

Bedford Inquirer.

BEEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County.
JOHN WELLES, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.

TREASURER.

JOHN B. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.

CLERK OF THE QUORUM.

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM KARNES, Hopewell.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.

ADAM ULEY, Middle Woodbury.

AUDITOR.

JOHN S. SWAITEZ, Snake Spring.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of *Borie vs. Trott*.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 22th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, and a legal tender, is unconstitutional."

"This renders it unnecessary that I should discuss the other questions which have been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in legal tender money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant is rendered from the Philadelphia case of 23d of February, 1864, where the opinion is published in full."

"It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligence* of March 16, 1864, page 92."

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared opinion of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge Sharswood reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

"Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?"

"MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN"

Some one quaintly remarked, a few days ago, that Andy Johnson had two white elephants on his hands, Stanton and Sheridan, which were exceedingly troublesome and gave him much more concern than many other keepers of much more extensive menageries. The Poor Directors of Bedford county have, within the last month or two, found themselves in the same unpleasant dilemma. The Steward, SAMUEL DEBRAUGH, and the Miller, Mr. WILLS, like Stanton and Sheridan, have been discovered to be honest men, unwilling to do the dirty work of their masters, and the fat has gone forth that they must be removed. But how to proceed and on what grounds appears to be the stumbling block. The honest masses, the people, are opposed to their removal; they see in them capable and honest servants, and they insist upon their retention, and between the terrific fire of those who would have them displaced on account of their integrity and virtue, and the masses who would have them retained, the Directors vibrate like the pendulum of a clock. In all the agony of their souls they exclaim "What is to be done with the elephants?"

The feeling against these gentlemen had been smoldering for some time, until a few weeks since, the miller and steward, not having the fear of the green speculators before their eyes, bought wheat at two dollars per bushel and sold flour at eleven dollars per barrel. This was a heinous offense—an unheard of crime. Several speculators had the flour of wheat bought at three dollars per bushel, on hand unsold. What infidelity to party to reduce the price! What thought was intolerable! Was it possible that one Democrat would treat another thus? Was it possible that one Democrat would undertake to supply the town with cheap flour when several other Democrats could supply it with flour at three or four dollars more per barrel! It could not be! It dare not be! The miller and the steward must be removed "if negroes must be placed in their stead." "These are the very words." What if the poor were starving for the want of the "staff of life"? No matter; these men must heed the admonitions of the speculators and not the cries of the poor, and if their humanity should get the better of them and they should hearken to the plaintive cries of the widow and the orphan, they must be discharged! Was there ever a grosser outrage contemplated? From the day these gentlemen took possession of their respective positions the complaints against the mis-management of the Poor House ceased! No more honest men have been elevated by the Democratic party than these men, and now, because they will not do the bidding of the leaders of the party, they are to be kicked out. Will the people permit such abuse of power without holding the Directors personally responsible? We think not. Let the tax-payers of Bedford county, who have been burdened with taxes to support the dead wood of the Democratic party in the little county offices, stand up for their first truly honest servants in half a score of years. Let it be remembered that Mr. Debraugh discovered the late deficit in the Poor House account which saves the county from \$8,000 to \$10,000, and that if it had not been for him, the whole matter would have been settled for \$2,000.

We hear that Mr. Anderson is in this movement. This astounds us somewhat, we must confess. We have had good reason to know that Mr. Anderson has desired to guard the interests of the public with a jealous eye, and why he should join a movement for the removal of Mr. Debraugh we cannot imagine. The eyes of the people have been fixed on the Poor House for years, and they mean to make short work of somebody's political prospects if they can fix upon the unworthy servant, you can rest assured. So, gentlemen, you had better leave well enough alone.

THE INTEGRITY OF THE JUDICIARY.

The checks and balances of our Government are adjusted with nice discrimination. So thoroughly and well does the machinery work that even if one of the three great divisions of governmental power becomes excessive, or to a certain extent untrue, the government by reason of vigilance and patriotism in the other branches still survives. Yet, more than anywhere else, the danger to our national perpetuity lies in the Judiciary, for if for any reason it becomes false to the great underlying principles of liberty and patriotism.

