

"I know of no man in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration, regardless of party politics, against all assaults, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS.

At the Republican meeting in Fronton, N. J., last week, Mr. Waro, a Philadelphia negro, pithily said: "Radicalism is this; if you don't give it what it craves, it will take more."

The crops.—The prospect for large crops of wheat and rye never was better. Our exchanges from every direction speak most favorably. The fall of grain and flour is the best evidence of a rich harvest.

The Boston city fathers have extended the hospitalities of the city to President Johnson on the occasion of his visit there to participate in the Masonic ceremonies, which rather conflicts with the conclusion reached by the Impediment Committee of the House of Representatives, that he is "unworthy of confidence or respect of the American people." It is of no consequence, however. If the Boston authorities did only want to show respect for the office, there are those of the citizens who will show respect for the man, that's certain.

The entertainment given by the Tycoon of Japan, at Osaka, to the representatives of foreign countries, is an event of no ordinary interest. It was in the interest of Civilization, Commerce, Progress. The crust has been fairly broken and a new era inaugurated. The United States, which stand first in the regards of our Oriental friends, have the deepest interest in the relations which in such a remarkable manner have been established with them; and the fact that the Tycoon, on the occasion referred to, drank "the health of the President of the United States," proves that the feeling of reciprocity already exists. The future in that direction is full of interest to the world—more especially to ourselves.

There is a class of advertisements which, while pretending to compassionate the follies and indiscretions of youth and to provide remedies for the diseases occasioned by them, are really calculated to encourage the vicious and even perhaps to reduce the virtuous and unsuspecting into the practice of the most pernicious vices. This class of advertisements should be regarded as highly injurious to public morals, offering, as they virtually do, immunity to licentious habits which both corrupt society and entail disease, infamy and death on many individuals. Respectable journals should reject them from their columns altogether. It is both an insult and a danger, to thrust daily or weekly before the virtuous sons and daughters of a family, lists of all the loathsome diseases that vice produces, each accompanied with its infallible cure and often with the advertiser's assurance that it is a preventative as well as cura. The readers of the Globe find no such advertisements in its columns, many dollars worth of such advertising has been declined at this office. Self-respect, as well as respect for our readers, and regard for good morals, make us willing to forego pecuniary profits from such a business.

CONFISCATION.—The Radical leaders are still preaching confiscation of the Southern property. Wendell Phillips, in a recent article in the Anti-Slavery Standard, urges that the lands be divided with the negroes. Of course, the more temperate men in the Republican party refuse to listen to such preaching, as they cannot see how a permanent peace is to be accomplished by depriving such a large mass of the Southern people from the lands from which they derive their sustenance. Rather than peace another war would be inevitable if we should determine to degrade and pauperize them as many hot-headed men suggest. It would take but little to rekindle the rebellion in the South, and once again renewed the spirit of the Spartan would characterize the Southern "chivalry." Each and all of us hope for a speedy termination of the bickering that have existed—already too long since the close of the rebellion; but what is to be accomplished when one part of the Northern people practice forbearance and the other preach confiscation? Let one or the other be tried; but by all means let it be the former more universally. A foe is humbled by kindness and exasperated by malice.

Mr. Davis has recovered the faculty of speech. In response to a serenade at Niagara, he said:

GENTLEMEN—I thank you sincerely for the honor you have this evening shown to me; it shows that true British manhood to which misfortune is always attractive. May peace and prosperity be forever the blessing of Canada, for she has been the asylum for many of my friends, as she is now an asylum to myself. I hope that Canada may forever remain a part of the British Empire, and may God bless you all, and the British flag never cease to wave over you.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.—The Mack-acker Press, (Radical,) says:

"We never could make out what the late and lamented Mr. Lincoln wanted with a detective system at all. From the hour of his first inauguration up to that of his death, the thieves were in his office. Excepting Messrs. Chase, Stanton and Holt, it was impossible almost to lay hands on an official and not touch a man made rich through the hands of Lincoln. This was especially the case with the moneyed offices. Honest men stood against the impurity with which stealing went on. All cries of shame and outrage seemed unavailing. All opposition was thrown away. Thieves were turned out to be succeeded by thieves, and colossal fortunes were made in an hour. The amiable old President cracked jokes over the rascality, and said that in his appointments he had to run his hand into a sack of fifty snakes to find one eel. Among the latter acts of Congress that preceded his death was an investigation of the cotton frauds, and out of a great number of permits to steal, three-fourths were signed by the President.

