Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1868.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

IMPEACHMENT.

We expected to be able to announce to our readers, to-day, that the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, had been convicted of "High Crimes and Misdemeanors," or that he had been acquitted. Last week, when the case was closed on the part of the Managers of the House, by Judge Bingham, the Senate determined to take the final vote, on Tuesday last, at twelve o'clock. This was accepted by the country as the conclusion of the great trial, and the settlement of the political excitement which has been manifest throughout the country. But all were doomed to disappointment. Rumor had reached us, time and again, during the trial, that there would be a number of Republican Senators who would vote for acquittal. Then again these reports were as strenuously denied. However it was generally considered that Grimes of Iowa, and Fowler of Tennessee, would vote against conviction. Up to last Monday it was generally acknowledged that, in the main, the Republicans would stand firm. During Monday night and Tuesday morning, the opposition to conviction developed their strength and amongst the number was Fessenden of Maine, Trumbull of Illinois, and Henderson of Missouri. This caused a feeling of depression only heretofore felt at the defeat of our armies, in the late struggle, or the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Fessenden was not regarded at any time, as any too reliable. He has been an expectant, and somewhat soured, and he has no doubt allowed his sensitiveness to get the advantage of his judgment; but why Judge Trumbull and Mr. Henderson should take this strange position no one could divine.

At twelve o'clock on Tuesday, when the Senate assembled to cast the final vote, Mr. Howard of Michigan, was lying dangerously ill in the hands of several physicians, who had been in attendance upon him through the night previous. Howard insisted that, if the final vote was to be cast, he would be in his place in the Senate, if it should even cause his death. These facts were communicated to the Senate, and it adjourned over as a court until Saturday next. It is claimed that on a careful canvass of the vote, there is still a majority of two in the Senate, in favor of conviction, without the votes of Howard and Wade. This is very likely correct.

What is to be said of those Senators who so far forget the welfare of their country and the will of the people, as to vote for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson and thereby approve his usurpations? The country has demanded a conviction of this presidential criminal, and the man who, as a Republican, votes for his acquittal under all the evidence which has been presented against him, can have no lot with the Republican party, nor will he ever be sustained by any party. The Democratic party, outside of the few offices which it receives at the hands of the President, despises him as thoroughly as the Republican party does. Let those Senators who have determined to cast their lot with Andrew Johnson remember that the American people have branded him a traitor, and those who now sustain him in his conflict with the people, will share the same fate.

OH SHAME! WHERE IS THY BLUSH!

The professional American politician; we mean the constant seeker after place and the preferment of the public; has never been regarded as the most righteous of the people. On the other hand, he has been generally classed with men of mean impulses, capable of doing that which would be scorned and loathed by an honest and upright man. There was a time when the politician exercised his ingenuity and shrewdness with great care, and dealt masterly strokes of policy, by which he moved the masses to support his cause, and thereby made his "calling and election sure," but that day has gone by, in a great measure. The arts and sophistries which were then used are no longer the resorts of the leaders of our hustings. They are neglected by and useless to the skilful professional manipulator of the ballots of freemen, and it is only in the hands of some one, who is not fully fledged, or whose conscience was early committed to the tender keeping of those who knew not the way of the world, that they are resorted to. *Now* the unscrupulous demagogue fills his pockets with gold, or greenbacks; the one is as potent as the other; and stalks forth to corrupt the masses, or into the deliberative bodies of the nation and pours out his treasure to those who do his wishes, with an apparent boldness and shamelessness that should send the blush to the cheek of any honest man. Bribery and Corruption are no longer felons, hiding from the light of day in the secluded places known only to the abandoned and the vicious, but they are popular characters, who live in style, patronized by the high and the low, and frequently are applauded for their virtues. Men of eminence bow to them and become their pliant instruments, lovely women smile upon them and become their accessries, and the advocates of morality and religion pass them over in silence. The Press, the great lever of the civilized world, lauds them and advertises for the means with which to enable them to accomplish their infamous ends.

Bribery has become a great power in the land. If the people must be manipulated to carry the election of some one who is a mill-stone about the neck of the party, funds must be raised and leading men bribed to come to the rescue; if a measure is to be secured at the hands of the Legislature, there are those, wearing the robes of Senators and Representatives who desire to know how much money there is in it, and when the President is to be convicted of "High Crimes and Misdemeanors," in accordance with law and the wishes of the people, money is called for by the million to corrupt honored and reverend Senators. Such is the history of the nineteenth century and such the state of politics in the latter part of our first century. Men set up and practice bribery, and recommend themselves on their expertness, mammoth Rail Road corporations have Bribery or political bureaus, with experienced politicians to run them, and the people are bought up to acquiesce. "Oh shame! where is thy blush?"

What is the cause of this state of political morals?