Look how the slave power surrounded the Supreme Court of the United States with an atmosphere morally vitiated and corrupt, until that august tribunal of learned and able men departed entirely from the principles of the founders of the government and the Constitution, and decided that black men had no rights which white men were bound by law to regard, and that Congress and the President were bound to protect and foster slavery in the Territories. Also how the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania came near wrecking the ship of state, during the late fearful storm of treason and disloyalty, by deciding against the Constitutionality of the draft. The election of Judge Agnew in 1864 was of as much value to the Government in putting down the rebellion as the victory at Gettysburg. And yet after all this the people are called upon to vote for Judge Sharswood, whose entire sympathies have been with the slaveholder's party from his earliest manhood, and who did all he could during the rebellion to embarrass the government, by travelling out of the record in the case of Borie vs. Trott to decide that the government had no right to issue paper money to support the armies and carry on the war. Can any soldier, or any lover of his country, or any one else except a copperhead, or a Southern Sympathizer, vote for such a man.

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

Let it be remembered that Judge Sharswood's notorious decision against the national currency, was an extra-judicial one; it was not involved in the case, but in his partisan hatred and malice he went beyond his authority as a judge, and endeavored to stab, in the hour of its peril, the government that fed and kept him safe, by clanking with the judicial ermine an extra-judicial opinion, which, if it had been made law, would have bankrupted the country and destroyed the Union beyond the hope of redemption. Sharswood holds the same opinion to day; and the man who could abuse his judicial position to promulgate such an opinion, would again abuse, if elected to the Supreme Bench, his official position to enforce that opinion, if it were in his power, and thereby make utterly worthless every dollar of currency and every government bond ever issued by the United States. No man who has a greenback dollar in his pocket, or who owns a government bond upon which he now regularly draws his 5, 6 or 7 per cent. interest can with safety vote for Geo. Sharswood. Men who have once shown themselves partisans on the judicial bench should never be trusted with such authority again. Sharswood has been tried and found wanting. Let him not again have the opportunity of using a judicial position to further partisan measures or strike a blow at the national life.

REBEL SUFFRAGE vs. NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Kentucky and Tennessee, in their late elections, lying as they do alongside each other, present a striking contrast. Kentucky, with all her rebel enfranchised and all her negroes disfranchised, elects an openly defiant rebel Governor over both Union and Conservative candidates combined, by a majority of over 50,000. Tennessee, with about 10,000 of her worst rebels disfranchised and the freedmen enfranchised, re-elects Gov. Brownlow by 45,000 majority, who though denounced by copperheads as everything that is vile, cruel and blood-thirsty, at once pronounces for the enfranchisement of all, and impartial suffrage; thus giving even to those rebels, who, during the war, sought his life with the relentless cruelty of bloodhounds, and drove him from his home and State, all the rights and privileges of the most favored citizens. While such a generous policy is advocated by the Tennessee Radicals, no sign of relenting, no liberal idea, no evidence of generosity or gratitude has characterized Kentucky rebels; their rule is the old aristocratic, selfish tyranny that has always marked rebel communities. Let the nation be thankful that we have but one Kentucky, while Tennessee is but one of a number that have learned the lessons of wisdom in the school of a dear experience.

The *Gazette* asks if we are in favor of negro suffrage. Does the *Gazette* man believe that a deserter or rebel traitor, one who left a loyal community to join rebel warbands if you choose, and who did all he could to destroy our Union, murder our friends and brothers and desolate our homes, has a better right to have a voice in the making of our laws than the loyal negro who fought and bled for the Union, who stood between us and our enemies and helped to protect our homes and who filled a place in the ranks of our armies, that some white man (perhaps the *Gazette* man himself) would otherwise have been called to fill? Which in your opinion has earned the better right to a vote? Which do you prefer, rebel whiteman or loyal negro Soldier?