"We know that any quantity of timid men will remonstrate at this, as likely to injure our party. We think differently, and firmly believe that the only hope we have to hold our government in the hands of loyal men, is to expose the rascality and drive out the thieves. To remain silent is to connive at the frauds and protect the rogues."

The St. Louis Republican—"Democratic—links it seignior of the 'day of jubilee.' That all our readers may know what so rejoices the Republican, we quote the article in its issue of the 6th, under the above head:

"We welcome all signs of returning peace and good will among fellow countrymen whom the late war estranged and made enemies. We wish we could see on a large scale a man who met our eye at the Southern Hotel a few days ago, where a number of gentlemen who were at one time engaged in the contest now happily over, either as staunch Union men or rebels or rebel sympathizers, had met together and were over their glasses enjoying each other's company like life long friends. It was particularly observable that ex-Secretary Cameron seemed most to relish the good jokes and lively rattle of that jovial ex rebel, M. Jeff. Thompson. This is a change since the time when the ex-Secretary was ordering rebel bridges to be burnt in Tennessee and the ex-General was burning Union ones in Missouri. But we trust such changes will be frequent, and that while on the question of 'letting bygones be bygones'—Senator Cameron will be as catholic in the Senate as he is in the House, he will find many imitators in Congress.

THE TRIBUNE ON ORGANS.—The Tribune in an article on "Parties—Seats—Journals—Organs," gives expression to its views on the latter as follows:

Little great men raised to important stations find organs convenient and their utterances soothing and satisfactory; but that is all. In the long run, organs are more likely to mislead than to enlighten. In our judgment, an administration which should resolve at the outset to have nothing like an organ, and sternly adhere to that resolve, would improve its chances of abiding success. And it is much the same with a great party. The ability of a journal to help it depends on its preserving a substantial independence. When the public comes to know that a journalist will always do and say just what his party is prepared to approve—that he is a mere servitor of the party—"not Mr. Buchanan, but a platform"—his support is taken as a matter of course, and carries with it no moral weight. "The ox knoweth his master," is the popular comment on his most fervid and zealous commendations of his party's principles, measures, or candidates.

Attorney General Stanbery's Opinion.

The Cabinet on the 15th held its first meeting since the President's return, and the important question so freely canvassed of late relating to the power of military commanders under the reconstruction law to remove State and municipal officials of State governments, denominated by the act of Congress as provisional, was among the matters discussed. It is understood that the Attorney General holds such removals can only be made when the State or local officials are impeding the enforcement of the reconstruction law, and only then in the way provided by said act. They must first be arrested on that charge and tried in the manner provided in the law. If convicted and sentenced, the office which they filled of course becomes vacant. In other words, it is claimed that Military Commanders have no more power over these officials than they have over any other person in the Military District which they command, and that they must all be proceeded against in the same way whenever they are charged with hindering the enforcement of the law. As the logical sequence it is further maintained that these commanders have no legal power under the reconstruction act to fill any vacancy in State or municipal office, created in that way, any more than they have to fill a vacancy on the bench occasioned by the death of a Judge holding his office under any of these State governments. These were the points made by the Attorney General and other members of the Cabinet, but no final conclusion was arrived at. If this view be adopted by the President, it is believed that he will restore Governor Wells to his place, and reinstate the displaced Mobile officials, though the Southern men here asking for such action fear that it will not take place until after the time for the summer session of Congress is passed.