There is only one answer; the mercenary character of our people. Here it begins and here it ends. The desire to possess the almighty dollar is the true alchemy which does transmute politics, religion, and all the graces and virtues into gold. There is no nation under the sun, civilized or uncivilized that presents such a terrible state of depravity in this respect as the American nation, and that, too, before we have reached our first centennial anniversary. It is time that both church and State, high and low, were directed to this rapidly growing evil. Heavier penalties must be inflicted for the punishment of it, and heavier rewards for its detection. But this alone will not put a stop to it.

So universal is the desire for gold, or its equivalent, that the most sanctified and holy places are not free from its influences. Men who desire to walk upright before the world, who would scorn the idea of taking that which does not bear upon its face "for value received," shave the church of the last penny to gratify their greed, quarrel with their neighbor for half this amount, and allow their judgment to be biased for even less. We have frequently regarded men, in whose judgment we have placed great confidence, in matters of this kind, and we have seen them for a trifling interest, change their whole nature and insist upon concessions of a few pennies, which had it been the work of another, their judgment would have spurned it, and they would have condemned the author of such paltryness as unworthy of confidence. We have seen the grossest wrong become "all right" when it has worked a few dimes into the purse of some men.

Here is the beginning of this terrible evil. When we see a man, for the mere *love* of money, impose upon his neighbor, allow his judgment to be biased, and grovel and grasp, without any other motive, we believe the keen eyes of scrutiny should follow him. His desires overcome his conscience and he forgets to deal honestly with those around him, and he solaces himself with "It is my duty to take care of myself and let others do likewise." We pity the man who is indifferent to the grossest wrong, provided it brings "grist to his mill." The man who seizes every advantage to benefit himself, without any reference to the interest of others, is the man to be improperly approached. *He* is ready for bribery; *he* only awaits the opportunity. The classes of men referred to above are the ones from which the politicians, with well filled pockets, reap their harvests. When men allow themselves to become slaves to the "beggar's vice" they generally become too exact to be honest.

There is no reason though why men should not be able to transact business fairly and honestly, gentlemanly and scrupulously exact, without becoming the mere shavers and encroachers upon the interests of those who are compelled to deal with them. The transactions of the community are reciprocal, and every one can afford to give an honest equivalent. If every individual were to ask himself whether he is treating the person with whom he is dealing as he would wish to be treated, and then do as he would wish to be done by, there would be very few in the community who would fall into the meshes of those who live by bribery and corruption.

And, now, a few words more in regard to avoiding the terrible fate which hangs over us. Because if bribery and corruption are to continue to rule the actions of our leading men, woe must come unto us! First and foremost the cause of political regeneration must be taught in our schools; our text books should be crowded with it, then our pulpits should resound, week after week, with the admonitions and cautions of those whose duty it is to pray for and administer unto the wants of the people, and then let the honest people trust only those who prove themselves worthy of confidence, and spurn the creatures who deal in bribery and corruption, and instead of rewarding men for their expertness in these crimes, let men be rewarded for their good and honest qualities. Frequently men are selected for position because they can more successfully cheat and defraud their opponents than others who are less skilled. It is a common thing; it is the test of party fitness. What degeneracy! The time has come to discontinue such disreputable practices and to regenerate our political system. This alone will preserve our institutions and perpetuate our liberties.

THE LEGAL ABILITY IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The following statement is being extensively circulated by the Democratic press, under the head of "Who Mr. Evarts is":

"It is a singular fact that very few really great lawyers are left in the Republican party. They cannot support it without stultifying themselves. Its doctrines are so perfectly subversive of the Constitution, and of all law that no honest man, with a well trained intellect, can fail to condemn them."

This kind of stuff may be very palatable to Democratic ears, but it is as far from the truth as the Democratic papers generally get, and this is saying considerable, as they seldom get near enough to Truth to be sure of her existence. On the other hand, there is hardly a judicial district in the United States, where Republican lawyers are not equal, if not superior, to those on the Democratic side of the house, and there is not a Bench from the Supreme Court down to a Court of Appeals, but the legal ability of the Republican party stands out as favorably as that of the opposite party, and it strikes us a little more prominently. Perhaps this may not be considered as very modest, but we utter it partly in the same strain of vanity in which the above was uttered. We feel that we have a right to be proud of the splendid legal minds that to-day adorn the Republican party, and that it is our duty to resist any such imputation as is to be found in the above paragraph. We cannot leave this subject without saying that we will submit the question of the relative ability displayed, by the Managers of the House of Representatives and the President's Counsel, in the great Impeachment trial of the nineteenth century, to the judgment of the civilized world, without any fear of the verdict. And the United States Senate as a Court contains more legal ability than is to be found in the whole Democratic party, and there are only two or three Democratic lawyers in it. Let it also be understood that the gentleman who has called forth this vain and groundless boast, Mr. Evarts, is a Republican, at the head of the Republican party in the State of New York, and it will be seen how shallow is the premises upon which our Democratic cotemporaries base their assertions.

GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER, of Centre county, chairman of the State Convention of soldiers, which met in Philadelphia on the 8th of January last, has appointed a State Central Committee to take an active part in the approaching State and National elections. Lieutenant J. H. Longnecker, of this place, is the member for this county. This is an excellent selection. Mr. Longenecker, who is now Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has some experience in running the political machine, and will make a valuable member. We are glad to know that the brave men who fought our battles and conquered our foes, are determined to maintain their principles at the ballot box.

COL. A. K. MCCLURE has modestly made his valedictory bow, and retired from the editorial control of the Franklin *Repository*. The Colonel has been connected with this journal for a number of years, and made it one of the most popular country papers in the State. We hope that his retirement from the chair editorial is only temporary, and that we may soon hear from him in a more enlarged field of editorial labor. His successors on the *Repository* are Messrs. Jere. Cook and T. W. Hays, of the Chambersburg Bar.

THE Congressional plan of Re-construction is working its way steadily into favor in all the seceded States. South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida have accepted it, and will, in a few weeks, be represented in Congress. Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia will soon follow in the same channel. "My Policy" is no go.

SOLDIER'S DISCHARGES.—We see that by an Act of Assembly, Solder's discharges shall be recorded free of tax. The future value of these papers to their holders, should make it an object to have them on record at once. Bounty lands, pensions &c., that most likely will be granted hereafter, can be obtained on these records when witnesses have died and the original papers have been lost or mislaid.

LAY REPRESENTATION AMONG THE METHODISTS.

THE following on Lay Representation in the Methodist Church, from the New York *Evening Post*, covers the ground so fully, that we take pleasure in giving it a place in our columns, to enable those who have thought very little upon the subject to fully understand the reasons why the Church is about to depart from some of its firmly established usages:

"The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States now numbers a million of communicants, representing, probably, a population of five millions who are under its influence. The Methodist Episcopal Church South, which has been seriously disorganized by the war, had 750,000 members in 1860, and most of these will propably soon return to the parent church, from which they seceded only on the question of slavery.

The General Conference is the supreme ruling power of the Methodists. It is formed of delegates elected by all the annual conferences of ministers, in proportion to their numbers: and meets once in four years, with full legislative authority over the whole church, and with appellate jurisdiction as a court over appeals from all its lower ecclesiastical tribunals. It also elects by ballot the bishops. Its discussion and actions are, therefore, rewarded with interest throughout the country.

This Conference is now in session in Chicago; and grave questions, affecting the whole system of government hitherto established among Methodists, are likely to come before it for action. The most important of them is the project of "Lay Representation" in the conferences.

From its foundation in this country, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been governed wholly by its clergy. They alone sit in the annual conferences; and choose from among themselves the members of the General Conference. The bishops assign to each congregation its pastor, and there is no constitutional provision for appeal, or even for remonstrance or suggestion. Thus the clergy wield the whole power of the organization, prescribing the conditions of church membership, directing the appropriations of the general funds, admitting or rejecting candidates from their own body, assigning each preacher to his people and his work, and thus controlling at once the public policy and the internal administration of the denomination.

For more than forty years this system has met with open and loud opposition. The more radical minds have often joined in bitter abuse of the clergy, charging them with a determination to retain usurped and wrongful power; but those who made such attacks have usually seceded from the organization without making a deep impression upon it. The general conviction of the members appears to have been that no sweeping change was needed, so long as the power possessed by the pastors was used with wise moderation; and that the right of withdrawal by members at any time, and the certainly of its exercise by large numbers, if not ruled in the church with Christian prudence and justice, were a sufficient check upon abuses.

The growth and prosperity of the main body, and the comparative failure of the seceders to spread abroad their doctrines, has confirmed this view. Certainly, the success of Methodism as a missionary church in America has been a sufficient refutation of those who represent its government as a priestly despotism. Yet for many years the conviction has been growing among the leading minds, both of the clergy and of the laity, that a more elaborate organization will become necessary, which will give to the pious laymen of the church the opportunity and the inducement to serve it more efficiently. The General Conference itself, which, for a long series of years, resisted the project of lay representation with a rigid conservatism which offended many, has of late taken the lead in preparing the way for this wise reform.

Eight years ago the bishops presented the proposed change in a favorable light to the General Conference; and that body recommended the consideration of it to the annual conferences and the laity. It also ordered a vote to be taken throughout the church on the general question, whether lay representation should be admitted in the General Conference. The vote, however, indicated little interest in the proposition, and a decided majority against the change. In 1864 the General Conference again approved the principle of admitting the laity to a share of government, but postponed action expressly on the ground that the church did not yet desire it.