The *Genius of Liberty*, of Uniontown, Pa., an organ supported by the Democracy of Fayette county, and one devoted to the cause of Sharswood against Williams, comes up to us this week with a charitable and generous allusion to the martyred President LINCOLN. It says:

"The contributors to the Lincoln monument, are demanding to know what has become of their money. No matter what has become of it. It cannot be put to a more disgraceful purpose than building a monument to such a man as Lincoln, whose life was a withering curse to his country."

WILLIAM H. WEBB, builder of the Dundee, will make about \$700,000 out of the sale and safe delivery of his wonderful ship, which is certainly one of the best war vessels for fighting or sailing that ever floated the sea. The struggle between Prussia and France, to get this ship at a time when war was threatened between the two Powers, enabled Captain Webb to make his own terms.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Breach in the Cabinet—McCulloch and Randall unfaithful to their Copperhead Master—Closing of the Surratt Trial—Bradley, Sr., Stricken from the Roll—He challenges Judge Fisher, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The *New York Herald* this morning publishes special telegrams from Washington of unusual interest, reporting as it does the impending, if not actual existence of a Cabinet crisis, involving such a state of relations between President Johnson and his constitutional advisers as will probably lead to the dismissal or resignation not only of Secretary Stanton, but of Secretary Seward, Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Randall.

It seems that the President has decided not to wait till the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday before deciding on the removal of Mr. Stanton, but has just issued this morning an order removing him from his office as Secretary of War, and appointing Gen. Grant as Acting Secretary.

The order is dated the 12th, and takes effect immediately. The President briefly states his authority as President of the United States, and the authority vested in him by the Constitution, &c. The following dispatch has just been received from New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, August 11.—President Johnson has tendered to Gen. Steedman the position of Secretary of War. Gen. Steedman left Saturday night for Washington.

The difficulty between the Executive and Mr. McCulloch is spoken of as so extreme that the name of Moses Taylor, of New York, is mentioned in Washington as the successor of the Secretary.

There is but little to add of the last day's proceedings in the Surratt case to the regular court report. The jury balloted; it is learned, first, last and all the time eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Several of them declare that if Surratt had been indicted for conspiracy to murder or as an accessory before the fact, instead of as a principal, to the murder, that the jury would have returned a verdict of guilty in less than thirty minutes after they retired. The prisoner appeared very much depressed on seeing the jury report that they could not agree, and declared as he was being inured before being remanded to jail that he believed he did not care what the verdict was, so there was one, for he did not wish to go through a new trial.

The dismissal of Bradley, senior, from the bar for his conduct on July 2, during the trial, caused quite an excitement in and about the court house, and a meeting of the members of the bar has been called to take some action. When Bradley followed up Judge Fisher to the street car and handed him a challenge to fight a duel, at least a thousand of the spectators in and about the court house rushed into the street and surrounded the car. An outbreak seemed imminent, but a large detail of police having been put on in anticipation of trouble, the crowd was scattered and the car driven rapidly on. It is contemplated to have Bradley indicted under the act of Congress for sending a challenge to fight a duel. The punishment is five years imprisonment. The next term of the criminal court commences in December, before Judge Carter, and the prosecution claim that another trial of Surratt can be finished in four weeks.

The following is an account of the difficulty between Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley Sr. as gathered from the newspaper dispatches:

Immediately after the discharge of the jury, Mr. Fisher arose and said: I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, but one which I cannot forego. On the 24 day of July last, during the progress of the trial of John H. Surratt for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, immediately after the court had taken a recess until the following morning as the presiding justice was descending from the bench, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., accused Mr. Bradley in a rude and insulting manner, charging the judge with having offered him [Mr. Bradley] a series of insults from the bench from the commencement of the trial. The judge disclaimed any intention whatever of passing any insult, and asserted that Mr. Bradley had entertained for him no other feelings than those of respect. Mr. Bradley, so far from accepting this explanation or disclaimer, threatened the judge with personal chastisement. As he understood, the court can administer justice, or live, if its judges are to be threatened with personal violence on all occasions whenever the irresolvability of counsel may be excited by an imaginary result. The offense of Mr. Bradley is one which even his years will not palliate. It cannot be overlooked nor go unpunished as a contempt of court. It is therefore ordered that his name be stricken from the rolls of attorneys practicing in this court.

