

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, EDITORS.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag of the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration."

The Grand Lodge of North America, I. O. of G. T., met in Detroit on the 28th of May last, and remained in session two days.

We are informed by despatches through the Atlantic cable that an attempt was made on Thursday, in Paris, to shoot the Czar Alexander of Russia when riding to the Tuileries, in company with his two sons and the Emperor Napoleon, after witnessing a grand review in the Champ de Mars.

This is the second murderous attempt which has been made against the life of the Czar, in a short space of time; and together with the unpleasant feeling it may occasion the Czar, it may have the effect of preventing the completion of the congregation of sovereigns in Paris by keeping away the Sultan, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy, each of whom rules over populations in which are to be found reactionary rebels just as fanatic as are to be had in Poland, and equally malignant.

Views of a Southern Paper.—We have received a copy from a friend of the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, which gives its position upon the political situation. It says, upon the reconstruction congressional enactments, and the "Military Bill" through which those enactments were to be and will be forced upon the South, it has never entertained but one opinion—that they all are, in letter and in spirit, "violative of the Constitution, unjust, harsh, and cruel towards the people of the Southern States."

That the 'Convention' will be called, we have not the shadow of a doubt resting upon our mind. That it will frame a Constitution embracing what is required by Congress, we have no doubt. That it may not go further in the exercise of its power to the injury of the State, and the proscription, or further disfranchisement of our people—as to place it and them in the deplorable condition of Tennessee—we must elect good men of sterling integrity and worth, upon whom we can depend to save the State and protect the rights of the people. If any other than such a Constitution shall be framed by the Convention, we reserve the right, when it is submitted, as it must be, to the people for ratification, or 'no ratification,' to cast all the influence of this journal against its ratification, and submit to the consequences, whatever those consequences may be.

Coming Down.—Flour has got a fall—and is falling still lower. Butter is also down. The "bread and butter brigades" is increasing in number without the consent of the politicians. The "outs" are coming "in" for a share of good living. The speculators and politicians are giving way to the force of good crops and the common sense of the people.

The Washington Election.—We think one of the most nonsensical farces of the day has transpired in Washington. On Monday last week there was an election in that city, and at that election whites and blacks assembled promiscuously at the polls to deposit their ballots—Congress, be it remembered, having conferred the right upon the blacks of that District, as an experiment. The experiment has accordingly been tried, and the result appears to please both the experimentalists and their sanguine political friends. We give a Republican account of the experiment in another part of to-day's paper, which is taken from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times, which we believe to be a pretty fair statement of the facts.

The ignorant negroes were fully instructed by their political admirers as to what they should do, and how they should do it, and accordingly we find them at the polls, early in the morning, and in large numbers, ready to stick to their posts, and if need be, fight to get their piece of paper in the ballot-box. The white voters of the district did not mix in with the colored, and at one stage of the election, when some white men proposed to the colored men that they form two lines, so as to vote white and black alternately the colored men acceded; but the Superintendent of Police could not submit to this just agreement, as it might spoil the programme of the experimentalists: so the majority of the white men were crowded out of their right to vote. At another time white men could be seen offering the colored men high prices for their place in the line. This was done by white men who were not supported by the government and who had less time to spend at the polls, away from their business, than most of the colored men. No doubt hundreds of colored men were impressed with the belief, by some who wished to impose on their ignorance and superstition, that on their vote depending the amount of wages they would get from their next employer or the amount of "government porridge" they would get from the Freedmen's Bureau.