MAXIMILIAN TO BE BANISHED.

The Siege of the City of Mexico. New York, June 15.—The Herald's New Orleans telegram says: A letter from Queretaro, published in Matamoros on the 3d inst., says: The Government will banish Maximilian and the principal chiefs, reserving the infliction of extreme penalties on those who may hereafter remain a part of the British Empire, and may God bless you all, and the British flag never cease to wave over you.

The Democratic Nominee for Supreme Judge.

The State Convention of the Democratic party met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, and nominated for their candidate for the Supreme Court, Hon. George Sharswood of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Republican in politics, of Monday previous, speaking of Judge Sharswood, said:

"It is idle and unjust to deny to a really honorable man the merit which is his due. We do not desire to under-rate Judge Sharswood. On the contrary, we will give him all the praise he can desire. He is a lawyer of ripe experience, an author of high legal repute, and, undoubtedly a Christian gentleman. It is well for the Republican party to be alive to his merits, as they will convince it that, in order to defeat such a candidate, a most excellent selection must be made by us. The only effect of the choice of the Democracy should be to nerve us to the selection of our very best man. We have already referred to the absolute necessity of discarding local influences. It is time that the policy of giving a nomination to the west or east of the State be abandoned. We must take the purest, the ablest, and the best candidate available. We do not favor any particular gentleman. Provided the candidate possesses the requisites of success, he will have our earnest support. We earnestly urge on our delegates to be careful in their choice."

Two-thirds of the battle is fought when the nominee is announced. Half the responsibility of the campaign rests on the delegates who meet at Williamsport. If a good standard-bearer is selected, one whose record is clear, who can make a vigorous fight and win. If an inferior candidate be put up, Judge Sharswood will be elected. It must be remembered—and we call attention to the fact to nerve our voters to renewed exertions—that the majority in the State is extremely small. A change of ten thousand votes would lose us Pennsylvania, so that every exertion is needed. We must be as wise as the serpent, and the first display of wisdom must be in the proper selection of a candidate for the Justice-ship of the Commonwealth."

We are pleased that the Democratic party have put in nomination so good a man. The Republicans must put in nomination a man equally as good or they might as well make no contest. We hope the nominations of both parties for the Legislature and all other offices may be men of the same high character.

The following are the platform resolutions adopted by the Convention:

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in general State Convention assembled, for the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, profoundly grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the return of peace to our beloved country, but deeply anxious on account of the trials and delays which impede the complete restoration and reunion of all the States, and appreciating the dangers which still threaten the safety of our political institutions, and the future peace, liberty and prosperity of the people, resolve,

1. That we steadfastly adhere to the principles of civil government established by the founders of the Union; and in the present conflict of legislative usurpation with constitutional law, we esteem a wise, upright and fearless judiciary the great bulwark of public liberty and individual right.

2. That the Union of the States is perpetual, and the Federal Government supreme within its constitutional limits.

3. That Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the electoral college, is a right fundamental and indestructible in its nature, and abiding in every State, being a duty as well as a right pertaining to the people of every State and essential to our Republican system of Government. Its denial is the destruction of the Government itself.

4. Each State having under the Constitution the exclusive right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, we proclaim as a usurpation and an outrage the establishment of negro suffrage in any of the States by the coercive exercise of Federal power; and we shall resist to the last resort the threatened measures of the leaders of the Republican party to interfere by acts of Congress with the regulation of the elective franchise in the State of Pennsylvania.

5. That we are opposed to any amendment of the Constitution of the State giving to negroes the right of suffrage.

6. That the failure of the Tariff Bill in the last session of the late Congress, more than three-fourths whose members belonged to the Republican party, is an illustration of their infidelity to their pledges and their neglect of their professions in relation to the great industrial and financial interest of the country.