Mr. Bradley immediately rose to his feet, and asked if the court had adjourned. Judge Fisher. It has not, sir.

Mr. Bradley. Then, sir, in the presence of the court and this assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the judge a utterly false, and I challenge you, Judge Fisher, interrupting. Crier, adjourn the court.

Mr. Malloy (the crier). This court is now adjourned.

Mr. Bradley. Well, then, I will say now—Judge Fisher (rising to leave the bench). You can say what you please, sir, and make a speech to the crowd, if you like.

Mr. Bradley. You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That must be the act of three of the judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge Fisher said, "Very well, Mr. Bradley, you can make the proper appeal." He then left the room, followed by a large crowd of persons.

Immediately after leaving the court room, Judge Fisher proceeded to the street and entered a car for the purpose of proceeding up town. He was followed closely by Mr. Bradley, who entered the car, and stepping up to Judge Fisher, handed him a note. Judge Fisher took the note, rose to his feet, and began to read it, and Mr. Bradley turned and left the car, around which an excited crowd had gathered. It is understood that the note was a challenge. Several policemen sprang into the car, and officer McHenry stepped to the side of Mr. Bradley and kept in that position while he remained in the car. Leaving the car, Mr. Bradley passed through the crowd and entered his office, and was followed by several friends belonging to the bar. A large crowd immediately gathered on the corner in front of his office. After remaining in his office a few moments, Mr. Bradley came out arm in arm with his brother, Charles Bradley, Esq., of the National Bank of the Republic, and proceeded down Louisiana avenue, followed by a crowd of friends and curious persons, who excitedly discussed the proceedings which had just transpired. In the meantime Judge Fisher resumed his

THE REMOVAL OF MR. STANTON.

From the *Phil's Press* of August 15.
The long-expected order suspending Secretary Stanton was issued this morning, and General Grant was assigned to the charge of the War Office *ad interim*, with instructions to enter at once upon the discharge of the duties of Acting Secretary of War. The President but yesterday announced that the suspension would not take place until Tuesday, and consequently the promulgation of the order to day created no little surprise. Immediately upon receiving the order from the President, General Grant proceeded to the War Department and informed Mr. Stanton that he was ready to relieve him. Mr. Stanton without hesitation retired from his office, and General Grant assumed control. Many of the subordinate officers of the department were not aware of the change that had taken place until after the fact was made public in the evening papers, while others supposed that Mr. Stanton had at last offered his resignation, which supposition gained ground from the fact that Mr. Stanton sent to the President a letter of remonstrance, the contents of which, not being known, were presumed to be a formal resignation. It is generally assumed that General Grant's tenure of office will be short, as it is well known that the President offered the portfolio of the War Department to General James B. Steedman, of Ohio, more than eighteen months ago, and that he telegraphed to New Orleans, requesting that officer to proceed to Washington immediately. General Steedman had received a leave of absence from his office of internal revenue collector, but was detained in New Orleans by illness in his family, and the President, in the urgency of the circumstances as viewed from his standpoint, was compelled to telegraph to him in person. It is therefore assumed that General Steedman will receive the appointment immediately on his arrival here, which will occur in a very few days. The following is a *verbatim* copy of the correspondence between the President and Secretary of War and General Grant to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 12, 1867.
SIR: By virtue of the powers and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. In the case of the late rupture between the President and Secretary of War, you have determined to remain at his post to thwart their designs. It is further said that you have accepted of an appointment to a militia company of Maryland, composed mainly of returned rebel officers and soldiers, a battery of light guns for which they had applied. The President is said to have directed him to furnish the battery, but that Mr. Stanton declined, and still refuses to do so.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—It has been stated here on very good authority that one of the reasons which actuated Mr. Stanton when he refused to resign at the President's request, is that he has received information of a scheme whereby a large sum of money in Montreal, and in other Provincial cities, claims: "By spending two millions of dollars in buying votes to get men that hate everything English as well as everything Canadian, into power in this country, the Yankee Government can establish a permanent Canadian Government over us that will be bought by Yankee bills to play into the hands of Congressmen and Black Republicans, then far well to our freedom."

