are excited that the New Hampshire democracy are not Johnson men.

BERIAH MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, long one of the extreme opponents of the Government, has returned to his State and taken the stump in favor of the amendment of the National Constitution for the abolishment of human slavery. Under the influence of Senator Jas. Guthrie, Gov. Bramlette, ex-Gov. Magoffin, and others, the Kentucky Legislature cannot hesitate long in concurring in the joint resolution of Congress.

NORTHERN EMIGRANTS WANTED IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The *Times* Raleigh, North Carolina special says there is a general desire manifested by newspaper publishers and every one, except a few insane ultraists, that Northerners should go down and settle permanently in their midst.—They are anxious to get emigration from the North, and have organized themselves for the purpose of generally informing the Northern people of the inducements of the climate, &c. Before long an authorized agent will go to New York for that purpose.

THERE is good authority for contradicting the report that C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, has been pardoned by the President, who has not yet acted in the case. Therefore, all that has been published is premature.

THE Post Office Department is self-supporting. Its profits for the last six months of 1864 were \$72,230 69, and for the first six months of this year will be much larger.

THE whisky rations in the army have been abolished by order from the War Department, upon the recommendation of the Commissary General and Surgeon General. No liquor of any kind will hereafter be issued to soldiers except by the Medical Department.

ICHAM G. HARRIS, for whose apprehension the Legislature of Tennessee authorized the Governor to offer a reward of \$5,000, is safely retired in that paradise of soundrels, Imperial Mexico. From this seclusion, near Puebla, he writes the editor of the *Memphis Bulletin*, offering himself as a candidate for Governor.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture reports that the present wool crop will be from ninety five to one hundred million pounds. Statistical returns have been received at his department from about half the woolen manufactories in the country, from which he concludes that the wool crop will not suffice for more than the fifth of the quantity required for the year's manufacture.

The London *Economist*, after complacently asserting that Mr. Adams was for the most part educated in England, proceeds to say that "no man can be freer from boast or bounce, flourish or swagger, exaggeration or shallow enthusiasm than the well informed and well bred gentleman, who, fortunately for both countries, has during the last four years represented the Republic here."

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that date in currency; or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker. The interest at 7 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.

Two cents " " "