7. That the Radical majority in Congress, and those who sustain them, have overthrown the Constitution, dismembered the Federal Union and substituted republican government by a long series of usurpations, among which are the following:

Their denial of the right of States of the Union to representation in Congress.

THE HUNGARIAN CORONATION.

Pesth, June 8.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria were to-day crowned King and Queen of Hungary, with modern pomp and splendor. The city was crowded with visitors from all parts of the world, and splendidly decorated ambassadors of all the nations, except the United States, were present. The coronation took place at Ofen, across the river Danube, and the concluding rites in this city. Eight thousand Hungarian and Austrian nobles, six hundred peers, one hundred diplomatists, and one thousand strangers witnessed the coronation. The scene was magnificent. The Bishops of the Catholic and Greek Church assisted at the ceremony, and the costumes displayed were gorgeous. The Emperor was anointed in ancient robes, the crown, mantle and shoes of St. Stephen, the first Christian King of Hungary. The Empress was anointed with the right anointing oil. The special Mass, sung by the Imperial Choir from Vienna, was composed by Liszt. After the coronation, the King knelt before the Hungarian and Arolo in person to Pesth, where he took the oath, in which he promised to reconquer the ancient limits of Hungary. Nothing like this has been witnessed for centuries, and in all probability will never be repeated.

The coronation ceremonies closed by the King riding up to a mound of earth, formed of soil brought from the different departments of Hungary, and waving his sword at the four points of the compass, at the same time solemnly swearing he would defend the kingdom against the world. There was immense cheering during the rites. There will be a grand illumination and banquet to-night. At the banquet peers will act as servants.

The Hungarian Diet voted 100,000 ducats as a present to the King and Queen. The greatest excitement and enthusiasm was displayed. Ten Arch Dukes were present. The Austrian Prime minister, Van Boust, was conspicuous. Mons. Denko was absent. M. Andrássy crowned the King and Queen.

A general amnesty for all political offences has been proclaimed.

Visit of Foreign Ministers to Japan.

New York, June 14.—A special to the Herald from San Francisco says: The Colorado brings fifty first class passengers and a full cargo of freight. Intelligence from Japan is of a highly interesting and important nature. The visit of foreign ministers to Osaka concluded on the 20th of May, and those functionsaries had returned to Yokohama. The treatment of the foreigners by the Tycoon at Osaka was princely. Houses had been prepared for them, filled with the costliest European furniture. French cooks and European servants were provided, wines and liquors were without stint, and in fact everything they wanted during their stay was furnished in abundance and free of expense. Each representative and suite was granted a private audience and dinner with the Tycoon several days before the official visit took place. On these occasions the Tycoon presided at the table, in a large, high room, wholly European in outfitting. The dinner was thoroughly French in detail. Small but valuable presents were besides the usual presents. The Tycoon is a man of ordinary stature, apparently thirty three years of age, with good features. He was very richly dressed, and his manner easy and refined. He thoroughly understands the European custom of drinking toasts, and drank the health of the President of the United States with a gusto. At the official visit, which was of short duration, everything was Japanese. After the usual common places, the Tycoon expressed to Minister Von Valkenburg his great gratification at the establishment of a new steamship line between America and Japan. Japanese Tommy acted as interpreter for the American legation throughout the visit. Subsequently the Tycoon met the Minister at Miago, eleven miles across the Bay, and laid out a foreign settlement where a tract of ground a mile in width, extending three or four miles back from the water, has been appropriated under the same arrangements as in other parts of Japan. The anchorage is good. The settlement of Osaka is about the center of the town. All were highly pleased with Osaka.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

A Jury Finally Obtained.—The Trial to Commence on Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Judge Wylie again presided in the Criminal Court. Judge Fisher is still ill. Mr. Carrington submitted objections to further proceedings to-day, on the ground that this term ends on Monday next, and that the Judge who is obliged to hold the present term is sick and not present, and that another Judge, to wit: Judge Carter, is assigned to the next term of this Criminal Court, and that, as the commencement of the empanelling a jury was by Judge Fisher, it is submitted by the District Attorney to be illegal to proceed before Judge Wylie to complete the empanelling of the jury in this case. The Court overruled the objection, and Mr. Carrington excepted to the ruling. The examination of witnesses proceeded, and finally a full jury was presented as follows: Wm. B. Todd, J. R. Barr, Robert Barry, C. C. Chenevier, James Y. Davis, Columbus Alexander, Wm. McLean, B. F. Morse, Benjamin Gidding, and Wm. Burto. The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-night, to swear in the twelfth juror, the Judge agreeing to examine the law in the meantime to see if there were any legal objections to empanelling the jury. The Court reassembled at 10 to-night. The jurors were called and the twelfth juror sworn, Judge Wylie having stated he was clearly of the opinion the jury must be empanelled. After a long question of discharging the jury till Monday, the indictment was read, and the prisoner pleaded not guilty. By request of prisoner's counsel, and consent of the Government, the jury was allowed to separate till Monday morning, with an admonition to avoid conversation with anybody on the subject of this case.

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FROM SAN LUIS POTOSI, MEXICO.

June 23, it is reported that on the following day Maximilian, Majia Castillo might possibly be sentenced to be shot. Maximilian offered to abdicate and use his influence to cause the immediate surrender of the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. In return he asked the lives and conduct out of the country for himself, his German officers and troops, and Generals Mejia and Castillo. The proposals were rejected. The Emperor Maximilian and Majia were placed in separate cells. Notice had been served upon the President of the court-martial, that Maximilian denied the jurisdiction of the court, on the grounds of internal law. I am a government, he says, recognized by every power in the world except the United States, and can only be tried by legal congress of the nations. What the result will be no one ventures to predict.

General Buford, one of the special commissioners to investigate the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, after a full and very complete investigation, says there is no necessity for an Indian war, and there would be none if the Indians were protected from the rapacity and rascality of frontier settlers, whose interest are to bring on the war, and supply our armies with subsistence at exorbitant prices. In fact, the present war which is upon us is nothing but a raid upon the Treasury of the United States by the frontiersmen and army contractors. He says that an enterprise of the Union Pacific Railroad was also abandoned of war because the transportation of troops and passengers would put into the Treasury of the company large sums of money.

DESTRUCTION OF IDAHO CITY BY FIRE.

On Friday, the 17th inst., Idaho City was again reduced to ashes. The fire originated on the corner of Wall and Montgomery streets, in the saloon of John Cody. It swept all the buildings down Main and High streets, from Bear Run to the foot of Main street. All west of Montgomery street were saved. Estimated loss of property, two million dollars. A private letter states that there was a report of several lives lost.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH WAS BURNED ALSO.

Idaho City has been the victim of two very calamitous catastrophes, just about two years apart. Not less than four million dollars have been destroyed in the fires of May 18, 1865 and May 17, 1867.—[Salt Lake Vedette, May 25.]

The New York Herald's Rio Janeiro (South America) correspondent of May 7 says that the cholera was raging in the Brazilian camp on the River Plate, that nearly seven hundred men died in four days, and that two thousand troops had been dispatched to prevent the people from destroying the hospitals at Carrietas. This intelligence, however, is doubted, and believed to be a stock jobbing earned. It was reported that in Buenos Ayres the streets were filled with funerals, and the people dying on the piers, about door steps, and everywhere. Large crowds were rushing away, and every little hamlet in the interior was crowded with refugees.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, who has just returned from Alabama, says: "It was refreshing, as I passed along, to witness the many thousands of acres of corn well filled, where the fleecy staple, 'King Cotton,' bore undisturbed sway previous to the rebellion. Although backward, as crops everywhere are this season, still, the corn crop of the South will be ample to supply that destitute country for a year to come, should the balance of the season prove at all favorable. The productive prairies of Mississippi and Alabama are all under cultivation and what is still more gratifying, the freedmen are, as a general thing, working remarkably well."

A gentleman from Ellsworth, Kansas, reports that town completely inundated, the water being six feet deep. Several buildings were floated away, and others moved from their foundations. A large amount of lumber passed away, also portions of buildings. The water was four feet above the railroad track.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

Reports from the South indicate that the wheat crop will be very heavy in the South. Harvest has commenced in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina.

On Sunday last, as a train of cars was approaching St. Hyacinthe, Canada, the engineer, Joseph Gaipey, saw a child about four years old, walking upon the track. Being unable to stop the train, he rushed out on the cow-catcher and seized the child as the engine was about to strike it, and saved its life.

The President has said that he has never intended the removal of General Sheridan.—General Sheridan has written to Gen. Grant, stating that he fears he will be obliged to remove Throokmorton, and in reply Grant advises no action till the question before the Cabinet is decided.

A boy named Thomas Peasey, between 12 and 13 years of age, while playing base ball in Dorer, Delaware, on Tuesday, was struck in the region of the heart by a ball and injured so badly that he died on Wednesday. This is another of the appalling results of this game, and we would again caution the "irrepressibles" here to desist.

It is reported in Paris that a widow of 45 years married a young man aged 18. By her first husband she had a son, who, at the time of her second marriage, was 21. She recently died, and by her will left her fortune to her son and husband. As her husband was not of age, her son was appointed his guardian. The herst husband is sure of a handsome maiden; if he is not too greedy for more old widow's fortunes.

An anecdote is related of a dog belonging to a gentleman in Staffordshire, England, who after being thoroughly whipped by the dog of the inn at St. Albans, where his master had left him, went back to his own home and returned with the great house dog; both fell upon the former victor and beat him most unmercifully, leaving him half dead. We have seen schoolboys, who have been well whipped, do the same thing as the dogs.

When registration is completed in South Carolina it is estimated that there will be about forty-five thousand white to sixty thousand colored voters; so that there will be nothing to prevent the negroes electing a black ticket proper. In two congressional districts lying along the seaboard the negroes are also in the majority. In the Charleston district, which takes in several negro colonies, such as Beaufort, they are largely in the ascendancy.

The Wheeling Register tells of a young man who for some weeks had been wasting away to a skeleton, owing to mysterious loss of blood. On awaking every morning, he found a fresh puncture on some part of his body, from which blood had been drawn.—He at length became convinced that a rampire had been sucking his blood, and removed to another boarding-house. Since the removal he is recovering his health—for there were no bed bugs there!

Little "All Right," of the Japanese troupe of acrobats, fell forty feet in the Academy of Music, New York, on Wednesday night, and for a time was senseless. At 1 o'clock the next morning he had slightly recovered. The physicians state that his injuries were principally internal. He also suffered a terrible contusion on the right side of the head, but wonderful though it may seem, not a bone was fractured. The accident was caused by the trapeze giving way.

The United States Treasury on Saturday the 8th contained the largest amount of money ever held at any one time since the organization of the government, to wit: One hundred and eighty millions, of which one hundred and two millions were gold, and the balance currency. The amount was reduced to ten millions dollars on Monday by the maturing of the June coupons and interest, and on the 15th was reduced nine millions by the interest on the June Seven-thirties.

The man with the long beard, says the local of the Pittsburgh Gazette, was certainly in town in the person of one of the German Delegates from Chicago. His beard is a monstrosity, a cause for gawking at nature by smooth-faced masculines. It would prove a mint of money to a dealer of "stimulating ointment" for the growth of the whiskers. The gentleman is middle-aged, about six feet tall, and his beard, from face to end, measures the same length, is heavy and luxuriant. He had it plaited and still it reached far below his knees, and he had to walk daily for fear of treading on its ends.

On Thursday evening, a lady of Troy, sitting in her room, was instantaneously oppressed with the conviction that her little son had fallen from the window in his sleeping apartment to the ground below. She repelled the thought as an impossibility. In a few moments more it flashed upon her mind with such force that she could not resist it. She hurried up to the bed-side of her son, and there, to her intense horror, she discovered the lad sleeping upon the window sill, the window open, his head projecting outside—he was on the very point of falling to the pavement below! Who can explain this phenomena which is unquestionably true?

It would seem from the following, that Russian America, lately ceded to the United States, is not such a barbarous region as some would have us believe. In 1858, there were nine Orthodox Greek Churches in that region. These churches numbered 12,000 parishioners. Five of the ordained ministry were natives of the country, of the mixed foreign and Indian descent. Religious books had been translated into the native tongues. Several schools were connected with the churches. The "Spiritual Seminary" had been lately removed from New Archangel to Yakotsk. Not one crime had been reported in their parishes for forty years. This is the information which comes from Russian statistical returns.

The Chambersburg Repository publishes the following, which may be of interest to the lady members of the choir and to those in whom they are concerned: The leader of the Presbyterian choir at Newville has had considerable trouble to secure attendance of the members. The principal excuse was "company." Last week the said leader published the names of all the members in the Star, and in the same notice requested the public to cease visiting the said members on the evening of choir meeting. We have no doubt the desired effect will be reached.

Nagasaki, Japan, was visited by earthquakes on the 5th and 14th of May. The inhabitants were greatly alarmed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. (Estate of Benjamin Figgart, dec'd.) I, the undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the monies of the Estate of Benjamin Figgart, dec'd., in the hands of George C. Figgart, and William Harbuck, Executors of Benjamin Figgart, dec'd., will attend to the duties of my office at the office of Speer & McHenry, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of JULY, from 10 o'clock until 4 o'clock, and where parties interested will present their claims and where delinquent claims will be paid for a share of said fund. HUNTINGDON, June 19, 1867. S. HILTON SPEER, Auditor.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF HENDERSON TOWNSHIP EXPENDITURE DISTRICT BOUNTY FUND FOR 1864. To amount of tax levied, \$111 19 \$261 19 Amount of tax received, 100 00 Money due from Collectors, 149 40 261 19 Money on hands, 149 40 261 19 By paying 10 men at the rate of \$250 each, \$2500 00 Expenses for recruiting, 65 00 Interest on money borrowed, 246 19 \$261 19 Amount unpaid, \$500 00 We, the Auditors of Henderson township, do certify that we have examined the above Bounty account, and find it to be correct. D. THOMPSON, JOHN A. HILTON, Auditors. Henderson Township, June 19, 1867.

GRAND FESTIVAL AND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS (Under the auspices of the Huntingdon State Society.) AT THE CASTLIAN GARDEN, Wednesday eve, June 19.

STRAWBERRIES, TOM ORCHARD, OKLAH, CONFETTI, TOBACCO, and all the delicacies of the season, of the best quality, and served in the most stylish manner. An attractive feature will be a large number of New and Beautiful STEREOGRAPHIC VIEWS, which have been selected by the most eminent artists, and are of the most interesting and beautiful character. A large and brilliant collection of Fireworks entitled THE TREE OF LIBERTY, of a style of beauty and splendor never before exhibited in this place, that is, in the history of the town. The program has been carefully selected, and will be a most interesting and profitable service, and a great treat to all (as well as of a delightful nature) to be anticipated. In order to make the Festival attractive, the Managers have gone to considerable expense, and therefore hope to have a most interesting and profitable evening. Tickets for admission to the Garden, 15 cents. Children, 10 cents.

GREAT OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, AT THE NEW STORE.

JOSEPH MARCH & BRO., COFFEE RUN, PENN'A.

