W. B. BUTLER, Secretary. "A COPPERHEAD SPEECH."

A good joke was, perpetrated at the Fair Grounds 4th of July celebration. A young man from one of the rural districts, who had, it seems, given more attention to politics than he had to the history of his country, stood near to Prof. Gillelen as he read the Declaration of Independence. After listening attentively for some minutes, he turned away in disgust, and said to an acquaintance-"do you know who that man is who is making that copperhead speech?" His friend, convulsed with laughter, told him it was not a speech but the Declaration of Independence he had been listening to. Our rural Radical walked off without saying a word in reply, but his countenance indicated that he was not at all pleased with

Thomas Jefferson's sentiments It was not much wonder our fledgeling Radical felt uncomfortable when he heard the solid truths and patriotic sentiments of the ever-to-be-revered Declaration read in his hearing for the first time. Not much wonder that he concluded if was "a copperhead speech" that was being read. Every sentence contained in that glorious old Declaration is a condemuation of the present Radical-negro-equality party. Nearly every complaint made in it against the arbitrary insolence and overbearing tyranny of the King of Great Britain, can be made now with equal truth and force against the Radical-Jacobins and the Rump Congress. Let any man read over those complaints of our Fathers, and see how forcibly they apply to the agrarians and infidels who have usurped the powers of this government. It really books as if the Radicals had adopted conduct taxes and keep up a the identical plans of George III for the oppression of the people. The unsophisticated Radical was not so much mistaken then after all. When the Declaration of Independence was read in his hearing he was certainly giving ear to "a copperhead speech;" a speech from the people against tyrants, usur pers and robbers.

THE MOB AT WASHINGTON.

The Rump Congress reassembled on the 3d inst. Finding that quite a number of the Radical members had gone to Europe, and that the Badical twothirds majority vote was short, the Rumpers put their heads together to concoct a plan by which to remedy the evil. The Kentucky delegation being solid Democratic, the attention of the conspirators was directed to it. "Let us throw the whole delegation out, and thus preserve our two-thirds vote," said good idea," responded Thad Stevens, of thirds vote doubly sure to the Radicals. a motion was made to exclude Mr. Barnum of Connecticut, from his seat, on the frivolous charge that he had 'used money to effect his election."-

Mr. Barnum was voted out! This is revolution, and the so-called "Congress" is nothing but a mob of perjured scoundrels. The Democratic members, in our opinion, are committing a grave error in remaining in their seats with men who mock at the Constitution and the rights of the people,---They should at once go home, and prepare their constituents for the crisis which is rapidly approaching. It now appears a fixed fact that the people must either submit to a Radical Despotism, or defend their rights by force .-Never in the history of any country were the interests and rights of the people so ruthlessly disregarded and mocked at. Never was treason more boldly announced and defended. We repeat, the vote of the Rump, depriving the legally elected representatives of Kentucky and Connecticut from taking their seats, is revolution, and should be regarded as such. We are in full earnest when we declare it as our belief monarchy in our country. Let the people, if they desire to save the liberties

The Democracy of Lancaster achieved another great victory, on Frimembers of the City School Board, by an average majority of 600. For years the Radicals have controlled the School Board in that Democratic stronghold, and been using it for selfish and partisan purposes. The Democracy stood it until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue." Since this last crushing victory of the white men for their own and their children's interests, the Radical leaders threaten them with the interference of a Radical Court or Legislature; but from present appearances the people of Pennsylvania will not be cursed with the latter again. The gallant Democracy, however, of that city have no fear and are prepared to fight the "world, flesh and devil," and a Radical Court and Legislature to boot.

GEN. THOMAS F. MEAGHER, Acting Governor of Montana, fell into the water from the deck of a steamboat at Fort Benton on the night of the 1st instant, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

THE Japanese Commissioners have paid \$300,000 on account of the ram Stonewall, and will pay \$100,000 more upon their return home.

OUR IRELAND The stale device of stifling popular disconting the royal page party is likely to be tried in Iri

with royal pageantry is likely to be tried in Ircland, a bublin paper announcing "on good authority" that the buke of Cambridge is about to
pay an official visit to that country, and that he
gill be accompanied by the Prince of Wales.—
Whatever demonstrations may attend the proposed visit, there is no likelihood that it will
have much effect in pacifying the Irish. What
Ireland wants, to restore peace and confidence,
is substantial justice from England. Without
lits, royal visits will be little better than a mockery of her miseries.—New York Tribme. It looks strange to see our Radical journals constantly upbraiding England for doing the very thing we are guilty of ourselves. The Tellune can complain of the injustice of England toward Ireland, and in the very same number commend the doings of the Rump Congress for its assaults upon the people of the South. It is true, as the Tribune remarks, that royal pageantry will not acity the Irish people; and it is equally true that satrap rule and brutal demands will not pacify the people of our Ireland-the South. It is true again, as the Tribune says-"what Ireland wants, to restore peace and confidence, is substantial justice from England." How easy will it be for English journalists to apply this truism of the Tribune to us. What the South wants, to restore peace

and confidence, is substantial justice from our Government. Every man knows-and no one better than Mr. Greeley—that the policy adopted by the Rump Congress for the govrument of the ten Southern States, is calculated and intended to engender a bitter feeling and a deep-scated hatred between the whites and the blacks and the people North and South. To`" restore peace and confidence" is just what the Radical-negro-equalityites don't want and are determined not to have. Radicalism only thrives where oppres sion, tyranı y, stealing and villainv are in vogue. This infamous party or faction is now and always was a minority party. Lincoln was a minority President, and the Rump is a minority Congress, but yet the majority are compelled to yield obedience to edicts that the Czar of Russia would be ashamed to

promulgate. It ill becomes the Radicals then, to prate about the arbitrary rule England exercises over Ireland. True it is that rule is tyranical, infamous and unjust, but it is not half as tyranical or half as unjust as is the rule of the satraps in ten States of our Union. Let our people, it they do not desire the sneers and condemnation of the civilized world, put a stop to this tyrainy and villainy. Let the man who says the Southern States shall not resume their places and their duties in the Union be regarded as a traitor and treated as such. people of this country cannot afford to standing army in the South at a cost of fifty millions of dollars a year merely that the Radical party may live. Down orce has to be resorted to.