The President's journals fairly rave against Mr. Stanton. The following, from the *Washington Intelligence*, will serve as a specimen. "Let this loitering detective, then, be apprehended—in a building where his power has so often shaken the hearts of tender and noble people, and had the misfortune to talk his orders by police, and carried out on the door by any stout officer of common resolution, and dismissed in the open air, to appear once more in public without a guard! Let the Marshal, upon the spot, proceed to a brutal oppressor against the apartments of a conscience and with guile and a mind distracted with cowardice."

A MONTREAL letter says: There is sympathy for Surratt expressed here in certain Catholic quarters, where the course of Father La Pierre in concealing the conspirator is enthusiastically approved. The priest visited the locality of Surratt's confinement. I inquired, among other things, of the people in the house why he did not attend the trial of his mother, and the answer was that Mr. Bradley gives at Washington. The priest, La Pierre, does not desire to be mixed up in the matter at all; his part, as contended, having been ended in giving refuge to "an innocent man," and helping him in his flight to Europe.

VARIOUS RUMORS prevail as to how the jury in the Surratt case are divided. The most reliable report is that eight are for acquittal and four for conviction.

THE MARSHAL has paid out for merely legal fees, in the Surratt case, twenty thousand dollars. It is estimated that the entire cost of the trial will be at least one hundred thousand dollars.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was occasioned among the colored people of Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday, by the murder of a colored boy by a white boy named Tyson. The latter escaped.

MAYOR HORTON, of Mobile, was arrested by the military authorities on Friday, for violation of the civil rights law, in banishing a negro named Johnson, who had lost a leg in the Union Army. Horton gave bail for his appearance.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Stephen Colwell, of Harrisburg, and on Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, Clerk of the House of Representatives; and that of D. D. upon the Rev. A. Wedekin, late of Lancaster, Pa.

THE KENTUCKY election is by some called a Democratic victory, by others a triumph of the rebel party. The Conservatives, however, is not worth while to dispute about the matter—a verbal distinction without any real difference.

GEN. WAGER SWAYNE has arrived from Alabama and reports the Republican organization there very strong. The Conservatives have called a convention, but having no unity of purpose, it is not expected that they will be able to make any opposition that will be seriously felt.

A report to the Freedman's Bureau from the Inspector of Schools in Mississippi notices a very curious circumstance on the part of the white people of Mississippi to see the freedmen properly educated, and schools are being organized and established in almost every part of the State.

AMONG the documents on file in the War Department relative to the assassination conspiracy in the confederacy of Atterott, who was executed, in which he states that Booth told him on the day of the assassination that "Johnnie" (meaning Surratt) was in town, and occupied rooms at the Herndon House.

The colored people of Titusville held a festival on Thursday last. While all were merry and happy, a row the followers of Andrew Johnson broke in upon the company, beat the men, insulted the women and wantonly destroyed the fair prepared for the occasion. The Copperhead organs call this fun.

A VERY INCREASING business is being carried on in the oil regions by parties who are traveling through that section picking up old junk. The Petroleum Centre *Era* says it is estimated that at least one engine a day is sent from the "regions" to other points, the principal market being Cleveland. One firm has \$100,000 invested in second hand machinery. About seventy-five engines are now on hand of different capacity and varied construction.

WHAT SORT of talk is popular in Kentucky, may be inferred from the following card from Dr. Scott, of Centerville, in that State: "As I am informed through reliable sources that it is reported in this community that I wish with the Federal Army during the war, I wish to pin the lie to it by making public denial through your paper; for I was not associated with that army in any capacity during the war, and defy any one to prove the contrary. I am only anxious to deny the reports because I know that they were promulgated by some maliciously disposed person or persons with a view of prejudicing the public against me."