This year, the expressions of opinion on every side have been more favorable to the reform than ever before. The resolutions of the annual conferences show that among the ministry, two-thirds of whom five years ago were opposed to it, a majority now desire a change. There is no question that, in the large cities, and wherever the laity are most capable of organized action in the church it is earnestly demanded. The weight of intelligence and of the hopeful element of youthful activity in religious matters seems to be more decidedly in favor of the movement than that of numbers. An expectation prevails that the General Conference, now in session will introduce laymen into all the ruling bodies of the church, and perhaps constitute a second house, co-ordinate and equal with itself in the supreme government and consisting entirely of lay delegates from lay constituencies.

Such a change will now be received with general satisfaction throughout the Methodist organization; and must be regarded by all impartial observers as an improvement. It will assimilate the organization of Methodism to that of other Christian sects in this country; and will introduce into its government the same principles on which our civil institutions are founded. It will remove what many minds, and even some considerable congregations, have long regarded as a serious obstacle to connection with a body, whose doctrines and discipline on the whole meet with their cordial approval. It will thus strengthen for its work one of the important powers for good in our land, and add to its already great prospects of usefulness.

DOUBLE-FACED.

Martin Van Buren once delared that the Democratic party had a face for the South and a face for the North—that it was *National* only so far as it was ready to prostitute its strength to the uses of all sections, the better to maintain itself in power. It is a long time since the Little Magician daguerreotyped his party, but the picture still holds its resemblance to the life. The Democracy have not changed. In its own pecular sense it is still a national party, and has a face for the North and a face for the South. Here is the proof of what we assert:

Resolved, That we are opposed, both in principle and in policy, to negro suffrage.—*Ohio Democratic resolutions*, 1868.

Resolved, That under the action of the State of South Carolina, heretofore taken, we recognize the colored population of the State as an integral element of the body politic; and as such, in person and property entitled to full and equal laws. And that, as citizens of South Carolina, we declare our willingness, when we have the power to grant them with proper qualifications as to property and intelligence, the right of suffrage.—*South Carolina Democratic resolutions*, 1868.

Resolved, That the right of suffrage shall be limited to the white race in this country.—*Illinois Democratic resolutions*, 1868.

"A very large torchlight procession of *democratic niggers* are marching through the streets while I write, I have addressed a large audience to-night in the court house square—a large proportion being negroes. They carried transparencies with most appropriate democratic mottoes. Proclaim it throughout Upper Georgia that everything is safe—honor saved, peace secured, democracy triumphant."—*Letter of B. H. Hill, a leading Democrat in Georgia, April 11th*, 1868.

"We have a word for our colored citizens who are anxious to vote for Governor at the ensuing election. Your protested friends have nominated a man of the name of Bullock for that office, and it is right that you should know beforehand what sort of a man he is who solicits your suffrage."—*Savannah News, (Democratic.) April*, 1868.

It does not require much study to belong to a party thus accommodating in its doctrines. In the South, a Democrat can be an amalgamationist, while in the North a Democrat is bound to hate all negroes—and yet both Democrats are sound on the goose question. The practice is pay your money and take your choice.—*State Guard.*

The Pendleton Scheme—What it is?

What the Pendletonian Greenback scheme really is can be described by none so well as its supporters. We have said it was a scheme for flooding the country with paper issues which would speedily degenerate to worthless rags, destroy all value, prostrate credit and business and lead directly to repudiation. That this is its true meaning and intent, we call the Chicago *Times*—one of Pendleton's most energetic supporters—to prove. We call the La Crosse *Democrat*; but our Democratic cotemporary, the *Post*, has already shown a disposition to impeach the witness—therefore produce the following from the Chicago *Times* of December 1st, 1868:

"The first group contains the Cincinnati plan (*i. e.* the Pendleton scheme.) The grand feature of this scheme is what is called 'payment of the national debt in greenbacks.' It contemplates a new issue of greenbacks equal in amount to the bonds which it is proposed to redeem. Over twelve hundred millions of five-twenty bonds will become redeemable before 1872. Five hundred millions are redeemable now. The way to pay them, according to this plan, is to set the printing presses in motion. So long as the rags and lampblack hold out we will have no trouble in paying the bonds at maturity. When all have been *thus paid*, we shall have added to our paper money the trifling inflation of about $1,600,000,000, making, all told a circulating medium of $2,500,000,000. Then we shall have what are called "good times," "splendid times." Wheat and greenbacks will be exchanged bushel for bushel. A barrel of whiskey will be sold for two barrels of legal tenders. Collectors of Government revenue will go about with wagons having lofty and capacious receptacles on them, like those used in handling charcoal, and will gather in the public taxes with pitchforks. To levy $5 in gold will require one horse wagon load of greenbacks. But the government bonds will be "*paid*." The only question will be how to pay the government greenbacks. This is something this plan does not contemplate. Specie payments under it will be reached—*never!*"

Since the *Times* drew the above picture, it has swung around the circle and joined the ranks of the PENDLETONITES. But its definition of the universal Greenback scheme remains as correct as ever.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

President Johnson's Position.

The *National Intelligencer* (President Johnson's organ), in an editorial article on Friday, says that President Johnson's position is "entirely misapprehended," and promises for him that if he be acquitted by the Senate he will not be guilty of any further violation of the laws, will not commit any "acts of aggression or retaliation," but will obey the laws, behave himself, etc., for the remainder of his term. It says:

We can assure them that the President is wholly without excitement, passion or bitterness. Personally, we imagine he regards the proceedings of the impeachment with serene indifference. Public considerations unquestionably weigh heavily upon him. Anchored in solid convictions of constitutional duty, conscientious in the opinion that he is entirely innocent of all offence, anxious only for the welfare of the country, he believes that an adverse decision of the Senate Court will inflict a deep wound upon the institutions of the State, which will be fatal to their future maintenance.

If we have correctly stated the position of the President, the thoughtful will see in it an assurance of moderation and conciliation on his part when the verdict of acquittal shall have been rendered. What the public most needs is accommodation of political differences. The national character demands it. The integrity of the constitutional system demands it. Patriotism pleads for it. We owe it to ourselves and all our great national interests, to the past and to the future to compose our differences and strifes. We have a right to speak for the President in the matter, because he is the Chief Magistrate of the nation, with but a few short months of service before him; and we know that he would deem it the crowning glory of his life to be able, on the 4th of March next to transfer to his successor an unimpaired Constitution, in the keeping of a united, happy and prosperous people.

This is evidently a promise on the President's part that if the Senate will overlook his past offences he will promise to do better in the future. As a partial plea of guilty it may have some significance; but as for the promise of the President, they may be taken as only meant to deceive and betray again if another opportunity is granted him.—*Baltimore American.*

The Bill for the Admission of Arkansas.

The following Bill for the admission of Arkansas passed the House of Representatives and was sent to the Senate. Arkansas is the second State to ask representation in Congress:

A bill to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress.

Whereas, The people of Arkansas, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary therete, have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican in form, and the Legislature of said State has duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Sate of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress, as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or any class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted.

Negro Suffrage in the South.

The late elections have fully indicated the policy of negro suffrage in the rebel States. Neither the white nor black vote was cast all on one side. Taking the representations of the Democratic papers for authority, both were divided—not in the middle nor anywhere near it, perhaps—but some blacks went to the Democrats, and probably more whites went with the radicals—and the division destroyed whatever ground there was for the clamor there previously had been about the whites being arrayed against a free Constitution, whereby five States will shortly resume their proper places in the Union, the election of loyal State officers and a large majority of Republicans to Congress. The loyal whites could not have achieved this alone. It was by reinforcing them with the no less loyal blacks that reconstruction has been carried forward almost to completion, in the interest of the principles of Freedom and Progress, against which the South rebelled. Herein was the necessity, and the result is the complete vindication of the policy of Congress. The negro armed with the ballot, has done a service of which nobody else was capable. The ballot was given to him as the musket had been—to help put the rebellion down. But for such a necessity, it is to be doubted whether the South would have seen universal suffrage. The previous condition of the blacks naturally suggested grave doubts; but the suggestion of the alternative, that is the supremacy of the rebels and the re-enactment, in a variety of ways, of the slave code, instantly dispelled them. If the blacks were so utterly ignorant, they must have learned rapidly; for the result shows that a vast majority of them have voted like intelligent men. The result proves everything. We have only to reverse the case and consider for a moment how it would have been had not the loyal Southern whites been thus reinforced. The worst element left alive by the war would be in the ascendency in the South. No loyal man would dare to raise his voice there, and all the Southern States would to-day be ruled by men bent on nothing so much as the redemption of the lost cause. All this was foreseen, and the country has abundant reason for expressing its gratitude to Congress for arming the blacks with the ballot, as it armed them with the musket in the dark days of the rebellion. Negro suffrage in the South has worked well.—*Pitt. Commercial.*

Dr. Livingstone—Letter from the Great African Explorer.

A letter was received in Edinburg from Dr. Livingstone, by a friend of the celebrated traveler. The following are extracts:

COUNTRY OF THE CHIPETA, Nov. 10, 1866.—It has been quite impossible to send a letter coastwise ever since we left the Rovuma. The Arab slave traders take to their heels as soon as they hear that the English are on the road. I am a perfect bugbear to them. Eight parties thus skedaddled, and last of all my Johanna men, frightened out of their wits by the stories told them by a member of a ninth party who had been plundered of his slaves, walked off and left me to face the terrible Mazitu with nine Nassick boys. The fear which the English name has struck into the souls of the slave-traders has thus been an inconvenience. I could not go round the north end of the lake for fear that my Johanna men at sight of danger, would do there what they actually did at the southern end, and the owners of two dhews on the lake kept them out of sight, lest I should burn them as slavers, and could not cross in the middle. Round the southern end, we got up to Kirk's range, and among Mangaja not yet made slave-sellers. This was a great treat, for, like all who have not been contaminated by that blight, they were very kind, and having been worried enough by unwilling sepoys and cowardly Johanna men, I followed my bent by easy marches among friendly, generous people, to whom I tried to impart some new ideas in return for their hospitality. The country is elevated, and the climate cool. One of the wonders told of us in successive villages was that we slept without fires. The boys having blankets did not need fire, while the inhabitants, being scantily clad, have their huts plastered inside and out, and even the roofs, to make themselves comfortable. Our progress since has been slow from other and less agreeable causes. Some parts have been denuded of food by marauding Mazitu or Zulus: we have been fain to avoid these and gone zigzag. Once we nearly walked into the hands of a party, and several times we have been detained by rumors of the enemy in front. January. 1867.—I mention several causes of delay. I must add, the rainy season is more potent than all, except hunger. In passing through the Babisa country we found that food was not to be had. The Babisa are great slave-traders and have, in consequeace, little industry. This seems to be the cause of their having no food to spare. The rains, too, are more copious than I ever saw them anywhere in Africa; but we shall get on in time. February, 1.—I am in Bomba, or Lobemba, and at the chief man's place, which has three stockades around it, and a deep dry ditch; round the inner one. He seems to be a fine fellow, and gave us a cow to slaughter on our arrival yesterday. We are going to hold a Christmas feast off it to-morrow, as I promised the boys a blow out when we came to a place of plenty. We have had precious hard times, and I would not complain if it had not been gnawing hunger for many a day, and our bones sticking through as if they would burst the skin. When we were in a part where game abounded and I filled the pot with a first rate rifle given me by Captain Fraser; but elsewhere we had but very short rations of a species of millet called "macre," which passes the stomach almost unchanged. The sorest grief of all was the loss of the medicine box which your friend at Apothecaries Hall so kindly fitted up. All other things I divided among the bundles, so that if one or two were lost we should not be destitute of such articles; but this I gave to a steady boy and trusted him. He exchanged for a march with two volunteers, who behaved remarkably well, till at last hungry marches through a dripping forest, cold hungry nights, and fatiguing days overcame their virtue, and they made off with "Steady's" load—all his clothes, our plates, dishes, much of our powder, and two guns, and it was impossible to track them after the first drenching shower, which fell immediately after they left us. The forests are so dense and leafy that one cannot see fifty yards on one side. This loss, with all our medicines, fell on my heart like a sentence of death by fever, as was the case with poor bishop Mackenzie; but I shall try my native remedies, trusting Him who has led me hitherto to help me still. We have been mostly on elevated land, between 8,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea. I think we are now on the water-shed for which I was to seek. We are 4,500 feet above the sea level, and will begin to descend when we go. This may be put down as 16 deg. 10min. south lat., and long., 31deg. 50min' 2sec. We found a party of black-caste Arab slaves here, and one promised to take letters to Zanzibar, but they give me only half-a-day to write. I shall send what I can, and hope they will be as good as their word. We have not had a single difficulty with the people, but we have been very slow. Eight miles a day is a very good march for us, loaded as the boys are, and we have often been obliged to go zigzag, as I mentioned. Blessing on you all.

Love to Mrs. ——

From yours, ever affectionately,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

The Sandwich Islands—Terrible Volcanic Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The bark Comet, from the Sandwich Islands, brings accounts of a terrible volcanic eruption of Mauna Leo. The demonstrations began March 27. On the 28th over one hundred shocks were felt at Helena. During the two weeks following, to April 13, two thousand earthquake shocks occurred. At Warschena the earth opened in many places, a tidal wave, sixty feet high, going over the tops of the cocoa trees, a quarter of a mile inland, sweeping human beings, horses, and everything moveable before it.

A terrible shock prostrated churches and houses, killing many persons. In all one hundred lives were lost, besides one thousand horses and cattle. The craters vomited fire, rocks and lava, and a river of red-hot lava, five or six miles long, flowed to the sea at the rate of ten miles an hour, destroying everything before it and forming an island in the sea. A new crater, two miles wide, opened and threw rocks and streams of fire one thousand feet high. The streams of lava rolled to the sea at one time, illuminating at night an extent of fifty miles.

The lava has pushed out from the shore one mile. At Warschena, three miles from shore, a conical island rose suddenly, emitting a column of steam and smoke, while the Kona packet was passing, spattering mud on the deck. The greatest shock occurred April 2, prior to the eruption, and there was a great shower of ashes and pumice stone. During the great shock the swaying motion of the earth was dreadful—no person could stand erect. In the midst of this tremendous shock an eruption of red earth poured down the mountain, rushing across the plain three miles in three minutes, and then ceased.

Then came the great tidal wave, and then the streams of lava. The villages on shore were all destroyed by this wave. The earth opened under the sea and reddened the water. The earth eruption swallowed thirty persons, and the sea wave many more.

Great suffering and terror prevailed in the whole region affected. The sloop Live Yankee had been despatched with provisions, &c., to rescue and relieve the sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The Honolulu correspondence of the *Bulletin* gives details of the volcanic disturbances, showing that the earthquake shocks extended to all the islands of the Hawaiian group, but no damage is known to have occurred except around Mauna Loa. Numerous extensive land slides accompanied the other phenomena, destroying life and property.

The summit and side of a hill one thousand five hundred feet high, were thrown one thousand feet over the tops of the trees and landed in the valley below. The gases that issued afterwards, destroyed all vegetable life. A bottomless fissure opened in the mountain side. One of the lava streams flowed under ground, breaking out in four jets six miles from the sea, and throwing lava and stones one thousand or fifteen hundred feet high.

The new island thrown up is 400 feet high and is now joined to the mainland by a stream of lava a mile wide. A large stream of water has burst from the mountain where the earth eruption occurred. At the base of the volcano about three hundred miles circumference, are desolated. At least $500,000 in property is destroyed. The King of the Sandwich Islands has issued a proclamation for the relief of the sufferers. Many visitors have gone from Honolulu, and others will go from this city to visit the scene. The worst is thought to be over, but the lava now continues to be a grand spectacle.

An earthquake shock occurred at Heardsburg last night, which awoke all the inhabitants. Several shocks were felt in California about the time of the outbreak in Hawaii.

WESTON READY FOR A 5,000 MILE WALK.—Edward Parson Weston, the pioneer and best known of American pedestrians, is in town, and preparing for another greater feat than that which he accomplished so handsomely last Autumn. This time this pedestrian is to walk from Banger, Maine, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and return to Buffalo, New York, making in all 5,000 miles to be completed in 100 consecutive days. This feat is to be done for a wager of $25,000 a side, in all $50,000. Mr. Goodwin still backing Weston and Messrs. Wm. B. Fredericks, Sam. G. Brock, Wm. B. Perkins, J. G. Carroll and Engence M. Ball, backing time. A purse of $25,000 is also being raised to be presented to Weston if he should accomplish this monster feat. As he will not be allowed to walk on Sunday, he will only have 86 secular days in which to accomplish the feat, and will have to make the enormous average of 58¼ miles daily in order to win. He will also have to walk 100 miles inside of 25 consecutive hours five times during the march of the 5,000, that is to say, once in each thousand, and should he fail in doing this feat once, he forfeits all claim to the $25,000 purse, and forfeits $2,000 for each event to the backers of time in the wager. He will also walk fifty miles in ten consecutive hours, once in each thousand miles, making five times in all. In both of these feats he will be allowed two trials at each event. If Weston succeeds in accomplishing this he will certainly give the British pedestrians, who have been talking so much of late, a lesson that will in all probability drive them back to their enterprise. Mr. Weston purposes starting on or about Buffalo, N. Y., on Nov. 26. He will be accompanied during his entire walk by a party of six sworn judges, and there will be attached to the carriage an odometer for the correct measurement of the distance. During his walk he will pass through twelve different States, and inumerable cities and towns. The first deposit of $5,000 was made last night in the hands of the stakeholder, Mr. Elias.—*New York Tribune, May 9.*

GEN. HANCOCK AND SECRETARY STANTON.—The New York *Herald* of December 23, 1865, contained a report of Gen. Hancock's speech at a New Eegland dinner the day previous, from which we make the following extract. The General said:

"Much credit has been given to the army, and praise without stint has been accorded by a grateful people to its Generals. We have had many Generals, among whom the honors have been divided, and whose fame will live in more enduring form than in wreathes of laurel, but during the period of our greatest perils, we have had but one Minister of War, and during his administration substantial victories crowned our arms. One who has been unequaled in furnishing the means of war and placing them in the hands of our Generals; one who rivaled Carnot in all that is accorded to him for preparation; one who never faltered, however dark the hour. And shall we not honor him? I know him to be generous and mindful of faithful service. Among the people I predict an increasing tide of popularity in his favor, and that he will be one of those whom the country will delight to honor—Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. A model for a War Minister; in momentous times, wise, firm, fruitful of resources, patriotic, incorruptible. To him a nation's gratitude is due."