Official Corruption

Under this heading, Col. Piatt, late Radical member of the Legislature from logan County, Ohio, gives the rottenless of his party associates another bude-plast, similar to that which a couple of weeks since, stirred up a most pungent fungo among the corruption-hiders and apologists. In this article he accommented upon, by some contemporaries and remonstrated with by certain more direct points of the article. He

savs: "We believe that our success depends on an exposure of these trands and an ex-pulsion of the scamps. It has become known abroad that much of the national good idea," responded Thad Stevens, of Pennsylvania. "To preserve our party strength we could not do it more effectually than by disfranchising Kentucky," added Ingersoll, another Illimois Jacohin A vote was at once tanois Jacobin. A vote was at once taken, and the Congressmen-elect from Kentucky were voted out—their seats refused them! As if to make a two-othirds vote doubly sure to the Radicals that the consideration of this fact comes to be thirds vote doubly sure to the Radicals. will not tolerate any party that winks at covers up, or directly or indirectly con-ceals these frauds. Nor will they tolerate any organization that lacks the courage to expose and the power to punish this

"And yet the partisian considerations "And yet the partisian considerations are precisely what give impunity to the rogues. Committees are appointed by Congress, and one of these nearly a year since, traced a frand involving a million of dollars, to the door of an official so high in office and the affections of the people, that all would no startled and mixed that all would be startled and pained were it made public. And the report has never been published. And why? Because it might affect the next election. "We are paving more than we can afford to pay in the way of taxation, to meet the interest on millions and milions of money stellar from the traverum. meet the interest on millions and millions of money stolen from the treasury. Whiskey is whiskey with money in it; cotton is cotton with money in it; Indian management is Indian management with money in it. Officials go in poor and come out weathy. Palaces are spotting the land, vieing in cost and spleudor the palaces of Europe. Islands and wide domains are being purchased, and special trains are run for an aristocracy that grows fat while the people suffer. It is time for the Republican press to speak out and spare not."

हिन्द्र Gen. Siekles has run out of mon ey and now asks to be relieved from his Absolutism in the Carolinas. Had Mr. that the leaders of the Radical party are | Lincoln's policy, dictated by "charity determined to create a despotism or for all and malice towards none," been adopted, these and all the other rebel States would have been reconstructed pequeathed them by the Fathers of the two years ago, without the cost of a dol-Republic, be up and doing before it is lar from the over-taxed people; but five "Brigadier Generals of the regular simply a contrivance to make American army," with an appropriate quantity of farmers and working men buy the shovels subordinate officers and soldiers will they need at about twice the price they cost money, and Sickles writes to Sena- might buy them for without such iniquiday, the 28th ult., in electing twelve tor Wilson for an extra session and more money. An extra session of Congress, additional appropriations, heavier taxes, more financial confusion, and a general stagnation of business, with a consequent want of employment of the laboring class—these are some of the dessings of Radical rule.

THE Rump Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed upon a "reconstruction" bill giving to Gen. Grant full authority over the military commanders, none of whom can be removed except | to a handful of "mean whites," such as by his orders. Of Course the President, being the constitutional commander-inchief, will never submit to such a bill,

Hon. Bailie Peyton has been nominatde for Congress by the Conservatives of the Nashville district.

THE customs receipts for June were \$11,000,000, and from internal revenue but \$21,000,000.

Austria has made an official request of Juarez for Maximilian's body. Bey The receipts from internal taxes

now average a million a day.

ney, spake in this wise, through his Philadelphia oracle, the Press:—" Most of the leading papers of Pennsylvania have already spoken out, in strong terms, against the election of Simon Cameron as United States Senator, as i would lead to the certain destruction of the Republican Union party in our State, and leading men are now on the ground in Harrisburg, advising the strongest measures to prevent his nomination and election." Forney then goes on to show that such election could only be secured by corrupt means, and concludes his article as follows:-" The resolute men at the capitol, under the lead of Thaddeus Stevens, are determined that Simon Cameron shall not be elected Senator without a bold protest against it. And, if that calamity should befal the State, they will go to the peo ple on the issue, letting all the facts be

JUDGE THE TREE BY ITS FRUIT.

On the 10th of January last Col. For

Notwithstanding this oracular dec aration, in advance, the Williamspor Convention passed over this momenous subject in silence, thus tacitly enlorsing the man and the corrupt means by which he was elected. As to what the means were, we might cite proof from numerous Republican papers, but we give the *Piltsgury Commercial* alone as a witness; it spoke out on the sub ject in very explicit terms, just before the election. Of certain members is said: -- "Should they persist to the end in this course, and finally vote for Cameron, nothing on earth can save them, for all time to come, from the imputation of having been bought with noney or the promise of it."

Now with all these certain evidence of legislative corruption, not only in this case, but numerous others as had and worse, in matters pertaining to legislation, not a word of disapprobation s uttered by the Republican Convention; showing in that body no love of purity, no moral uprightness, no regard for the public interests, no self-respect, and no high sense of public duty. So far as the Republican party is concerned, therefore, these corrupt practices may go on and the public interests may still be continued in hands to barter them away for miserable private gain Such is the gross neglect of duty and deplorable demoralization of the present great party that rules this nation How long will the people remain blind to the demerits of this party, which is everywhere trifling with their dearest interests ?

THE TAXATION OF THE PEOPLE. Not the least of the beauties of the military despotism and negro enfranchis ing bill which has been imposed upon the South, is its expense to the people with the disunionists, we say, even if of the North. General Sickles in a letter to Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts

> SAYS:
>
> "My Dear Nic-11 is probable, in view of existing circumstances, that congress will convene in duly. It is proper, therefore, say will convene in you, that the appropriation of \$50,000 occurrence in the reconstruction act is altragether in execute the reconstruction act is altragether in execute I am informed that my estimates for April and May are less than those of other district commanders. Indeed, the whole sum was more than inborroed by the estimates for May. For the Carolinas at least \$500,000 will be required. A half a million is thus to be thrown

away on the two Carolinas alone, and from this we can form an estimate of knowledges to "having been severely the general expense attending the enforcement of this odious and oppressive enactment. It will amount in the agfriends," but says, in response, "we gregate to a number of millions of dol cannot help this." We give but the lars, the major part of which comes ou lars, the major part of which comes out of the hard earnings of Northern taxpayers. While our Western frontier settlements are exposed to incursion from the Indians, who are committing the most terrible atrocities because a suitable force is not employed to restrain them, the government is keeping up, at a great expense, its military establishment in the Southern States, Co where it is used not to protect but to tyrannize over the people. Splendid works of internal improvements and measures of the greatest public benefit could be carried out for less money than is required to support this miserable military despotism that has been established in the South.