GEN. STEEDMAN AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

In regard to the removal of Mr. Stanton and the appointment of Gen. Steedman as Secretary of War, the *N. Y. Tribune* has the following:

"As there is no limit to be placed to Mr. Johnson's capacity for incapacity, there is really nothing surprising in the announcement that he has appointed Gen. Steedman as Secretary of War. It would be incredible were he not the President, but if it were telegraphed that he had physically repeated a dozen hand-springs up Pennsylvania, and that he had not seriously believed the report, Andrew Johnson cannot astonish us—at least by any act of folly, though the rumor that he had at last done something wise and patriotic would certainly electrify the country. The appointment of Steedman as Secretary of War, monotonous and ridiculous as it is intrinsically, is perfectly in keeping with Mr. Johnson's policy, which is always to choose the worst man in the country for any given position. If he could have found a successor to Mr. Stanton more obnoxious to the people, and less worthy of the office than Steedman, he would inevitably have chosen him. But that was impossible; Steedman is the last man in the United States who ought to be Secretary of War, and therefore it is almost absolutely certain that the telegram is true."

THE *New York Bulletin* concludes an article on the probabilities of trade as follows: "But we never expect to see a serious return of business activity. The bonafide harvest all over the country cannot fail to impart a new energy to industry, and the prospects of a good fall and winter trade are favorable. Perhaps the chief obstacle to a speedy return of activity consists in the general and exaggerated ideas relative to the decline in prices. Consumers everywhere hesitate to make purchases in consequence of the expectation of a crash in the market. These expectations will soon be found out to be unreasonable, and then we may expect an active trade over the whole country. We look, indeed, for a reduction of prices in several branches of trade, but not to any considerable extent. Wages will be compelled to give way before any decided and general reduction of the prices of commodities can occur. The Iron and Steel workers have sensibly agreed to a reduction, and the period when the mechanics and laborers of other cities will imitate their example, and submit to the inevitable tendency of events, is only a question of time."

A New Southern Rebellion.
WASHINGTON, August 12.—It has been stated here on very good authority that one of the reasons which actuated Mr. Stanton when he refused to resign at the President's request, is that he has received information of a scheme whereby a large sum of money in Montreal, and in other Provincial cities, claims: "By spending two millions of dollars in buying votes to get men that hate everything English as well as everything Canadian, into power in this country, the Yankee Government can establish a permanent Canadian Government over us that will be bought by Yankee bills to play into the hands of Congressmen and Black Republicans, then far well to our freedom."

THE President's journals fairly rave against Mr. Stanton. The following, from the *Washington Intelligence*, will serve as a specimen. "Let this loitering detective, then, be apprehended—in a building where his power has so often shaken the hearts of tender and noble people, and had the misfortune to talk his orders by police, and carried out on the door by any stout officer of common resolution, and dismissed in the open air, to appear once more in public without a guard! Let the Marshal, upon the spot, proceed to a brutal oppressor against the apartments of a conscience and with guile and a mind distracted with cowardice."

A MONTREAL letter says: There is sympathy for Surratt expressed here in certain Catholic quarters, where the course of Father La Pierre in concealing the conspirator is enthusiastically approved. The priest visited the locality of Surratt's confinement. I inquired, among other things, of the people in the house why he did not attend the trial of his mother, and the answer was that Mr. Bradley gives at Washington. The priest, La Pierre, does not desire to be mixed up in the matter at all; his part, as contended, having been ended in giving refuge to "an innocent man," and helping him in his flight to Europe.

VARIOUS RUMORS prevail as to how the jury in the Surratt case are divided. The most reliable report is that eight are for acquittal and four for conviction.

THE MARSHAL has paid out for merely legal fees, in the Surratt case, twenty thousand dollars. It is estimated that the entire cost of the trial will be at least one hundred thousand dollars.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was occasioned among the colored people of Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday, by the murder of a colored boy by a white boy named Tyson. The latter escaped.