We cannot think of anything being done in a government like ours, that would be more farcical than what has been done at Washington. True, it is an experiment, but it only needed the sanction of the weak-kneed Republicans in this one District to make it hold good in all the States and districts of the South, whose negro-voting is now general. The negroes in Washington took their ballots to the polls with apparently as much importance as the white politician did his, and no doubt many of the poor, superstitious ones thought it was a passport to the Heaven where they went to go. True, also, it was a quiet election—there being no disturbances; but what darkey felt like "kicking up a fuss" when he had a ballot to put in, and what business would any white rowdy have among a thousand colored men, to ridicule them. It must have been particularly amusing to have seen the intelligent whites, who had the blacks in charge, spelling the names of the candidates for the ignorant contrabands, and telling them so and so was a good man, and so and so was a friend of the colored man, and so and so was a particular friend of President Lincoln. We can all imagine what "dodges" were resorted to to obtain the darkey's vote; but do we think what a bad precedent it is to allow a man to vote who does not know who he is voting for, and cannot even read the names on his ticket? The next election in Washington may see a negro candidate elected by a handsome majority. We will see what the experimentalists will next devise.

Impeachment.—The Washington, June 3, 1867. The House Judiciary Committee today closed the impeachment investigation which they commenced under an order of the House, and in pursuance of charges made by Representative Ashley, of Ohio, in January last. After taking nearly two thousand pages of printed evidence during a session covering five months, the committee proceeded to vote on the report it should make to the House. The result was as follows: On the question, "Does the evidence warrant the Committee in reporting articles of impeachment?" the affirmative votes were: Messrs. Boutwell, Thomas, Lawrence and Williams. The negatives were: Messrs. Wilson, Chairman, Eldridge, Woodbridge, Churchill and Marshall. So the Committee decided not to report in favor of impeachment.

A resolution of censure was then presented, to the effect that the evidence produced before the Committee of the official and the other acts of President Andrew Johnson demonstrated that he was unworthy of the confidence and respect of the American people. This was agreed to by ayes 7, Wilson, Chairman, Churchill, Boutwell, Thomas, Woodbridge, Williams and Lawrence—all Republicans, Nays Messrs. Eldridge and Marshall—both Democrats.

The Committee agreed to make the above facts public, and then adjourned to the 25th of June, when they will proceed to consider the question of a republican government in Maryland, which was referred them for investigation and report by the House.

They have a girl of ten years in a private gymnasium at Roxbury, Mass., that lifts three hundred and seventy pounds, one of thirteen that lifts four hundred pounds, and one of fourteen that lifts four hundred and sixty lbs.

Whom to Elect.—Political agitation is not peculiar to America, nor to republics. All mankind participate or feel an interest in the governmental changes continually going on in the world. In Europe, it is the anxious care of a king or queen to keep the crown. And no bad, ambitious emperor or usurper sits easily or safely on his throne. The people everywhere demand their inherent rights. They will not be kept in slavery, nor willing subjects to selfish rulers. They ask for the franchise—a right to choose their officers and their servants; and they want the best. They also demand the right to worship God according to their own consciences. In America, universal suffrage is likely to become the rule. Were all as intelligent as the native born, or were all capable of reading and understanding the laws which their votes would help to make, and were each possessed of even a moderate property, no objection to universal suffrage could be urged. Each having an interest to protect and defend, each would use his best judgment in selecting the "right man for the right place." No gamblers, no boxers, no tricksters could get a nomination, much less an election to a post of honor or profit.

Political parties disagree themselves, and bring contempt on a state, by obtruding bad men into responsible positions. There are honorable, competent, and honest men in every state, men worthy of the highest trust; but they are few, and they are often overlooked, or even used as tools for the party. It is only the partisan, the ignorant, the indifferent, or the corrupt who will support such a character. Let all Americans, of native or foreign birth, see to it that they trust only the true. Let them not hope for peace, for prosperity, or for the perpetuity of our glorious institutions, with bad men in our councils. Then let us be mindful as to whom we elect. No office-seekers are not wanted, professional gamblers and corruptionists should be sentenced—and sent—to State's prison—drunkards to asylums. Boxers should be put to work breaking stone, or at something more useful and ornamental than in smashing each other's countenances. And good men, temperate and religious men, should be elected to administer the laws of the country. Let our Fourth of July orators, the clergy, lit editors, let all good men look to this, now and always.—Phrenological Journal.

Lucy Stone objects very decidedly to having her sex ranked in political importance lower than the negro. In a recent letter she says: "When the war was over and the government was to be reconstructed, we again urged our claim for suffrage by petitions, tracts, lectures, &c. What answer we got? The executive office of woman demand suffrage before any of the thousands who have demanded it, can be allowed to exercise it? 'All political power inheres in the people.' Women are people. 'Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.' Women are governed and should give their consent. And suffrage is consent. The exercise of this inherent political power, of this consent of the governed, has been denied us through no fault of ours. Are not those who have withheld it in honor bound to confer it, whether we all ask for it or not? Should not good men, irrespective of party, see to it that their mothers are not placed politically lower than negroes, lower than the great mass of ignorant men who can neither read nor speak our language, and on the same level with the worst of rebels, who are deprived of their vote as a punishment for treason?"

Female Suffrage.—During the debate on the bill for the House of Commons, May 20, Mr. Mill moved an amendment extending the right of suffrage to women. He argued in favor of it that it was indispensable to carrying out the principle of no taxation without representation. Women had voted in olden times for some counties and boroughs, and all the arguments against such extension were impractical. He had had his origin in strange notions. To the plea that politics are not a woman's business, he replied that they were the business of but very few men, and no man was held to discharge his business the worse for electing or taking an interest in politics, and argued that the unfair discrimination against women in their opportunities for education, for entering into business, pursuits, and receiving wages for her work were the direct results of her disfranchisement.

Deaths in English Coal Mines.—The last number of the Edinburgh Review has an article on the deaths in coal mines, which gives some startling statistics. The writer says: "By searching into various local publications in the north of England, and by a fair estimate of probabilities arising from what has been discovered, we are quite warranted in assuming the total number of lives sacrificed in our coal mining, from the earliest notices to the year 1850 to be not less than ten thousand. This is certainly not too high an estimate, and probably a very low one. In November of 1850 the first act for the inspection of coal mines came into operation, and henceforth we have some authentic data for accidents. During the ten years from 1850 to 1860, the death in or at all the British coal mines amounted to nine thousand and ninety. In the ensuing five years, ending 1865, the deaths were altogether four thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven. Thus, then, adding to the ten thousand deaths up to 1850, ten thousand more (in round numbers) up to 1860, and nearly five thousand more up to the close of 1865, we have in all an estimate of nearly twenty-five thousand deaths from coal mining accidents, from the commencement of any account of them to within little more than a year of the present date."

Pious gentleman—"My boy, my boy, you do very wrong to fish on Sunday." Boy—"It can't be no harm, sir, I ain't cotched nothing."

The Washington Election—Voting by the Negroes.—The Result in Full.—To-day has been a great epoch in the history of Washington, and is not without its interest to the people of the entire country. The election was the second experiment of negro suffrage under the auspices of congressional action, and was the first of the characteristics of the contest were concerned, it was an election just like any other. Politically, it resulted in a great triumph for the Republicans, for they carried the city by a handsome margin, and for the physical characteristics of the contest were concerned, it was an election just like any other. Politically, it resulted in a great triumph for the Republicans, for they carried the city by a handsome margin, and for the physical characteristics of the contest were concerned, it was an election just like any other.

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Letter from General Sheridan.—NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—Gen. Sheridan has been asked for his reasons for his removals, this day forwarded the following:—

LEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.—GENERAL U. S. GRANT, Commanding Army United States, Washington.—General.—On the 20th of March last I removed from office Judge E. Abell of the Criminal Court of New Orleans, Andrew J. Herron, Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, and John F. Monroe, Mayor of the city of New Orleans. These removals were under the power granted me in what is usually termed the Military Bill, passed March 27, 1867, by the Congress of the United States. I did not deem it necessary to give any reason for the removal of these men, especially after the investigation made by the Military Board on the massacre of July 30, 1866, and the report of the Congressional Committee on the same massacre; but as some inquiry has been made for the cause of removal I would respectfully state, as follows:—The Court over which Judge Abell presided is the only Criminal Court in the city of New Orleans, and a period of at least nine months previous to July 30 he had been educating a large portion of the community to the perpetration of this outrage, by almost promising no prosecution in his court against the offenders, in case such an event occurred. The records of this Court will show that he fulfilled his promise, as not one of the guilty ones has been prosecuted. In reference to Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, I considered it his duty to indict those men before this Criminal Court. This he failed to do, but the first so far as to attempt to impose on the good sense of the whole nation by indicting the victims of the riot instead of the rioters—in other words, making the innocent guilty and the guilty innocent. He was, therefore, an abettor and conductor with Judge Abell in bringing on the massacre of July 30. Mayor Monroe controlled the element engaged in this riot, and when backed by an Attorney General who would not prosecute the guilty, and a Judge who advised the Grand Jury to find the innocent guilty and let the murderers go free, felt secure in engaging his police force in the riot and massacre. With these three men exercising a large influence on the worst elements of this city, giving to these elements an immunity for riot and bloodshed, the General-in-chief will see how inseparable I felt in letting them occupy their present positions in the troubles which might ensue in registration and voting in the re-organization.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General U. S. A.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.—A Fine Story Brick Building Blown Up.—Brightful Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1867. The most shocking and distressing occurrence of the kind it has ever been our painful duty to chronicle, occurred on Thursday afternoon. It involved the bursting of a stationary steam boiler, which effected the entire demolition of a five story building, the containing a dozen operatives, and the killing of as many more.

The building was situated upon a lot in the rear of Sanson street, between Tenth and Eleventh, Philadelphia, at the junction of two courts or alleys known respectively as Medical and Federal streets. The exact location was in rear of No. 1023 Sanson street. The structure was five stories high, of large dimensions, well and solidly built of brick. It is known among the cabinet-making profession as Goehman's steam saw-mill. This establishment gave employment to never less than forty men, and produced scroll work and veneers for cabinet making purposes.

Mr. Goehman, deceased some time since, and his widow leased the building, with its boilers and fixed machinery, to the firm of Geazy & Ward, who continued the business. The boilers were made by Messrs. Morgan & Orr five years ago. The engineer regularly employed by the establishment was taken ill three days ago, and a substitute was engaged from among the experts of W. W. King, machinist, No. 1015 Sanson street.

It was necessary to repair the steam chest, and to that end the machinery was stopped at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The men engaged at the lathes and tools driven by machinery then quit work and went to their homes. At about half past five o'clock the neighborhood was shaken up by two explosions, about ten seconds apart. With a deafening crash the building to which this boiler was attached rocked as if an earthquake had convulsed the ground upon which it stood, collapsed and tumbled with a crash, one conglomerated mass of ruins, a wreck, utter and complete. An alarm of fire was instantly given and in a few minutes a multitude of people were gathered around the spot. All was consternation and dismay. To attempt to find words in which to give adequate expression to the horrible scene is a vain effort. The concussion shook the entire neighborhood. The masses of bricks, which were hurled into the air like stones from the crater of a volcano, fell all around the neighborhood. Glass was shattered two squares distant, and the bulk windows of the handsome millinery stores of the street were broken and broken to atoms. The bulk of Jones' dry goods store, in Eleventh street, near Sanson, shared the same fate. A segment of the boiler struck the venerable building Chestnut street, knocking a piece out of the wall; while the larger piece, after coursing towards the zenith, descended in the centre of Tenth street, below Market.

doluge of water was poured upon the smoking pile, and after the flames were subdued the brave men set to work to clear the wreck. Though the air around the ruin quivered with heat, unnumbered men kept at their voluntary task. As fast as one set fell down exhausted another took their place. Daylight was precious, and each second of time was improved. Heedless of their blistered hands, the firemen kept at their task removing the fallen beams, and lifting with strong levers the iron shafting which weighed down the hapless people lying beneath.

A few were rescued at once; six of whom were taken to the hospital. Three or four, blessing heaven for life and limb uninjured, went mazed with wonder to their homes to tell of their marvelous escape. One by one with heavy toil and almost superhuman exertions, thirteen dead bodies were exhumed from the smoking pile. Three of them were so scalded and blackened that none could identify them, and one of these is supposed to be the missing engineer. Mr. Ward was not at the time. Mr. Geazy is undoubtedly among the dead. He was seen descending to the engine room a short time before the explosion, and some of the mangled remains are believed to be his. So fearful was the explosion that parts of human bodies were found scattered all among the brick and timber. The dead bodies were taken into the premises of Mr. Debusst, whose store fronts Eleventh street, and who gave everything which he had for the relief of the sufferers.

The slightly injured were taken to the kind offices of pharmacists, Messrs. Lehner & Spangler, who placed at their disposal and at that of the firemen everything which circumstances rendered necessary. The wounds of many were here dressed, and every attention rendered to them. Most of the employees were Germans, having families and children, and many of them were crying and wringing their hands, were distressing in the extreme.

The mud from the mud drum was thrown high against the wall of a six story factory in the rear of the premises. The force of the concussion will be better understood when we state that the boiler was not in the building the best way, but in the yard, with a roof-top thrown over it.

Last night the firemen quit their work to resume it this morning in search of the remaining bodies. A number of firemen were badly hurt in their humane exertions, and others were hit by flying bricks.

There is little probability that the specific cause of the explosion will ever be known.

NEW YORK BY GAS LIGHT.—Theodore Tilton has been looking into New York by gas light, and dares not tell all that he saw. He says of what he did:—

"In company with several well-known public men, and under the guidance of the police, we made a tour, last Saturday night, through the narrow haunts of miscreants and crime in the city of New York. This is an exploration which every man connected with public affairs, either by civil or editorial duty, ought, if possible, to make at least once in his life. Born in New York, and having always either resided or labored within it, we never saw or knew our own city until last Saturday night. Never until then had we any adequate conception of its poverty, of its squalidness, of its villainy, of its obnoxiousness, of its profligacy. The night can never be forgotten. The story, for decency's sake, remains untold. We can only say that none of the familiar descriptions had adequately prepared us for actual scenes. We were shocked, confounded, sickened. And as we now look back upon the awful revelations of that one night's descent into hell, we can hardly persuade ourselves that what we saw was a reality; it seems a hideous dream."

SUNDAY IN LONDON.—The London correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows: "As to the people who market on Sunday, it is the only day on which they have leisure and money to make their purchases. A million of people in London never go to church on Sunday. They eat, drink and sleep. For a vast number it is the only day on which they have anything like a decent meal, or any relaxation from their weary tasks. They live in our room, a whole family, they work twelve or fifteen hours a day, they sleep in their clothes on a heap of rags or rags in a corner at night; they live on bread, dripping, herring, when they are cheap enough, and thin beer or tea, and contrive to have a bit of meat on Sunday. When work is slack they pawn their clothes, or whatever is worth pawning, getting sixpence on one article and fourpence on another, and when this resource fails there is the parish. The great fight is to keep out of the workhouse—to work hard and fare hard and have their liberty. The workhouse separates husbands and wives, parents and children—and it is the end of hope. Sunday trading bills do not seem all that is needed for such a population. Mr. Hughes estimates the number engaged in buying and selling every Sunday in the metropolis at eighty thousand to one hundred thousand."

THE OLDEST REPUBLICAN EXISTENCE.—The oldest republic in existence is that of San Marino, in Italy, between the Apennines, the Po and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference, and its present population about 7000. The republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on a mountain by the representation of the people (sixty six in number), who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are near, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and plenty—the happy effect of morality, simplicity and frugality.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES.—RECEIPTS.—By 25 men enrolled at the following rate: \$104.65

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