THE fifteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Pennsylvania will meet at Williamsport, Lycoming county, on June 10. Each lodge is entitled to one representative, and all lodges having two hundred members on the 30th of April are entitled to two representatives and one for each additional hundred members.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

GOUGH's voice is failing, but his brain is as strong as ever.

THE Radicals of Memphis have the most thorough organization in the South.

THE rebel spirit of assassination is still rampant in North Carolina.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S conviction will put a stop to murder of Union men in the South.

THE merchants of New York are clamoring for the erection of a new postoffice building.

ELEVEN colored delegates from Southern States are to be sent to the Chicago Convention.

HON. JAS. K. MOORHEAD positively declines to be a candidate for renomination from the Pittsburg Congressional District.

THE jury in the Cole case in Albany came into court, and their foreman stating that they were enable to agree, they were discharged. They stood, from first to last, six for acquittal and six for conviction.

A MAN named Gregg was arrested at Tuscaloosa, by the military authorities, for shooting and painfully, though not dangerously, wounding a negro. He was taken to Selma, Alabama, in irons.

THE Attorney General of California decides that mining claims must be taxed like other private property, in accordance with the late decision of the State Supreme Court. This will add largely to the revenue of many counties.

THE "reaction" has commenced. At the late charter election in Lancaster, the Republican party gained 187 votes on the mayorality and eight councilmen, showing for the first time in many years a majority in one branch and a tie on joint ballot. The following officers, all Republicans were elected:

City Treasurer, James F. Ricksecker.

City Solicitor, J. W. Johnson Esq., Superintendent of Water Works, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Steeet Commission, George Huffnagle; City Regulator, Charles E. Hayes; Assistant Regulators, George Leonard, Abraham Miller; Messenger of Councils, John Kuhns.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMS has published a card, in which he states, in substance, that, while he will accept a renomination for Congress, he will not canvass to obtain it. As yet, no competitor with him for the nomination has been brought forward, and, perhaps, considering how near the day of the nominating convention is, it is reasonable to conclude that none will be named.

THE Invincibles, a very influential organization in the Republican party of Philadelphia, are bitterly opposed to the renomination of Wm. B. Mann for District Attorney. They will hold a meeting during the present month, at which they will protest against his selection as the Republican candidate.

JEFF. DAVIS' bail bond was renewed last week. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gerrit Smith and Horace Greeley, all of New York, being sureties in $25,000 each, and several citizens of Richmond, Va., for the remaining $25,000. Chief Justice Chase has said that within two days after President Johnson's trial he will be in Richmond ready to preside over the trial of the rebel leader.

THE Altoona *Tribune* says: Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. L. W. Hall, returned to this place, on Tuesday morning last, from his trip through Europe, and as was fitting, a few of his friends tendered him a reception at the Logan House, in the evening. Quite a goodly number were present, and at a few minutes past ten the company sat down to a splendid repast.

THE *Tribune* says there is one sense, and one only, in which the removal of Andrew Johnson can be called a party necessity. The Republican party cannot afford to be recreant to its duty. When it loses the courage or the will to do right, it is time for it to die. Its plain duty to the country is to convict the President. The necessity for it to perform that duty is of the same kind which makes it imperative upon every individual man to obey the Ten Commandments.

THE Argentine journals state that private letters received in Buenos Ayres from Rio Janeiro announce the intended abdication of His Majesty Don Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil. They say that the Emperor recently called a conference of the principal personages of the country to arrange definitely the terms of his abdication, to whom he announced the reasons prompting him to take that step, stating at the same time that his resolution was irrevocable. It appears that he is tired of the fatigues of Government, and will probably retire to Europe.

IT will be a pleasure for the loyal press of Pennsylvania to publish the result of the Committee of Contingent Expenses of the United States Senate, completely exonerating Col. John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate, against the allegations charging him with an abuse of his trust in the disbursements of the contingent fund of that body. The committee consisted of Senators Cragin of New Hampshire, Drake of Missouri, (Republicans), and Buckalew of Pennsylvania, (Democrat).

HON. G. A. Grow, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, requests the Delegates and Alternates to the Chicago Convention to send their post office addresses to him as soon as possible, at the Continental hotel, Philadelphia. The Chairman of the National Executive Committee, Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, also desires to secure a correct list of delegates with their post office addresses.

THE Republican State Convention of Illinois has made the following nominations; General J. M. Palmer for Governor; Colonel John Dougherty for Lieutenant-Governor; John A. Logan for Congressman at large; E. Rummell, of Peoria, for Secretary of State; J. L. Lippincott, of Cass, for Auditor; M.