MAYOR HORTON, of Mobile, was arrested by the military authorities on Friday, for violation of the civil rights law, in banishing a negro named Johnson, who had lost a leg in the Union Army. Horton gave bail for his appearance.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Stephen Colwell, of Harrisburg, and on Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, Clerk of the House of Representatives; and that of D. D. upon the Rev. A. Wedekin, late of Lancaster, Pa.

THE KENTUCKY election is by some called a Democratic victory, by others a triumph of the rebel party. The Conservatives, however, is not worth while to dispute about the matter—a verbal distinction without any real difference.

GEN. WAGER SWAYNE has arrived from Alabama and reports the Republican organization there very strong. The Conservatives have called a convention, but having no unity of purpose, it is not expected that they will be able to make any opposition that will be seriously felt.

A report to the Freedman's Bureau from the Inspector of Schools in Mississippi notices a very curious circumstance on the part of the white people of Mississippi to see the freedmen properly educated, and schools are being organized and established in almost every part of the State.

AMONG the documents on file in the War Department relative to the assassination conspiracy in the confederacy of Atterott, who was executed, in which he states that Booth told him on the day of the assassination that "Johnnie" (meaning Surratt) was in town, and occupied rooms at the Herndon House.

The regular Cabinet meeting was held on last Friday. All the members were in attendance but Attorney General Stanton and Secretary Stanton, the latter remaining in the discharge of his official duties at the War Department. The question of the power to suspend the Secretary of War, as well as to remove him under the civil tenures act, was resumed from the discussion of the day before, and the President held, as he has all along, that he can clearly suspend Mr. Stanton from the exercise of his official functions, but that he cannot remove him.

The Secret of Johnson's Embody to Stanton.—Since the fight has broken open the door, the fact may be settled that during the last few weeks previous to the adjournment of Congress, in the spring, facts came to the knowledge of the War Department and General Grant's office, that convinced Stanton and Grant that a difficulty of the most serious character would surely follow the adjournment to December. The earnest importunities of these officers almost induced Senators to hold the power of meeting in their own hands. From that time the President has waged bitter war on Stanton, who had thwarted his deep schemes. From the first hour of the present administration, General Grant has been in full accord with Stanton, and their consultations have been constant. They had a long interview on Tuesday night.

A careful investigation has been made of the facts and circumstances attending the presentation to the President of the recommendation of the Military Commission, and the sentence of Mrs. Surratt be commuted to imprisonment; and there hardly seems to be any doubt but what the document was laid before Mr. Johnson and examined by him. Stanton and Surratt, as by the terms of the agreement, can be furnished, and the officer who made up the record of the Court says it was attached to the last sheet on which was the sentence of Mull and following the page with this sentence and the one recommending mercy comes the President's approval of the sentence passed in each conspirator's case. As the record appears on file in the Department, the approval could not have been made without the recommendation of mercy being seen.

CANADA is in a ferment. It is discovered that Seward has let loose in the Dominion an army of emissaries, loaded with Yankee gold to elect George Brownites, Rouges, and horrid Annexationists to the first Parliament. A sudden influx of American money in Montreal and other Provincial cities, claims: "By spending two millions of dollars in buying votes to get men that hate everything English as well as everything Canadian, into power in this country, the Yankee Government can establish a permanent Canadian Government over us that will be bought by Yankee bills to play into the hands of Congressmen and Black Republicans, then far well to our freedom."

The President's journals fairly rave against Mr. Stanton. The following, from the *Washington Intelligence*, will serve as a specimen. "Let this loitering detective, then, be apprehended—in a building where his power has so often shaken the hearts of tender and noble people, and had the misfortune to talk his orders by police, and carried out on the door by any stout officer of common resolution, and dismissed in the open air, to appear once more in public without a guard! Let the Marshal, upon the spot, proceed to a brutal oppressor against the apartments of a conscience and with guile and a mind distracted with cowardice."