> NOT SATISFIED WITH PROTECTION .-There is a good deal of human nature in the protectionists; they like butter so well that they must spread their bread on both sides. Thus the Chicago Tribunc

says:

"The Hon. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, is a high minded man. He makes shovels for the American and American markets. He finds the tariff on steel pinelling him, and he, too, wantsa bounty to enable him to furnish cheap shovels to the Austrians. Mr. Ames is "protected" in the American market by a duty of forty-five per cent on his shovels. The proof that he does not need such protection is found in the fact that he exports shovels to foreign countries in competition with English protection is competition with English protection. proof that he does not need such protection is found in the fact that he exports shovels to foreign countries in competition with English manufacturers. Nevertheless, his export trade is declining, and he is threatened with extinction by reason of the high tariff on steel. He proposes, therefore, to get a law passed to compet those who buy his shove a in this country at forty-live per cent. more than they are worth, to pay the sum of forty-live per cent. additional, so that he may furnish shovels to the Austrians at forty-live per cent. less than they cost the American furner. The professional name for this bounty is "drawback." The word bounty does not sound well. If the reader will bear in mind that a drawback means a sum of money taken out of the treasury, which has to be made good by taxes from some other source, it will aid in forming correct conclusions as to how far drawbacks should be allowed."

This, remarks the New York Post, is tous interference, and at nearly double nal offense to be an American citizen.

THE negro Radicals of Richmond decided, on the 5th inst, to run a colored et, composed of two whites and three negroes. Such will be the course of the darkies throughout the Southern States shortly. The "colored brethren" will soon find that playing "second flddle" Jack Hamilton, Hunnicutt and Underwood is entirely too small a business for the "coming man."

we Helper, the man who wrote the "Impending Crisis" a short time before the war, has just published another book, in which he proposes to give all the negroes notice to quit the United States by a given time. The darkies will conclude this abolitionist is an indifferent Helper after all.

I'r is reported that Santa Anna was not shot but is in prison at Campeachy. Thomas Parks, contractor on the Kansas reported execution of Santa Anna.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Heated Term...Meeting of Congress-ntincky put out of the nion-old Thad his Post-Sheridan and Sickels Compli-nated and the President Flouted.-A New construction Measure.

ondence American Volunteer. WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.
Washington city in July, and a Rump Congress in second, with the thermometer in the almetics, and a gallery full of perspiring freedmen! Phew! There's a picture for you! Washington is bad enough, a Rump Congress is bad enough, but almety degrees of thermometer in the same room with twice as many Sambos and Dinahs is a little bit more than ordinary, unsanctified human nature can stand. You may rest as-WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867. tifled human nature can stand. You may rest assured, that our Radical friends (don't set it up Radical flends) during the next few weeks will go stronger dose of darkey than they ever had b

lioth Houses of Congress assembled at noon o Both Houses of Congress assembled at hoon on the third; and the very first thing the lower House did was to perpetrate an outrage upon the people of Kentucky, which if it is suffered to go unrebulked by the people of this country will prove that we are a nation of pottroons and cowards. that we are a nation of politions and cowards. They denied admission to the whole Kentucky delegation, because Bob Schenck of Ohio and Lous of Illnois thought they were not quite "loy-ly enough for seats in that immaculate body, bees gentlemen had been elected by a joint ma-perity of 60,000—their constituencies were loyal nd had supported the Union cause with enthus m during the war. Yet they had seen fit at the asm during the war. Yet they had seen fit at the recent election to send a solid Conservative delegation to Congress, and this in itself was enough to exclude them from any Rump Congress. Mr. Brooks, of New York, characterized the proceeding as revolutionary, and said the Democratic party of the country would stand united at the pallot-box, in opposition to such violations of the constitution and the rights of the people to rep-resentation in Congress. It is surely no less an act of tyranny than that which the revolutionary fathers assigned as a reason for throwing off their allegiance to Great Britain. Representation is of our most sacred rights, and these revolu mary proceedings should excite the deepes oncern among the people. "Can such things be nd Rome be free?"

Old Thad Stevens, the "Lucifer of Lancaster

Out That Stovens, the "Lucifer of Lancaster," the great mogil of radicalism, is in his seat, not-withstanding his continued prating about his lill-health. He is the very personification of hate and deformity. Could mankind be at present assembled in some convenient Jehosaphat, I doubt if a homelier sinner than Thad Stevens could be found amongst them as the listens. doubt if a homelier sinner than Thad Stevens could be found amongst them, or one in whose countenance and figure God has so plainly stamped monster. From the top of his ugly, tawdry wig to ,the soles of his misshapen and horrid feet there is not a human spot in him.—He looks the very incarnation of malice—a male harpic, whose words are scorpions, and whose breath is poison. Those acqualated with the physicogenera and between the Theorem and ysiognomy and history of Mr. Thaddeus Stens will recognize this as a highly colored, but cas will recognize this as a highly colored, but not overdrawn portrait of the man who, more han any other, is dragging the United States to credition. His theories of confiscation and di-ision of the Southern farms and plantations mongst the negroes lately made free, could only manate from a brain brinful of hate and malmanate from a brain brimil of nate and mar-ce. Nothing good can come from measures pro-bosed and fathered by this bad old man, whose lear approach to the grave seems only to have added to the accumulated vindictiveness which he has ever fostered toward the people of the South. Is it wrong to pray a mercial Provi-lence to remove peacefully and without purnce to remove peacefully and without pain om our midst, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and unsfer him to a happier and more blessed untry, whose citizens may not be cursed with country, whose effizens may not be cursed with his legislation, nor insulted by his sneers?

The next wise and statesmanlite thing the House did was to endorse Sheridan, Pope and Stekles for their insubordination and their contemptations treatment of the President. The object of these resolutions is simply to insult Andrew Johnson; their effect is to subvert military discipline. It encourages these satems to put drew Johnson; their effect is to subvert military discipline. It encourages these satraps to put upon the reconstruction law any interpretation they please, assuring them in advance of the support of Congress against the President. Of course, everybody knows that the reassembling of Congress means nothing less than further measures of oppression towards the South. They declare that the reconstruction act is so plain that a fool might, understand it and yet they nat a fool might understand it, and yet they nd it necessary to pass a new act explanatory of the old one. If the law was so plain, and sa-trap Sheridan was right, why do they not im-peach the President and the Attorney General for obstructing its execution? If the law itself was defective, and did not provide what they in-

tended it should provide, why do they blame Andrew Johnson for their own short-sighted-ness? In either event they seem determined to nessy In entire event they seem determined to write themselves down a set of asses.

The nextthing in order was to seven old That's Reconstruction Committee of last session, and to refer the legislation of last session to it for doctoring. The Committee met on Saturday, and the Chronicle gives the following bill as the result of their deliberations.

Section one declares that the true intent and meaning of the Reconstruction act last spring is that the governments which existed in the Rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Caroli-na, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, when the act was passed, were illegal and void, and were to be subordinate in all cases to the military con of the respective districts and to the authority of

this is supplementary, shall be construed to au-thorize the officer in command of any military district undersaid act, to remove or suspend from office any municipal or State officer, or to restrict their authority, and to appoint others, if deemed proper to do so, and to authorize said officers to set aside any act or proceeding of any such Sta or municipal government. Section three provides that the so-called Stat

section three provides that the so-called State governments of the Rebel States be allowed to continue only as subordinate to said act, and subject to the control of the officers assigned to the military districts and to Congress; and all acts already done by said officers in carrying out his act shall be valid. Boards of registration al ons act shift boyand. Hoards of registration already appointed are recognized and they shall have authority to place such names upon the registry as they deem to be entitled to registration by the act aforesaid; that the taking of the preservined such shall not be collective, but as prima facie evidence only, and any one whom they do not believe to be entitled to yote shall be they do not believe to be entitled to vote shall be stricken of. It allows them to take parol evidence of disloyalty where they have no record.

Section four provides that no civil court of the United States, or of any State, shall have any jurisdiction of any act or process, of any district commander, or of any of his officers engaged in carrying out this act; and no suit shall be commenced or maintained against any civil meneed or maintained against any officer for carrying out this act.

Section five prohibits the removal of any dis-Section five prohibits the removal of any district commander mow on duty, without the consent of the Seante, unless he be first convicted by a court-martial and enshiered or dismissed the service, or unless he shall consent to be removed. It will doubtless be a satisfaction to the country to learn that Congress will remain in session but a few weeks. The Radicals hope to be able to do all the harm the case will admit of between this and the first of August. All their new measures of oppression seem to be "cut and dry," and they will enact them into laws and take the first train for their homes. They seem to fear the choicra or the yellow fever, and it would not be surprising if so much festering corruption did breed a pestilence of some kind.

CAUCASIAN.

CAUCASIAN,

A NEW SYSTEM FOR REGISTERING LET-TERS .- All Postmasters were instructed to put the new system of registration of letters into operation on the first day of June—at which time it went into effect all over the United States. A New style what the same shovels are sold for to for- of canvass envelope, of a large size and of eigners. That is to say, it is made a pe- an appearance sufficiently novel to attact the attention of distributing clerks immediately, has been introduced with this change. The printed directions on these envelopes will give the reader a good idea candidate for mayor and a council tick- of the new system. It reads: "Postmasters, route agents, railway postoffice clerks and receiving clerks, handling this registered package envelope while in transit; requested to keep a record of its number, post mark (with date), address, date of its receipt, and the description made of it by them on blanks and books furnished for that purpose. Route agents and railway postoffice clerks will also take a receipt for t (to be carefully preserved), when it leaves their hands; and when such receipts cannot be obtained at the time, they will place in the pouch with this envelope a receipt to be signed by the postmaster of the office at which the pouch is first opened. This receipt the postmaster will sign, and return it (directed to the route agent or railway postoffice clerk) by next mail.

A Wyandotte (Kansas) despatch says, Pacific Railway, reports six attacks by SENOR ROMERO does not credit the Indians on the railway laborers, west of Fort Harker, within ten days.

MAXIMILIAN'S EXECUTION s fully confirmed. The details are ful nished in a manner and from sources that leave no doubt of their truth. The

sources are, the report of Escobedo and private letters of Juarez. Miramon and Mejia suffered with their chief. The three were condemned on the 14th of June, the sentence was confirmed at leadquarters on the 15th, and the 16th was designated as the day of execution. Three days of grace were finally granted, after the first hour fixed had passed, o permit Maximilian to settle up his worldy affairs, and on the 19th the triple execution took place. The Emperor was was shot with his face to the front, the two Mexicans in the back. Maximililian's last words were, "Poor Carlotta." Among his papers was found a will designating Lous La Cunza and Marqez as agents of the empire in the event of his death The Prussian Minister had protested against the execution, but President Juarez returned answer that Maximilian could not be pardoned consistenty with the great considerations of justice and the necessity of insuring the future peace of the country. When the execution had taken place the Prussian and British Ministers both made preparations for leaving the country. There sno doubt that the death of Maximilian as caused deep feeling in Europe. The London papers have already expressed pity for Maximilian and have denouneed Juarez, and throughout Europe the entiment of pity and the desire for re-

taliation seem very strong. Below we give, from an exchange, brief sketch of the life and career of the

nfortunate Prince: Reedinand Maximilian Joseph, Arch Ferdinand Maximinan Joseph, Archiduke of Austria, and brother of the reigning Emperor Francis Joseph, was born July 6, 1832, and consequently was nearly thirty-five years of ago at the time of his tragic death. Little known even outside f European aristocratic circles, the peo-le of this Continent would have taken but slight interest in the career of this Austrian Prince, but for the exciting events which during the last four years, brought Maximilian so prominently before the American public as Emperor of Mexico. The troubles of that country are for too recent data and are even country are Mexico. The troubles of that country are of too recent date, and are even continuing at this writing, that their successive recital in this instance would be entirely superfluous. As a matter of record, however, it should be stated here that it was under the direction of the French Communder, acting under especial orders of Napoleon, that the Assembly of mexican potables sent in 1833 a deputation of their notables sent, in 1863, a deputation of their number to offer the Mexican crown to the number to offer the Mexican crown to the Archduke Maximilian, then chief in command of the Austrian navy. Their address was presented to him on the 3d of September, 1863, to which he replied on the 3d of the succeeding mount, accepting the crown upon condition that the people of Mexico should express their willingness to acknowledge him as their Emperor by giving him a majority of their votes, which should be cast for that purpose. On the the 10th of April, 1864, Prince Muximilian again received the Mexican deputation at Miramar, and formally accepted the crown of Mexico. Full of hope, and determined to raise the fallen fortunes of that unhappy country, Maximilian, and his wife Carlotta, Leopold II., King of Belgium, soon set sail for their empire, and now after a brief interval the little fleet reached Vera Cruztowards the end of May. It was however, towards the end of May. It was however not before the 2d of June that the Emperor not before the 2d of June that the Emperor formally made his entry into the capital of Mexico. The successes and reverses of the French army, while battling with the numerous bands of dissidents, who never censed to oppose the new empire, are now matters of history, and would, no doubt, have culminated in their entire country, but for the withdrawled have no doubt, have culminated in their entire overthrow, but for the withdrawl of these French troops, just at a time when Maximilian, though with a depleted treasury was doing his utmost to revive trade and commerce, and was applying all his energies to develop various resources which could not have failed in course of time to increase the material welfare of the Mexical was applyed. A handwind by France and the second over the second of the second over the sec could not have failed in course of time toincrease the material welfare of the Mexican people. Abandoned by France—or
rather by Napoleon—Maximilian braveity, but recklessly, endeavored with his
small band of warriors to oppose the constantly increasing Liberal army, until
finally, through the treachery of a man
named Lopez, whom he had laden with
honors, the City of Queretaro, which he
was valiantly defending, fell into the
hands of Escobedo, and he himself was
made a prisoner of war, subsequently
"tried" by court martial, and, as the telegraph aunounces, found guilty, and executed on the 19th of June. His widow,
Carlotta, now in Europe at last dates, had
been informed of the critical situation in
which Maximilian found himself; and
there can be but little doubt the sick and
at times deranged ex-Empress, when made
aware of the fate which has befallen her
unfortunate husband, will be unable to
withstand the shock to her peryone we-

unfortunate husband, will be unable to withstand the shock to her nervous system, and perhaps succumb, even before the body of the executed Emperor reaches the shores of his native land. The Muster Rolls of the Confederate Army.

The Muster Rolls of the Confederate Army.

The New York Tribune publishes an abstract, from documents which fell into the hands of the United States at the downfail of the Confederacy, of the returns of all the Confederacy, of the returns of all the Confederacy, of the returns of all the Confederacy of the considerable body of the return of September, 1863, when Longstreet, with his corps, was sent from Virginia to Tennessee, no considerable body of soldiers was ever transferred from one army to the other. The greatest number on the Confederate muster rolls at any one time was 550,000, and this was when every male from 17 to 50 was enrolled in the army. The greatest number present for duty at any one time in the whole Confederacy, and that for only a brief period, was 300,000. There were not three periods of a month when they had 250,000. At only three periods did the Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, number 100,000 men fit for duty. In October, 1861, when McClellan confronted Johnston at Manussas, the actual force of Johnston was less than 40,000, and in December, only \$4,000. When, in April, 1862, McClellan landed on the Peninsula, Magruder had 15,000 men; and when McClellan assailed Yorktown the Confederates had on the whole Peninsula less than 50,000 men. When he reached the Chickshominy the Confederates had at Richmond but 47,000, increased at the close of May to about 40,000 effectives.

On the 26th of June, when Lee began his movement against McClellan, the Confederates numbered a little more than 199,000 effective men. When, after the battle of Gettysburg, Meade renched the Itappahannock, Lee had 41,000 men, The Coulederacy was at its highest point of military efficiency in the early summer of 1863, when the movement into Pennsylvania was commenced. Every ablebodied man, except those in the workshops and civil de

told, 25,000.

Eo Thad Steven's destruction Committe of Fifteen have presented a fresh bill on "reconstruction," which combines all the bloody savagery of its diabolical author. It declares all the Southern State governments overthrown; gives to the straps unlimited power in everything; makes the oath of a voter of no account unless the boards of registration see fit to believe it; denies to all courts—State or Federal—authority to act against any military officer; and probibite the removal of any of the satraps now domineering, except with the consent of the Rump. It is the most glaring piece of usurpation yet broached, and, if enacted and attempted to be enforced, itshould be met by the President with determined opposition. The people will sustain him.

THE report that the Little Otage Indians are on the war path is not believed in Washington.

THE CROPS.

Negro Voting and Negro Office Holding. We admit that the qualifications to vote and to hold office do not in all points tally and coincide. The same citizen who may WHEAT IN THE NEW EN LAND STATES. Maine reports same average of winter wheat as last year, but 10 per cent. more in spring wheat, with present condition of the former 6 per cent. better, and the latter that amount below the crops of and coincide. The same citizen who may yote when he is twenty-one, cannot be a member of Congress until he is twenty-five, nor a Senator until he is thirty, nor President or Vice President until he is thirty-five. A naturalized citizen may yote all his life, but he cannot be President. He must have been nine years a dent. He must have been nine years a voter before he can be a Senator, and seven before he can be a Senator, and seven before he can be a Representative.—
But disabilities like these have no relation to color. A negro, like a white man, would be excluded from the Presidency if his age is less than thirty-five. A negro, the same as a white man, could never

same time last year.

New Hampshire—Same average winter wheat and 15 per cent, more of spring wheat—both in about the same condition as last year.

Vernont—Three per cent greater average of winter wheat, and 15 per cent more of spring wheat—the latter in same

more of spring wheat—the latter in same condition as last year, and the former 13 per cent. better.— Mussichusetts—Same per cent. increase in acreage of winter wheat, and 10 per cent in spring wheat—the former 17 per cent. better in appearance, and the latter 8 per cent.

gro, the same as a white man, could never be President if born out of the United

unjust and absurd; a doctrine which they must either abandon or accept its necessary consequence that negroes have an equal right with white men to hold office.

The Radicals must therefore be consistent which are the doctrines are recognized.

principles as equality in voting. They dare not confer the one and withhold the

themselves into office wherever they have the power is as certain by the princ ples of human nature as it is by the law of gravity that unsupported bodies will fall to the earth. Black governors and black legislatures in the Southern States, black

enators and Representatives sent from those States to Congress, will be the nat-ural and necessary fruit of a policy which confers the ballot upon the negroes and organizes them into a party of which they will form a large majority.—N. Y. World.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION

science, arts and industry, who have nastened to vie with each other—and we

may say that peoples and kings have both come to do honor to the efforts of la-

both come to do honor to the efforts of la-bor and crown them by their presence with ideas of conciliation and peace. In-deed, in these great assemblies, which appear to have no other object than ma-terial interests, a moral always disenga-ges itself from the competition of intelli-gence, a sentiment of concord and civili-zation, and nations is the description.

gence, a sentiment of concord and civili-zation, and nations in thus drawing near learn to know and esteem each other.— Hatreds are extinguished, and the truth becomes more evident that the prosperity of each country contributes to the pros-perity of all. The Exhibition of 1867 may justly be termed universal, for it unites the elements of all the riches of the globe. Side by side with the latest tweeters.

The Text of the Emperor Napolo

Rhode Island reports an increase of 3 Photo Island reports an increase of 3 per cent, in acreage of spring wheat, with present condition 3 per cent, below that of same time last year.

Connecticut—Three per cent, increase in acreage of winter wheat, and about the same in spring wheat as last year—the former promising 17 per cent, and the latter 8 per cent, better.

be President if born out of the United States. But every argument in favor of the negro's right to vote on the same conditions that the white man votes, is equally an argument for the negro's right to hold office on the same conditions that a white man holds office. The argument is, that the rights of men have no relation to the color of their skins, and that although men may be excluded from the elective franchise for pauperism, for participation in rebellion, for lunacy, for felony, for allenism, for non-residence, they cannot be rightfully excluded for no other reason than the color of their skins. All distinctions founded on color are proclaimed by the Republican party to be unjust and absurd; a doctrine which they must either abandon or accept its neceswhiter's per cent. better.

WHEAT IN THE MIDDLE STATES.

New York reports 6 per cent. increased acreage of winter wheat, and i9 per cent. in Spring wheat, the former being 14 per cent. and the latter 10 per cent. better in explicit or the act the sense limit less year. condition than at the same time last year. New Jersey—Five per cent, increase of coreage of winter wheat, which is 17 per tent, butter in present condition. No considerable amount of spring wheat

The Radicals must therefore be consistent and open the door for negro governors, negro mayors of cities, and negro occupants of every grade of office State and municipal. It is their great mission to erase the word white from the vocabulary of politics. The eligibility of negroes to all public offices will be a harmless innovation in this State, their numbers being so small and the antipathy to their race so strong that their white fellow-voters are never likely to elect or even to nominate grown.

Pennsylvania—Slight increase in the acreage of winter and decline in acreage of spring wheat, the former over 50 percent, better in condition, and the latter 10 percent below that of last year.

Delaware—Seven per cent, increase of acreage in winter wheat, with 30 percent, improvement in appearance over the same date last year. Not much spring wheat was grown in Delaware. them. Their White tenow-voters are never likely to elect or even to nominate them. Their Radical patrons wish to make them voters, not to share the offices with them, but to use them as tools for giving the white Radicals a monopoly of political power. But in the South the bootwill be ween upon the other law. There

same date last year. Not much spring wheat was grown in Delaware.

WHEAT IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Maryland reports 4 per cent. increase of acceage in winter wheat, with 30 percent. better promise from present condition. No spring wheat.

Virginia—Thirty-three per cent. increase in acreage winter wheat; very little spring wheat grown; the former promising 100 and the latter 5 per cent. better than last year.

North Caroline—Eight per cent. increase in acreage winter wheat, and not will be worn upon the other leg. There, the voting negroes, instead of being an insignificant fraction of the Republican party, will form the great bulk of it. They will be a majority of ten to one in every caucus, and their delegates will be proportionally strong in every nominating convention. They will say and justly erease in acreage winter wheat, and not much spring wheat sown; the former being 40 and the latter 30 per cent. better appearance than at same time last sea-

portionally strong in every nominating convention. They will say, and justly say, "The Republican party have made us voters merely to keep their leaders in office, and as their ascendency in the country depends upon our support, we will exact an equivalent for our votes. As the white Republicans exclude our colored brethren from office in all the Northern States, we will reduce the inteste but the light of the control of t South Carolina—About 10 per cent. increase of acreage in winter wheat, and about 50 per cent. better in condition than will redress the injustice by taking all the offices for ourselves in the South, where offices for ourselves in the South, where we have the power." This is a result on which the Republican party may not yet have reflected, but it is one which they cannot prevent. Equality in office-hold-ing follows as legitimately from their

about 50 per cent. better in condition than last year.

Alabama—About 7 per cent. increase of acreage in winter wheat; present condition 60 per cent. better than last year.

Mississippi—Seven per cent. increase of acreage of winter wheat, and the present condition is given at 23 per cent. better than last year.

Tennessec—Increase of acreage reaches 25 per cent. as compared with last year.

dare not confer the one and withhold the other, lest the negroes, indignant at the inconsistency, should turn against them and vote with the other party. The Republicans are under a delusion if they suppose the Southern negroes will give all the votes and take none of the offices. A fat office is as valuable to a negro as to a white man, and will be coveted by him all the more eagerly as a means of removing the badge of inferiority put upon him by his color. That the negroes will vote themselves into office wherever they have the power is as certain by the princ ples Tennessee—Increase of acreage reaches
25 per cent. as compared with last year,
and the appearance of the crop at the
present time is 50 per cent. better; limited breadth of spring wheat, with 30 per
cent. better condition.

Arkansas—Thirty per cent. increase in
acreage, and 10 per cent. advance over
last year in condition of the crop.

Louisiana—Fifteen per cent. 'increase
in acreage of winter wheat, but condition
about the same.as last year.

about the same as last year.

Texas—So far as reported there is a decrease of from 12 to 15 per cent. in acreage of winter wheat, while the present condition is 20 per cent. below last year at same date. The crop of last year, however, was large.

same date. The crop of last year, how-ever, was large.

Georgia—Forty counties report 11 per cent. increase in acreage of winter wheat, and about 60 per cent. advance in pros-pect of crop. The crop was not more than half an average.

Kentucky—Forty counties report 5 per cent. more acreage of winter wheat, while the present condition is given as 50 per cent. better than at same time last year, when the yield was considerably below

when the yield was considerably below

An Atrocious Murder

A special dispatch to the New York Herald gives the following as the text of Napoleon's speech at the ceremony of the distribution of prizes at the Paris Exposition on the 1st inst: The peaceful community in the neigh The peaceful community in the neighborhood of the village of Washington, in Canoe twp. was startled on Monday last by the commission of a cool and deliberate murder perpetrated by an old and respectable citizen, upon the person of his own son-in-law. The murderer is Nicholas Vandevinder and his victim John B. Rowers. It appears that some time are GENTLEMEN.—After an interval of twelve years, I come for the second time to distribute rewards to those who have most distinguished themselves in those works which enrich the nations, embellish life and soften the manners. The Bowers. It appears that some time ago Vandevinder divided his property between his two sons-in-law, the deceased John B. Bowers and Eli Miller, with the understanding that Bowers who had got the home farm, was to keep him during his life. Lately Vandevinder became disstified with his treatment allociated poets of antiquity sung the praises of the great games in which the various nations assembled to contend with Greece for prizes in the race and other sports.— What would they say to-day if they were present at these Olympic games of the whole world, in which the nations of the world, in which the nations of the earth contend by force of intellect alone, and seem to launch themselves forth simultaneously on an infinite career of pro-gress towards an ideal, which has been incessantly approached without ever being able to be attained. From all parts of the earth have come representatives of spinors arts and industry who have

his life. Lately Vandevinder became dissatisfied with his treatment, alleging that
he was persecuted and treated harshly by
Bowers and his family. This at length so
preyed upon his mind that he formed a
deliberate purpose to kill Bowers.

On Monday morning last, after Bowers
had left the house and gone to a field a
short distance off, accompanied by his two
little sons, for the purpose of plowing
corp, Vandevinder coolly and deliberately loaded his rifle, a most formidable looking instrument of death, and followed
him. Concealing himself in a fence corner Vandevinder waited until Bowers
passed him, when taking deliberate aim passed him, when taking deliberate aim shot him down, the ball entering his left side and killing him instantly. The mur-derer then went to the house and packed a few clothes in his saddle-bogs and tota few clothes in his saddle-bags and packed a few clothes in his saddle-bags and tak-ing his gun with him fled in the direction of this place, taking the road leading to Plumville, which place he reached in the evening, a distance of about 20 miles.— After the murder the little boys of Bow-ers, who witnessed the shooting govern-After the murder the little boys of Bowers, who witnessed the shooting, gave the alarm, and immediate pursuit of the murderer was made. Mr. Samuel Neal, a near neighbor of Bowers followed close upon the track of Vandeviader and arrived at Plumville about an hour after him. He procurred the assistance of Mr. T. H. Wynkoop and Capt. John Sutton, who arrested and brought Vandeviader to town and committed him to jail. This is a circumstantial account of the affair as decumstantial account of the affair as de-tailed by Mr. Neal, and fully sustained by

the elements of all the riches of the globe. Side by side with the latest improvements in modern art appear the products of the remotest ages, so that they represent at one and the same time the genius of all ages and nations. It is universal, for in addition to the marvels which luxury brings for the few, it displays also those demanded by their necessities for the many. The interests of the laboring classes never aroused more lively solicitude. Their moral and material wants, education, conditions of life at a chean those demanded by their necessities for the many. The interests of the laboring classes never aroused more lively solicitude. Their moral and material wants, education, conditions of life at a cheap rate of living, by the most productive combinations of association, have been the objects of patient inquiries and serious study. Thus all improvements march forward. If science by turning matter to account liberates labor, the cultivation of the mind by subduing vices prevails over the vulgar passions and liberates humanity. Let us 'congratulate ourselves, gentlemen, upon having received among us the majority of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, and so many other distinguished visitors. Let us be proud of having shown that France, as she is great, is prosperous and free.—One must be destitute of all patriotic faith who doubts her greatness, and must close his eyes to the evidence who denies her prosperity. He must inisunderstand our institutions tolerant even to license—not to behold in them liberty. Foreigners have been able to appreciate this.—France, formerly disquieted and casting out her uneasiness beyond her frontiers, is laborious, and calm Always fertile in generous ideas, she is turning her genius to the most diverse marvels, never allowing herself to be enervated by material enjoyment. Attentive minds will have divined that, notwithstanding the development of its wealth, notwithstanding the enticements towards prosperity, the fibre of the nation is always ready to vibrate as soon as a question of honor of the country. I feel persuaded that the sentiments of esteem and sympathy we entertain toward toreign nations, and our sincere desire to live at peace with them, will be reciprocated. I thank the imperial commissioners, members of the jury and the different committees for their intelligent zeal in the accomplishment of their tasks. I thank also by name the efforts of all who, like us, desire to do good. I believe in the definitive triumph of the great principles of morality and justice, which, while s the admission of the prisoner.

The prisoner is a fine looking old man, aged about 59 years, and has herectofore borne an irreproachable character. The deceased was apparently a quiet, civil young man aged probably the test of the control of the young man, aged probably about 35 years, and leaves a wife and several children to and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. The murder appears to have been perpetrated coolly and deliberately, and Vandevinder when arrested did not deny the killing, but admitted it and detailed all the particulars. He appears to have been so exasperated at Bowers' conduct that his passions overcame his reason entirely, and he even now does not realize fully his desperate condition.—Indiana (Pa.) Democrat, July 4.

The Osages on the War Path.

The Osages on the War Path.

St. Louis, July 6.—A Topeka (Kansas) despatch says the Osage Indians have left their reservation, in the southern part of the State, in regular war style, their rearploketed, and allowing no whites to approach their camp. Little Bear, the Chief of the Little Osages, says their agent, snow, is never with thom, and attributes the present disaffection of the tribe to him. Little Bear refused to go to the plans with his band, and has no control over them. They said they were going to hunt buffaloes, but they stole eighty horses; and Brigadier-General Kelly, of the militia, who reports the above, believes they are on the war path.

Governor Crawford has written a long letter on the subject of Indian affairs to Senator Ross, in which he says that the outrages will probably cease for a week or two, as the Indians who have been committing them are to meet Colonels Leavenworth and Wynkoop at Salt Plains, in the southern part of the State, to receive their annuities, but so soon as they receive these goods they will return to robbing and murdering. The Governor deprecates the Peace Commissioner's plan, and says that war is the only way to settle the troubles, and make a strong appeal to Congress for aid. He charges some of the Indian agents and traders with gross misrepresentations in stating that the Indians are quiet and peaceable, when it is a notorious fact that they are murdering and sealping the whites wherever found.

The Governor further says, that five hundred persons have been killed during the past year, and declares that if Congress will not protect the citizens and Kansas railroad interest-, and prevent the blockade of the routes of travel, had will take the matter into his own hands.

STATE ITEMS.

-A lad named Charles Hoffman, was drowned last week in the Delaware, opposite the resident of his parents, on Richmond road. -Thursday last, a young son of Mr. Henry Fes

ter, of Huntingdon, was severely wounded by a dog biting a large place from his arm.

- Eleven children were recently bitten in one school district in Northampton county, by a mad dog; and our exchanges report a number of deaths from hydrophobia.

—The new State Library Room was formally inaugurated last week at Harrisburg. It was crowded with a brilliant assemblage. Governo Geary delivered an address.`

-The "Union Railroad," which runs from Pittston, to Providence, in Luzerne county, and which is an extension of the Lehigh and Susque. hanna Railroad, which extends fro Wilkesbarre, was formally ope

-The workingmen of Pittsburg have held see — The workingmen of Pittsburg lake held several meetings and passed spirited resolutions justly condemning the action of the local capitalists who, under false representations, have succeeded in importing hundreds of foreign workmen to compete with native workmen and to deprive the native Meeting and the description of the local series of the condemnia of the local series with native workmen and to deprive them of a livelihood.

-The Doylstown Democrat con week in a new dress, from "tip to toe," and is now certainly one of the most attractive week. lies in this State in appearance, and its literar merits are on a full level with its mechanical ex cellence. General Davis knows how to produc a good paper, and is determined to do it.

-On Wednesday, the 10th inst., a little daughte -On Wednesday, the little inst., a little daughter of John Deltrich, aged between three and four years, living in Richlandtown Bucks county, followed one of a neighbors boys. He went through a wet, swampy place, where the little girl could not follow him; the little boy told her to sit down by the fence until he would return. When the bey returned the girl had left. Then they called out the neighbors, and some thirty men and women went in search for the lost girl from two o clock that afternoon until dark. The next morning the neighbors went in search again, and for the little girl lying dead on her back in the T

—The Stroudsburg papers of last week give a sketch of Georga W. Labar, who lives in Middle Smithfield township, Monroe county, and who is now 104 years of age. He is represented as being "hale, hearty, and active on his feet as are most men of fifty."

—The Leligin Valley Depot and Freight House tt-White Have are robbed on Thursday night ast, the lock of the Safe drilled and cut out, and 1500 taken from it.

—Judge Watts of Carlisle, and H. N. Meallister, Esq., of Centre county, visited Greensburg last week to see about establishing the expension mental farm in that county. After careful con sideration they determined to defer final action for some time

MISCELLANEOUS. -Vera Cruz surrendered to the forces of Juni

on the 27th ult -Complaints of excessive rains are heard in a

-A fillibustering fever is raging at New Oreans—the cry being "on to Mexico!" —Two members of a family in Mississippi ently died of starvation. They had lived for ome time on sassafras bark and roots. —The Union Pacific Railroad was opened to Jo

sburg last week. Julesburg is 378 miles west o maha, Col. -A flerce storm of wind and rain passed over Washington, D. C., Wednesday. Roofs wore tak-en.off, unfinished buildings blown down and tree

prooted. -Órange County Court House, in Virginia, wa ruck by lightning on the night of the 30th uit and together with five other buildings was totally estroyed.

-A Polish Chemist has invented a mixture, one drop of which causes intense intoxication. What will Maine liquor laws do against such an "infer-nal machine" we want to know? -A young freedman, of Charleston, named Frank Smith, has applied to the Secretary of War

for a cadetship at West Point, from the First Cor onal district of South Carolina -The Roman Catholic church in course of erec don on the corner of Huiburtand Griden stree Chicago, is one hundred and ninety feet in length and eighty-five feet wide. It will seat 5,000 peo-plet The parishoners number 4,000.

—The machine shop at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Pittsburg caught fire yesterday from accidental lightton of oil from the painters heating apparatus. The building was three stories in height, and was entirely consumed. Loss from \$60 to \$70,000.

—The German city of Leipzic has ninety thous-and inhabitants, yet the yearly arrests for drunk-mness scarcely average 1,100. In Boston, this country, the arrests last year, for drunkenness were 14,600. Boston has a prohibitory liqour lay -Leipzic has none,

-Dr. H. G. Stover, of Boston, has published a book upon the subject of abortion in the villages and cities of Massachusetts, in which he shows by statistics that the propie of that State "are nearly twice as corrupt as the people of France, and eight-fold more deprayed than those of the ore deprayed than those of the

-Fort Wallace, Kansas, was attacked by sever al hundred Indians on the 28th ult., and out of its garrison of 40 men, four were killed and four mor-tally wounded. The Indians were repulsed with a loss of twenty killed. Fort Wallace is on Pond Creek and is about 200 miles from the present terminus of the Eastern division of the Union Pa-

'-Gettysburg has come to consider the battle there a good thing, or in the language of a local hotel keeper, "the battle turned out well for Get-tysburg. Hack drivin' and hotel keepin' are a bit more enouragin'. It was difficilt to see whin Providence set us atween two fires for, but of lookin' into our cash accounts we understand i

-It is ascertained that the Department of State that of the five hundred and twenty-four United that of the five hundred and twenty-four United States exhibitors at Paris, there have been awards in favor of two hundred and sixty two. Among these, four have been awarded grand prizes, sow enteen gold, sixty-two sliver and one hundred and three bronze medals. Seventy-nine exhibitors were honorably mentioned.

—The new "dominion" of Canada was duly in-augurated on the 1st inst. It includes the prov-inces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Bruns-wick. Lord Monck is to be viceroy, at a salary of net, and a Senate for the new gove lnet, and a Senate for the new government has been appointed by the Queen. This will be a sort of House of Lords. The members of the lower house will be elected by the people, as are the members of the House of Commons "at 'ome."

PERSONAL.

-Geary is still issuing pocket pardons to polit--Brigham Young was 66 years old on the 11th

-It is said General McClelian will return to —Satrap Sickles has asked to be "relieved."— We hope he may get relief. —Sainave has been declared President of Hayl-for a month, probably.

—On leaving Paris, the Czar of Russia gave I, 200,000 francs for the poor of that city. -The Illinois girl who lately lost her speech, save whispering, has had forty offers of marriage. —Tom Thumb and wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren, arrived from Europe on the steamer lows.

-General Sherman thinks that the Indian tribes of Montana will bring to the field 25,000 men in a war for the extermination of the whites. Gov. Geary has appointed Gen. J. S. Negley, Trustee of the Antietam National Cemetery, to ucceed General Brooke, resigned.

-The London correspondent of the Philadelphla Inquirer says: It is announced that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., designs starting a daily paper in London. -Junrez, the President of Mexico, lived in New

Orleans a few years ago, and carried on the busi-ness of manufacturing closes. He was a subness of manufacturing cigars. He was attached time a political refugee. -Longstreet, it is said, is not so Radiçal since

pardon. Having had his treasonable sins hed away, Radicalism of course had to go with them. -Dr. F. A. Muhlenburg, of Lancaster City, died

on Friday last. He was a brother of the late Hon. H. A. Muhlenburg, of Reading, and nephew to General Peter Muhlenburg, of the revolutionary army, and Hon. Fred. A. Muhlenburg, speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

of the U. S. House of Representatives.

—Gen. Santa Anna was captured by the Liberals at Sisal on the 12th inst. He was on board of the boid Virginia at the time. By order of June 25th. The Maxican legation at Washington had a "high" upon receiving the announcement. The bloody programme which Junez is carrying out against foreigners and all rival candidates for the Presidency will undoubtedly result in his own downfall. He cannot be the proper man to entrust with the keeping of popular liberty, but may make a opassable tyrant; after the Radical fashion. His inhuman murder of Maximilian and the Prench officers has excited great indignation in France and England, and will do him much harm.