The subscribers have received a new and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, including a large and varied assortment of LADIES' FINEST GOODS, of the latest styles and fashions. Also GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, FISH, SALT, BACON, and all other articles usually kept in a well conducted store, all of which are offered as cheap as at any other establishment in this section of the country. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. Thankful for former patronage, we hereby extend an invitation to our friends and the public generally for a renewal of the same, promising by a close attention to business and the wants of customers, to fully merit the confidence of all. JOS. MARCH & BRO. June 12th 1867.

MONEY! ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED! The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or engage in the most profitable manner, all kinds of real estate. All articles intended for sale, will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as required. Unfinished and persons for repair can be left at his residence on Main street, No. 180. Wm. FENTIMAN, June 12th 1867.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF HENDERSON TOWNSHIP BOUNTY FUND FOR 1864-5. To amount raised by tax, \$ 2,430 39 By subscription, 822 94 \$3,253 33 By 25 men enlisted at the following rates: 10 men at \$300 each, \$ 2,700 00 2 " " 500 " 1,000 00 2 " " 405 " 810 00 4 " " 415 " 1,660 00 \$ 5,170 00 Interest on money borrowed by township, 664 40 \$5,834 40 We, the undersigned Auditors of Henderson township, having examined and found correct the above account, and find it to be true to the best of our knowledge and belief. CHRISTIAN PRIGG, ALBERT S. STEVENS, Auditors. June 12th 1867.

RUDOLPH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION FANCY GOODS, Wholesale & Retail.

THE undersigned takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public in general to his new and splendid variety of LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS and SUN-SHADES.

Making weekly purchases from the New York and Philadelphia markets, I am prepared to offer to my lady friends of Huntingdon and vicinity, one of the nicest lines of Dress and Sashes.

BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the very latest novelties into that is possible to bring together, and at prices to meet the views of all classes. Also Gent's and Gent's Buttons, Black and medium shades, and any particular shade and size furnished in the most perfect manner. Also Gent's Buttons of white and colored Barrels and Ladies' Buttons, plain and fancy tops; black and colored Velvet Ribbon, best quality and common, all colors. White Dress Goods, Hoop Skirts, Balloons, Ladies, Hats, Sunbonnets, Kalmuck Caps, Gaiters, Black and Navy Wool, Zephyrs, Cambric, Silk for lining Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings, Gent's Linen and Paper Collars, and Gent's and Ladies' Fringes, also special selections of Bonnets, Neck Ties, Broadway, Chantilly Bows, and Napoleon Stocks for the aged, and an assortment of Buttons, Trimmings, &c. &c. Ladies who will claim special attention to select and order the very best English and German Regular Made Goods and the Domestic and Lower Grades, Child's easy one-half line, I am prepared to offer to my lady friends of Huntingdon and vicinity, one of the nicest lines of Dress and Sashes.

A large stock of Boys' and Gent's Hats and Caps of the latest styles and all qualities, prices ranging from 25 cts. to \$5.00. W. F. RUDOLPH, Huntingdon, April 10, 1867.

UNITED STATES Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY HUNTINGDON, PA.

SOLDIERS' HEIRS, ATTENTION! The act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, gives to Heirs of Soldiers who died prisoners of war, a commutation for the time the soldier was held a prisoner, at the rate of twenty-five cents per day, to be paid in the following order: 1st. To the widow, if unmarried; 2d. To the children; 3d. To the parents; to both both if they are living; if either is dead, to the survivor; 4th. To the brothers and sisters.

The act of February 23, 1867, provides for the refunding of the \$500 Commutation Money, where the same person was again drafted, and was required to enter the service or furnish a substitute.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS. \$100 ADDITIONAL MONEY to each soldier as have accidentally lost their discharge. All persons having any claims under any of the above mentioned acts, or any other act of Congress, can have them promptly collected, by addressing the undersigned. Information and advice cheerfully given to soldiers and their friends, free of charge. W. H. WOOD, Authorized Agent and Navy War-Claims Agent, May 27, 1867. Huntingdon, Pa. VERMILION, Bayley, Rice, Hominy, Bacon, &c., at Lewis Family Grocery.