A MONTREAL letter says: There is sympathy for Surratt expressed here in certain Catholic quarters, where the course of Father La Pierre in concealing the conspirator is enthusiastically approved. The priest visited the locality of Surratt's confinement. I inquired, among other things, of the people in the house why he did not attend the trial of his mother, and the answer was that Mr. Bradley gives at Washington. The priest, La Pierre, does not desire to be mixed up in the matter at all; his part, as contended, having been ended in giving refuge to "an innocent man," and helping him in his flight to Europe.

VARIOUS RUMORS prevail as to how the jury in the Surratt case are divided. The most reliable report is that eight are for acquittal and four for conviction.

THE MARSHAL has paid out for merely legal fees, in the Surratt case, twenty thousand dollars. It is estimated that the entire cost of the trial will be at least one hundred thousand dollars.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was occasioned among the colored people of Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday, by the murder of a colored boy by a white boy named Tyson. The latter escaped.

MAYOR HORTON, of Mobile, was arrested by the military authorities on Friday, for violation of the civil rights law, in banishing a negro named Johnson, who had lost a leg in the Union Army. Horton gave bail for his appearance.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Stephen Colwell, of Harrisburg, and on Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, Clerk of the House of Representatives; and that of D. D. upon the Rev. A. Wedekin, late of Lancaster, Pa.

THE KENTUCKY election is by some called a Democratic victory, by others a triumph of the rebel party. The Conservatives, however, is not worth while to dispute about the matter—a verbal distinction without any real difference.

GEN. WAGER SWAYNE has arrived from Alabama and reports the Republican organization there very strong. The Conservatives have called a convention, but having no unity of purpose, it is not expected that they will be able to make any opposition that will be seriously felt.

A report to the Freedman's Bureau from the Inspector of Schools in Mississippi notices a very curious circumstance on the part of the white people of Mississippi to see the freedmen properly educated, and schools are being organized and established in almost every part of the State.

AMONG the documents on file in the War Department relative to the assassination conspiracy in the confederacy of Atterott, who was executed, in which he states that Booth told him on the day of the assassination that "Johnnie" (meaning Surratt) was in town, and occupied rooms at the Herndon House.

The colored people of Titusville held a festival on Thursday last. While all were merry and happy, a row the followers of Andrew Johnson broke in upon the company, beat the men, insulted the women and wantonly destroyed the fair prepared for the occasion. The Copperhead organs call this fun.

A VERY INCREASING business is being carried on in the oil regions by parties who are traveling through that section picking up old junk. The Petroleum Centre *Era* says it is estimated that at least one engine a day is sent from the "regions" to other points, the principal market being Cleveland. One firm has \$100,000 invested in second hand machinery. About seventy-five engines are now on hand of different capacity and varied construction.

WHAT SORT of talk is popular in Kentucky, may be inferred from the following card from Dr. Scott, of Centerville, in that State: "As I am informed through reliable sources that it is reported in this community that I wish with the Federal Army during the war, I wish to pin the lie to it by making public denial through your paper; for I was not associated with that army in any capacity during the war, and defy any one to prove the contrary. I am only anxious to deny the reports because I know that they were promulgated by some maliciously disposed person or persons with a view of prejudicing the public against me."

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet lighter. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the face before going to bed, and to keep the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtained in a package quite unprepared. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by Deans, Hazen & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weak nerves, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, indigestion, a torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtained in a package quite unprepared. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by Deans, Hazen & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860—X

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weak nerves, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, indigestion, a torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtained in a package quite unprepared. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by Deans, Hazen & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

They prevent miasmatic and intermitting fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and the exhausted patient's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, saffron, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For a full list of testimonials and testimonials around the world. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

Deeware of impostors. Examine every bottle that has our private U. S. stamp unimpaired over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not filled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters, or by any other name, is a violator of the laws of the United States. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is irresistible. The simple trial of a bottle of the genuine will present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Have you a hurt child or lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang L