All letters on business should essed to Cooper, Sanderson & Co.

Miscellaneous.

VOLUME 66.

For the Intelligencer. Origin of Buck Beer. TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY J. J.

SPRENGER. Bavaria has been noted for its superior beer from time immemorial. A strong rivalry existed between the court brewery and monasteries as to who should produce the best article. Distinguished visitors from foreign lands who shared the hospitalities of the Court of Munich were, besides the choice wines of the country, also regaled with a goblet of Bavarian beer, always accompanied with the well-meant warning to "take heed of its strength."

It so happened that a certain Knight of the Court of Brunswick declared. upon a certain occasion at the Royal board of Munich, that the MUMME (a kind of porter) of Brunswick was a much stronger beverage than Bavaria or any other country could produce; so strong, in fact, that the most inveterate drinker could not venture to drink more than two or three goblets without staggering.

The Duke passed an enquiring glance towards his Butler, a stately personage at the end of the hall, which seemed to call upon him to defend the reputation of their favorite beer. The Butler comprehending the meaning, remarked: by your favor, Sir Knight, and with the permission of my Lord, the Duke, I will take the liberty to propose to you

The Duke nodded assent, and the Knight desired smiling that the Butler name his wager. "It may be," continued the Butler, "that your Brunswick mumme is a very delicious potion, yet you must bear in mind that you have never tasted our best beer. Should it please your Grace during the first day of May next, on your return from France, to pay us a visit, I will treat you to a sample of Bavarian beer, the like of which shall not be found in all Christendom. I dare say you will relish it. You may then drink three gob lets, while I will empty the largest bowl of your Brunswick mumme at one draught. He of us both who can, after the lapse of one half hour, stand upon one foot, and thread the finest needle, shall be declared the winner, and be entitled to receive from the other, a large puncheon of the best tokay wine as a forfeit." Amid happy jestings and pleasantry, the wager was accepted and closed, and as the Knight departed, the Duke patting his Butler upon the shoulder, gently remarked "be careful

that the Knight does not unhorse you." Early in the morning of the 1st day of May following, appeared the Knight at the Ducal Castle, and was kindly received by the Royal host. At the close of the banquet the Butler appeared with a litter upon which, covered with green birch branches, were borne two kegs, each decorated with a small flag, the one bearing the Coat-of-Arms of Brunswick, the other that of Bayaria. The forme containing the celebrated "mumme, the latter the mysterious beer. The Duke reserving to himself the high privilege of naming the latter. The Butler now had the monster silver bowl and the three silver goblets placed upor the table, when a page handed to the illustrious visitor a portion of mumme in order that his Highness migh satisfy himself of its strength .-He found it genuine, and of the proper consistency. A cellerman now emptied the mumme into the bowl, which re quired quite a time, until it was full to the brim. Two men then raised the bowl to the table. In the meanwhile another page had filled the goblets with the beer, and placed them before the Knight, who could hardly conceal a suppressed smile as he gazed upon the huge bowl before the Butler. At a given signal six trumpeters sounded a lively blast, when the Butler seizing the bowl with both hands slowly raised it to his lips, closed his eyes, and suffered the liquid to glide down his throat as gracefully as though he were merely pouring it into another vessel. As the Knight was in the act of emptying the lastigoblet, the Butler proved to the entire satisfaction of all present, that he had nobly performed his part by reversing the bowl to prove that it was well The needles, selected by one of the Ladies of Honor, together with fine silk thread lay prepared upon the table. But a few min utes were wanting ere the specified half hour should have elapsed when the Knight was seen to leave the banquet hall to breathe the fresh air in the castle park. He had scarcely reached the court-yard when he was observed by one of the servants to fall violently backward, and lie prostrate and helpless upon the ground. The Duke immediately repaired to his assistance, "for God's sake! Sir exclaiming, Knight! who has thrown you upon the

"A Buck" answered the Knight with heavy tongue and gutteral voice unable to articulate more than these two words, "A Buck! A Buck! while between the two stood the Butle upon one foot, carefully threading his needle: The Duke laughing heartily cried out, "now I've here the nameyour beer shall be called BUCK. The Butler received from the Knight

the puncheon of Tokay, and from the Duke the exclusive privilege to sell the BUCK BEER from the 1st of May till Corpus Christi day in each year, and further, that he might bequeath this privilege to his sons. The name be came extinct with his grandchild, however, when this privilege became vested

in the Court brewery at Munich forever. An Affectionate Hen.

A lady in Vermont relates the follow ing curious incident concerning the affection of a hen. Last year the hen selected one from her broad of chickens, attached herself closely to it; appeared to be happy only with the object of her love; unhappy when it was out of her sight; roosted always with it, and has continued this manifestation of affection until the present hour. This year the chicken that was, produced in her turn, a brood, and the grandmother hen. still faithful to her first love, employs herself with the greatest solicitude in helping the daughter to provide for the wants of the little family of grand-

-The officers of the army of the Poto mac, as now organized, are as follows Major-General Wright commands the Corps temporarily. First Division commanded by Brevet Major General Getty; Brigadiers Seymour, Wheaton and Hamblin. Second Division commanded by Brevet Major-Gen Mott; Brigadiers De Trobriand, Pierce and Macy. Third Division commanded by Major General Ayres; Brigadier Chamberlain, Baxter and Haynes. The army contains about 16,000 men, and will encamp on the Potomac, between Point of Rocks and the Monocacy river.

Great Tornado in Wisconsin. plete List of the Killed-Wonderful Exhibition of Invisible Power-Seventeen Persons Killed-One Hundred Wounded-Loss of Property, \$200,000.

From the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat, July 1. Thursday afternoon we received no-tice that on Wednesday a storm of wind tice that on Wednesday a storm of wind had swept over a portion of the village of Viroqua, the county seat of Vernon county, and that several were killed, a large number wounded, and that a large portion of the village was destroyed. At half past six in the afternoon we started by team, drove to the "Mills" on Coon Creek, put up with Andrew Anderson for the night, reaching Viro-Anderson for the night, reaching Viroqua at nine on Friday morning, arriving home Friday afternoon, having in twenty-three hours driven seventy miles, and witnessed the most terrible effects of wind we ever saw in this country, the particulars of which we hasten to lay before our readers.

VIROQUA. The county of Vernon (till lately Bad Ax) adjoins La Crosse county on the south and southeast. Viroqua, distant thirty-five miles from La Crosse, is the county seat, and contains about one thousand inhabitants. It is a pleasant inland village, on high table land, in the centre of a valuable farming district largely under cultivation. The village largely under cultivation. The village has always been a quiet, steadily prospering place. The buildings were not large, but were in good taste and repair, and especially in the south part of the place. characterized by an air of ease and refinement desirable to behold.

THE STORM-COURSE AND DUBATION At four o'clock black clouds rolling heavily in the sky betokened a storm.-In a few moments the wind sprang up, and almost immediately could be seen coming from the northeast a cloud of wind, rolling at times close to the earth, that with the second control of the control of dust, sticks, etc., filling the air. At the same time there appeared another cloud of like nature coming directly toward the village from the west. The first current was passing to the southwest and the points or ends met half a mile west of the village, when it seemed as if a mighty strife was going on between millions of invisible spirits in the two currents. People ran for their houses in terror-the whirlwind with a shrick and larger current turning the smaller one the two going on together in their

IN TWO MINUTES its fury was spent at Viroqua and the southern portion of the place, (and the most beautiful,) was made a scene of wilder and more terrible devastation than we ever witnessed before.

THE FIRST HOUSE STRUCK was that of Wm. Vought, which was totally destroyed. Beforeattempting to

depict scenes or itemize incidents we LIST OF THE KILLED. J. G. Barstow and wife, whose house

was crushed like an egg shell, and them-selves so injured that they both died in an hour. A three year old child of H. G. Weesden was found dead in the ruins of his house, which was demolished. Lydia Gillett, killed while shutting a

door. The house was carried some ways and dashed to fragments. Wife of Dr. Dean and her daughter, Mrs. Moon, were killed; Mr. Dean seriously injured.
Eliza Derby, a girl twelve years old.

Two children of James Daniels. Two children of James Cook. Mrs. Good, killed and mutilated

SEVERELY WOUNDED. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, and son Phinneas. Mr. Drake is eighty-four, his wife seventy-six, and Phinneas thirtyive years of age. We don't the three are alive now.

John Gardner's wife, seriously injured A servant girl working for W. S Purdy, fatally injured. J. M. Bennett, leg broken. Mrs. J. Buckley, seriously hurt. Dr. Dean, badly injured.

Mrs. Decker, thigh broken

Dr. Dean, badly injured.
Dr. Weeden and wife badly injured.
Peter Hays, wife and four children
badly wounded.
Mrs. W. S. S. White, daughter and
grandchild fatally injured.
O. C. Smith, injured seriously.
Mrs. R. C. Bierce seriously injured.
L Dawson, badly injured.

J. Dawson, badly injured.
Besides these there are others wound I, but their names we could not learn in the limited time set apart for this purpose. Dr. Tinker informed us that ver one hundred persons were hurt. orty of whom are seriously

IN THE SCHOOL HOUSE there were twenty-four children, and the teacher. Eight children were killed and all more or less cut, bruised or man

DWELLINGS AND BUILDINGS

DESTROYED.
Twenty-six houses and barns were completely demolished, and about forty buildings more or less injured. Below we give a list of buildings destroyed within easy reach of a man's voice. Wm. Vought, house destroyed. Mr. Russell, house destroyed. H. Greeve, house and two barns. No

ne living in the house. C. F. Gillett, house destroyed; young John Gardner, house destroyed: wife eriously injured.
W. S. Purdy, house destroyed.

D. Onstott, house and blacksmith op destroyed. J. Buckley, house and blacksmith

hop destroyed. Dr. Dean, house destroyed. J. M. Bennett, house and barn de stroyed

John Barstow, house destroyed W. S. S. White, house and barn de-

troyed.
O. C. Smith, house unroofed and therwise injured. R. C. Bierce, house and barn destroy

John Everett, house unroofed and barn destroyed.

J. A. Somerby, house (including printing office) destroyed.

Court House unroofed.

M. C. Nichols, store demolished. Col. Rusk's house somewhat injured Dr. Rusk's house injured and O. J. Stilwell, barn destroyed and ouse slightly injured. J. Dawson, dwelling destroyed and tore badly injured.
C. W. Pitcher, house injured.

C. W. Pitcher, house injured.
D. B. Priest, store house ruined; ocupied by Mr. Lindly, whose goods were njured and himself badly hurt. Masonic Lodge destroyed. Dr. Tinker, kitchen, woodshed and

estroyed. J. R. Casson, house destroyed. Methodist Episcopal Chuch demol shed entirely.

W. F. Terhune, barn destroyed and

ouse injured. John Cummings, house destroyed.

John Cummings, house destroyed.

Messrs. Russell, Riley, Gillett, Bennett, Purdy, Barstow, W. S. S. White and O. C. Smith were occupying rented premises—all the others were occupying

heir own premises.

Mrs. Fretwell, Mr. Lindley, Mr Jones,
Levi Gains, A. R. Burrell, M. F. White, J. H. Lute, H. Trowbridge and others nad their houses more or less injured.— Fences and out-houses, orchards and

shrubbery swept off on the route, and arge number of horses, cattle and hogs lestroyed. FORCE OF THE STORM.

Those who have not witnessed the scenes of devastation can form no idea of the terrible power of the whirlwind. The ground is torn as if ploughed. The ground is torn as if ploughed.—
Huge rocks ten feet square were hurled
a distance of forty rods. Dwellings
were razed to the ground, and hurled
rods away. Huge oak trees were twisted from stumps like reeds. Timbers sixteen inches square and sixty feet long
were hurled through the air as though
they were feathers. The scene of desolation is beyond description. The ground
over which the whirlwind passed looks

as if a mighty stream of water had car- ings and contents torn to pieces

ried floodwood over it. Houses, out houses, trees, shrubs, fences, etc., were swept away as if God had in anger rub-bed His hand over the spot. Houses were lifted a hundred feet into the air— horses were whisked off like swallows rocks were thrown down like dry bread. A FEW INCIDENTS.

The dwelling of John Gardener, large two story frame house, was whirled up in the air. An oak tree standing nearby, sixty feet from the ground to its top, was stripped of every leaf, and re-sembles a dead tree. A gentleman saw from a lower part of the town, out of the course of the storm, the house of Gardner rise into the air, till its lower part was far above the top of the oak tree. It came down—the corner struck in the garden some ways from its foun-dation—it was whirled up again higher It came down-the corner struck than before and came down the second time striking on the roof, dashing the building to atoms. A large portion of the ruins were carried away. Mrs. Gard-ner was in the house all the time with an infant in her arms. She was taken from the ruins badly injured, while the

Mr. Bennett's fine house was blown in every direction. Some of the ruins fell in the cellar. Mr. Bennett was hurl-ed in a corner of the cellar. A little girl was blown in beside him. A few seconds after a horse was blown in upon him, breaking Mr. Bennett's leg. The horse struggled to get up but could not, and lest in struggling it might kill Mr. Bennett and the little girl, he tried to get a knife from his pocket with which to cut the throat of the animal and so quiet him, when two more horses were hurled in upon him. He was got out with a leg badly broken. The little girl was badly injured.

was badly injured.
When the blow began, a man had just started from a store to go home with his team and lumber wagon. He was whirled from the wagon, falling in the brush thirty rods south. The wagon box has not been found. The running green was broken and scattered in every rear was broken and scattered in every direction. The horses were the one tnrown in upon Mr. Bennett. Herman Greeve lost a splendid house and two large barns. One of the barns was fitted up for holding wheat, with a

was a large, heavy, "Pennsylvania" barn, on stone foundation. The barn was whirled to atoms. The stone and mortar underpinning, two feet thick and five feet deep, was torn out. A thousand tollars worth of wool was blown into the trees for miles. A large threshing machine was was torn to fragments, bolts, cylinder teeth, iron and wood work being torn apart and whirled no one knows where. His loss

capacity of fifty thousand bushels. It

Mr. Gillett's family took refuge in a ellar. Lydia Gillett, aged twenty, ran up stairs to shut a door. In an instant the house was dashed into the woods and demolished. Miss Gillett was found dying in a plowed field. Those in the

ying in a powed neath. These in the ellar escaped with slight bruises. Mr. Barstow's residence has disappear-d. Himself and wife were killed. Mr. and Mrs Droke Mrs Barstow's parents he aged eighty-four, she seventy-six, were found near by, so badly bruised we doubt if they are alive now. Their son, Phinneas Drake, was sawing wood for Col. Bierce, and was found twenty rods from the remains of the wood pile, in a plowed field, so badly injured that he cannot survive. Col. Bierce was at his office in the

north end of town. Mrs. Bierce was ironing when the storm came up. The house, and barn a few rods east, were lifted in the air—sucked together, de-molishing both buildings—and fairly whirled, no one knows where. Fire from the stove caught in the hay in the barn. The upper and ground floors of the house were carried across the street and between the two. Mrs. Bierce was found, badly bruised, and insensible, and broken timbers nearly saturated with blood. She was got out and will probably live. Col. Bierce had the hand-somest residence in the village. His house was a beautiful model well fur nished. A splendid yard filled with flowers—a large garden filled with choice fruit, grape arbors etc., now looks as though it had been the bed of an Alpine torrent. The house, barn, fences, trees tc., torn up and scattered far and wide Dr. Tinker lost a portion of his house but saved himself and family. He los valuable horse. His house was in the edge of the whirl. A boy ten years old was rolled past in the street; he ran out and saved his life. After waiting on the sufferers in the village till nearly dark, he left Dr. Rusk to attend to village calls and working all night within three miles of the place, had cared for thirty two wounded, some of them terribly and fatally, when sunrise came next morn

ng. Dr. Weeden lost a fine house and large barn stored full of tobacco.

A lumber wagon was lifted from the front of Judge Terhune's barn and set down uninjured behind it. A buggy in the barn was sucked through the roof and dashed to pieces against the ground near by.

A fence board from a garden fence

forty rods away, was driven into Judge Terhune's house, one end of the board protruding about five feet into the par-lor, through the ceiling. A pitch fork was carried half a mile and the end of the handle driven into an oak stump, where it was found.

The store of Mr. Nichols disappeared so quick no one saw it go, and five thousand dollars worth of goods are not to be found. A mill pond six miles east of Viroqu

was emptied of logs and water, as the wind dipped into the pond. The mill is one-the logs were whirled over the country.

Willie Morley was blown from the ruins of his home into a hazel thicket half a mile off. Badly injured. The store of D. B. Priest, in the upper

part of which was a fine Masonic lodge room, was churned up and down, and so racked and torn that no one dare enter it. Horses, cows, dogs, sheep, hogs, cats, owls, men ,women and children were hurled to great distances. Dead cattle

and other stock are to be found all about FRAGMENTS, Such as broken furniture, torn clothes books, papers, contents of book cases, wardrobes and libraries are being bro't in from the country, so torn and broken

as to be worthless and unclaimable. FREAKS. Log chains, harness, dead hogs, pieces of furniture, broken plows and other agricultural implements, feather beds badly ripped, picket fences, rails, fence door frames, and barn timbers dead chickens, calves, sheep and cats, and all the things imaginable hang in the tops of trees, bushes, &c. The scen

is one which never was equalled in thi THE AIR was filled with fragments of houses, entire outhouses, broken timbers, log chains, rocks, cellar walls, stoves, fandard the control of the co ning mills, hoes, plows, wagons and horses. People half a mile away, say the cloud of ruin which swept on was grand, terrible, awful and indescribably terrific.

J. A. Somerby had his dwelling house blown away—his printing office pied, and the contents of a book store disributed for miles. The house of Colonel Rusk was in the edge of the whirl—the front of the house was torn out, and all the furni-ture in the room sucked out and carried

PEOPLE RAN WILD with terror. Men, women and children horses and cattle were nearly frighten ed to death. The terror was indescrib-able. People thought death and the final destruction of the earth had come and gave themselves up for lost.

HAD IT BEEN IN THE NIGHT

miles away.

magination can only dwell on the cenes of horror the darkness would nave augmented. There was neither rain, thunder or fightning at the time, though it rained the night following.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS are left wounded and entirely destitute.

Many of the houses could be hauled off in a hand cart, so badly were build-

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1865.

THE LABOR OF YEARS was annihilated in two minutes, and everything swept from many who must have relief or die.

THE TOWN HALL has been made into a hospital where several are being cared for by the good citizens of the place. Nearly every house in town has one or more wounded therein, some more or less injured. FOURTEEN MILES

the storm extended, destroying every

thing before it. Farm houses, barns, school houses, fences, cattle, crops, trees, &c., &c., all being swept away from spots, as the cloud rose and fell from the earth how much farther is not yet known. Sentiments of the Soldiers. A correspondent of the New York

Herald, writing from Richmond, gives

an inkling of prevalent sentiment of

the soldiers on several importantissues. He says: It is the very general impression here that all apprehensions on the negro suf-frage question will soon be set to permanent rest by the soldiers of Grant's armies, who, having been down South, and now returning by thousands upon thousands to their Northern homes, may be considered to know all abou the propriety of the negro being permitted the right to vote. These soldiers understand precisely what the negro can do if set to work and closely looked after, as well as what a white man will

do.
When it comes to voting it is serenely apprehended that these soldiers will smile from both ends of the mouth at the idea of Mr. Chase or Mr. Greeley, who, having enjoyed four flush years of home comfort and security, coming for-ward now to teach men and veterans who have known four years of war and the negro what a negro is and what his

capacities are.

Another foolish idea seems to have entered the heads of many Northern people and editors. It seems to be thought that because our soldiers have been fighting "Johnnies" for four years, they mean to keeping fighting them now that halcyon peace has come. None know better than our soldiers how hard and bravely the "Jonnies" have fought in the late war, though in a bad and odius cause. They know how much they have suffered under the terrible tyranny of Jeff. Davis, and how they struggled to release themselves from his usu it. Now that they are free to go to what is left of their homes, no one is more anxious to see these very Johnnies enjoy a little comfort; no one more readv to lend them a helping hand at the plough, or divide the frugal and homely ration with him or them and their starvelings, than the hardy and bronzed veterans of the Union armies—the brave and gentle hearted men who have bitterly fought him. The Union soldier knows that if "Johnny" was wrong, he fought as if he thought he was right anyhow, and one brave soldier is always

A Pittsburgh Family. Some years since a citizen of the Fifth ward left the city for California, where, unfortunately, he died. He left as sur-vivors six sons. The father was no other than Mr. Andrew McIlwaine, and the sons Alexander, William, Andrew J., Hugh, Stephen and Jefferson. All of these descendants from a worthy sire espoused and continued to defend the doctrines of the Democratic party. At found them all in the peaceful pursuits of civil life. Two of the brothers could not go to meet the opponents of their country and flag, but William, Andrew J., Hugh and Jefferson sprang to arms. What is their record? After rights What is their record? After rising to the colonelcy of our own 102d regiment from a lieutenancy, William died, uni-versally regretted, at Coal Harbor by a rebel shot. Andrew J., a Mexican veteran and an officer called by the voice of his company to the position of sergeant, thus putting him in the line of promotion against the will of William, who possessed a rere delicacy of feeling not sessed a rare delicacy of feeling, not wishing to elevate a blood relative over the heads of others, seized a fire arm, and rushing out to avenge his brother William's death, was shot, and died on the skirmish line of the same battle.— Hugh, after serving in all capacities through every campaign of the 102d, and after enjoying rebel hospitalities as a prisoner, returned, on Sunday, as the honored Captain of Co. F, 102d regiment. Jefferson, after serving through the Peninsula and other campaigns of Gen. McClellan, was honorably discharged on the ground of physical debility. The above is the record of this Pittsburg family in the war; who can beat it? We welcome the survivors to the homes they done so much to defend, and hope that their record now, having

returned to civil life, will be as success ful as their military one has been honor able.—Pittsburg Post,

The Civil Law Vindicated The Cozzens case terminated yester-day by Judge Thompson ordering the discharge of the relator from the custody of the military authorities and fining Colonel Frink, the Provost Marshal, for contempt of court, in not answering the process of that body and defying its of-ficers in the performance of their duty. This is a vindication of civil authority which will give satisfaction to thought ful men of all parties at this time we are to have peace and Union the civil law must be supreme. The liber-ties of our citizens cannot be dependent upon the caprice of any military man who may hold office in our midst. The processes of our courts, and the officers intrusted with the duty of executing them, must be respected. If they are not, then in a short time we will hav anarchy, with a total disregard of all law and rightful authority.

We hope this case will terminate the

eign of military authority in our city and State. Judge Thompson has inaugurated the resumption of civil authority in this State after a suspension as unnecessary as it was unwise, and now the people demand that this action of the highest judicial tribunal of the onwealth shall be conclusive as to the supremacy of the civil power in time of peace.—The Age.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 30.—General ox having been nominated for Governor of Ohio, has been relieved of the command of this department, and or-dered to report to Washington, which leaves General Ruger in command. The 27th and 23d Mass., the 101st and 103d Pennsylvania, the 15th and 16th Conn., 1st North Carolina and the 85th New York Volunteers have been mustered out of service at Newbern, and are leaving for their homes. There can be no courts in this State to nforce the collection of debts until the iew State government is organized

which will not take place before next anuary.

Parties from Wilmington bring alarm ng reports of the filthy and sickly con-lition of that city, which condition of things has been growing worse since the arrival there from the rebel prisons of our soldiers, who were rotten with disease. It is also reported that the

yellow fever has appeared there; but this is not believed, as it is considered too early in theseason for that epidemic. The blacks, who have gathered there in great numbers, furnish many victims to disease. The Newbern *Times* says the spotted fever has been raging fearfully among the blacks as well as the whites in Wilmington, and it is whistoned the same of the pered that the yellow fever is threatened. We learn these facts from a Wilmington

-Judge Parsons, of the District Provosi Court in Savannah, has ordered certain property confiscated and sold by rebel unthorities to be returned to its forme wner.

- Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, Col. Northrop, ex-rebel Commissary General, nave been reduced to poverty by the failure

Judge Story on the Elective Franchise. Sherman at Cincinnati. Judge Story, the eminent commentator on the Constitution of the United cinnati on Friday last was a splendid States, has left on record his opinion on the question of the entire and exclusive the warrior. Thousands of persons right of each State to determine what persons shall be entitled to exercise the

shows that neither the President nor Congress have any say in the matter. There is no doubt that President Johnson is familiar with the able views expressed in the following significant extract. Judge Story says: "When the Revolution brought about the separation of the colonies, and they formed themselves into independent States, a very striking diversity was observable in the original constitutions adopted by them, and a like diversity has pervaded all the constitutions of the

right of suffrage therein. He clearly

new States which have since grown up and all the revised constitutions of the and all the revised constitution old States which have received the ratification of the people. In some of the States the right of suffrage depends upon a certain length of residence and payment of taxes; in others, upon mere citizenship and residence; in others, upon the possession of a freehold, or some estate of a parrreenoid, or some estate of a par-tioular value, or upon the payment of taxes, or performance of some public duty, such as service in the militia or on the highways. In no two of these State Constitutions will it be found that the qualifications of the voters are setled upon the same uniform basis. So that among a free and enlightened people, convened for the purpose of es-tablishing their own forms of Govern-ment and the right of their own voters, the question as to the due regulation of

matter of mere State policy and varied to meet the wants, to suit the projudice, and to foster the interests of the majority. An absolute, indefeasible right to elect or be elected, seems never to have been asserted on one side or decided on the other, but the subject has been freely canvassed as one of mere civil polity, to be arranged upon such a basis as the majority may deem expedient with reference to the moral, physical, and in-tellectual condition of the particular

Secret History of the War.

Some light is thrown upon the hither-to secret history of the initial proceed-ings of Jeff. Davis' Southern Confedercy by General Wilson's recent capture containing a record of the proceedings of the Rebel Provisional Government at Montgomery, Alabama. They show that the Rebels lost no time, when once they got fairly at work, in organizing their Provisional Government, which they had in full operation in less than ive weeks from the assembling of their "National" Congress or Convention. In the work of framing their Constituion the documents show they had coniderable tinkering and discussion.-There was a strong feeling in favor of naming their Southern establishment the "Republic of Washington," which was only defeated by a majority of one vote in favor of the title "Confederate States of America." There were long debates over propositions to insert in the preamble of the Constitution a recognition of the divinity of both the Old and New Testaments of the Bible, and in the body thereof a provision en-forcing the observance of the Christian Sabbath. The former is understood to udah P. Benjamin, and the latter in deference to the wishes of the people of Louisiana and Texas. Many other urious disclosures besides those noticed

are made by th Herald, July 3. these documents.—N. I Domestic Happiness in Africa. Capt. Grant, in his Walk Across Africa, thus describes the home of a wealthy Indian, a benevolent old man who had an establishment of 300 native men and women around him: At three o'clock in the morning doossah, who had led a hard life in hi day, would call out for his little pill of opium, which he never missed for 40 years. This would brighten him up ness, chat, and give you the gossip at ness, chat, and give you the gossip at any hour you might sit by him on his carpet. To us it seemed strange that he never stopped talking when prayers from the Koran were being read to him by a "Bookeen," or Madagascar man. Perhaps he had little respect for the officiating priest, as the same reverend and learned gentleman was accustomed to make him his shirts. After a mid-day sleep, he would refresh himself with a second but larger pill, transact business, and so end the day.

The harem department presented more domestic scene. At dawn, women in robes of colored chintz, their hair neatly plaited, gave fresh milk to the swarm of black cats, or churned butter in grounds, by rocking it to and fro on their laps. By 7 o'clock the wholeplace was swept clean. Some of the house was swept clean. Some of the house-hold fed the game fowls, or looked after the ducks and pigeons; two women chained by the neck fetched firewood, or ground corn at a stone; children would eat together without dispute, because a matron presided over themall were quiet, industrious beings, never idle, and as happy as the day was long. When any of Moossah's wives gave birth to child there was universal rejoicing; the infant was brought to show its sex; and when one died, the shrill laments of the women were heard all When a child misbehaved we white men were pointed at to fright-en it, as nurses at home too often do

- A Sheriff was once asked to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at his house he saw the Quaker's wife, who, in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, said he was, and at the same time requested him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, when the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise that he might see her husband. "Nay, friend, I promised that he would see thee. He has seen thee. He did not like thy looks; therefore he avoided thee, and hath departed from the house

by another path." "Size is of no Account." A gifted African of the boot-black persuasion, while dancing like St. Vitus over a customer's boots the other day, observed his partner poring wisely over newspaper, whereupon the following colloquy ensued :

First member of the firm-" Julius what you lookin' at dat paper for? you can't read." Second member—" Go way, fellah guess I can read; I'se big enough for First member—" Dat ain't nuffin. cow's big enough to catch a mice, bu she can't do it."

Late From Venango.

The latest news received from the

Venango county region is of a very encouraging nature. The speculators, and those of excitable disposition, are Pithole-mad; while, on the other hand, the prudent and cautious operators confine themselves to older, and just as graverable localities. On Frider was 10t recovered. favorable, localities. On Friday morning a new well of one hundred barrels canacity was struck on the farm adjoin strikes continue to be made on the old Watson Flats. The Needham was tubwatson Flats. The Needman was tub-ed on Friday last, and is reported to be now yielding sixty barrels per day with the pump. A well on the McCausland farm, near Pleasantville, not yet tubed, has already yielded several barrels of oil. ten-barrel well was tubed on Friday, in the rear of the Bush House, Titus-ville, which has served to encourage other operators in that vicinity.—Pitts-burg Oil News, July 1.

General Sherman's reception in Cinovation, and not less to the man than to

crowded around him at the Burnett House to welcome him. His speech in reply to the Hon. Mr. Stanberry is as follows: FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not so ac customed to speaking as my friend Stan-berry, and therefore you must be a little

more silent as to noise and charitable as to words. I am very proud that he before every other man, has received me here on this portico; for, as he says he knew my father before me, and all my family. He knew me when I was a little red-headed boy, running about Lancaster, stealing his cherries. [Laugh-ter.] I am thankful that he has introduced me, for I believe he understands the workings of my heart as well as I do myself, and I know he can tell it bet

ter than I can. Therefore I accept his version without qualification. While we are here together to-night, let me tell you, as a point of historical interest, that here upon this spot, in this very hotel, and I think almost in the room through which I reached this balcony, General Grant and I laid down our maps and studied the campaign which ended our war. Great and pro longed cheers.] I had been away down in Mississippi, finishing up an unfinished job I had down there, when he called for me by telegraph to meet him in Nashville. But we were bothered so much there that we came up here, and in this hotel sat down with our maps and talked over the lines and the ope rations by means of which we were to reach the heart of our enemy. [Cheers.] He went to Richmond, and I to Atlanta. We varied as to time; but the result was just as we laid it out in this hotel in March, 1864. [Great cheers.] General Grant and I had only one ob-

ject to fulfill. Our hearts and feelings were one; we were determined the U. States should survive this war with honor, and that those who came after us, in future years and centuries, should never turn upon this generation and say never turn upon this generation and say we were craven cowards. Now, what is the truth? Are you not proud? You are not proud of me, but you are proud of the result. [A voice—"Yes, we are proud of you too."] Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman, and every other patriot, thinks but of one thing—we don't bother ourselves about local details—we think of only one idea, the tails-we think of only one idea. the supremacy of our country, represented by Congress, the Judiciary and the Ex-ecutive—the people being a part of the grand whole. We may think differently about the roads, the mud, about mules and horses: but in one thing we do not differ—that this country shall survive honored not only here, but all

over the world. When our thoughts are of the character, don't let us bother ourselves about little things. There are great thoughts abroad in America, and you and I and all of us are charged with them, and let us see that our country stands un-changed as to boundaries. We have the best country on earth. Our history in he past is beautiful, and her future is in our keeping. I hope and pray that the present generation will maintain the present, and I know that those who come after us will make that present more glorious than it now is. We have but begun the work. I have traveled from one part of the country to the other, and I know that we are almost in a state of wilderness yet. Not one have been voted down out of respect to | acre in ten in Ohio, and not one in

ought to be.

When we are as populous as Europe it will be time to tread upon our neigh-bor's heels. You, in Ohio, have the most lovely country the sun ever shone upon, and every returned Ohio soldier I hope, will take my advice and go to his farm, and cultivate it the best he can, rather than wander away into new enterprises. For fifty years to come, at least, I never want to hear a word about war in America. If anybody, at home or abroad, treads upon our coat tails we will be ready for a fight. But I am for peace now. The Army of Tennessee is now peaceably disposed. We simply now peaceably disposed. We simply warn our friends not to tread upon our coat tails: that is all. The General then thanked the people for the interest they had taken in

presence, and bid them good night. A Touching Incident at Harvard. A correspondent of the Springfield Republican, describing the incidents of the recent class day at Harvard College, records the following touching incident: "From these scenes of mirth-loving pleasure to the 'short and simple annals of the poor,' is but a step, and a sad step, too; for, on the morning of class day the sophomore class buried one of their number, who literally died from want of necessities of life, and that too, right here at Havard College. Only a year ago, fresh from a farm seventeen miles from Buffalo, N. Y., a raw, green lad of twenty-two, applied for admission to the sophomore class. His awkward manner and uncouth bearing won for him the name of 'Greeny.' Only for him the name of 'Greeny.' Only last week was he missed from recitation and way up in a little ten-by-twenty attic room of a rickety old boarding-house somebody said he was dying of typhoid fever. Ex-President Peabody, e good Samaritan of Harvard, heard f his distress, and repairing to his room ound the poor boy really in thearms o death

read and water, and sometimes a little milk, and often one meal a day sufficed. His room was small and poorly ventilated, and by the feeble light of an old oil amp had the poor fellow worked eighteen out of twenty-four hours almost every day. These facts quickly coming out, everything that could be done was done. The struggle was all over; his last hours were made as comfortable as a sympathizing and conscience-stricker neighborhood could make them. His broken-hearted mother came to carry her son's body home, and she must have been overjoyed to learn what would have only a little before given him so much hap piness to have known, that he was the first scholar in the class, and to receive the first scholarship, which yields a cozy little income of \$300 per year. But it was too late; his pride would never allow him to complain; his ambition continually spurred him on. The Fates are amiable sisters, the triple Furies always agree; but pride, ambition and poverty are most quarrelsome compan-ions. We recliect him passing every day; he never looked up; we all can recall his hurried walk, his sad countenance, his pale lamp always feebly twinkling at midnight, his running round the corner, with a loaf of bread under his arm, his going out in the severest storms, without umbrella or overcoat. But it is all over now.

A Horse Thief Drowns Himself and Keeper. The Lansing Journal records the vio-lent death of J. C. Hall of that place, under singular circumstances. A wretch by the name of Presho, convicted of orse stealing was being taken on board horse stealing was being taken on board a steamboat to the penitentiary at Fort Madison, in charge of Sheriff Palmer and Mr. Hall. Near that place, the prisoner feigned sickness and was alorisoner feigned sickness and was allowed to go aft. His hands were hackled and one of his arms in the grasp of Mr. Hall, the Sheriff being two feet in the rear. Watching his op-portunity, the prisoner sprang upon Mr. Hall and both went overboard and were

The "Desirable" Pew. A pew in a Congregational meeting house is thus advertised for sale in the Amherst (Mass.) Express. A pew in the meeting house of the first parish in Amherst. Theman that owns the pew owns the right of a space just as long as the pew is, from the bottom of the meeting house to the top or roof, and he can go so much higher as he can get. If a go as much higher as he can get. If a man will buy my pew and sit in it on Sundays, and repent and be a good man, he will go to heaven, and my pew is as good a place to start from as any pew in the meeting house.

days, and repent and be a good man, he will go to heaven, and my pew is as good a place to start from as any pew in the meeting house.

NUMBER 27.

Smuggling on the Canadian Border. Incidents of the Contraband Trade. The Detroit Tribune has the follow

There are but few offences against law, concerning which there is such eneral looseness of opinion, as prevails in relation to smuggling. People, claiming respectability of the highest order, do not scruple to violate the law in this respect, and the evil is daily in-creasing in extent, and the multitude of its agents.

Smuggling and the smugglers are of vo classes. The first are amateurs, two classes. The first are amateurs, despising the professionals, and resent-ing all imputations of fellowship with them. They are the individuals who, desiring to purchase for personal use ar ticles, which by reason of high rates o tariff, systems of internal taxation and difference of currency values, are cheap er across the border, obtain them in Canada in small lots, and smuggle then home upon their persons. Dry goods are especially favored in this species of contraband trade and the ladies are its

chief agents.

The mysteries of their attire affording such admirable opportunities for the effectual concealment of innumerable undles, furnishes too strong a tempte tion for the weak consciences of many of our fair sisters to resist. The valu of the property which is weekly carried est the custom authorities at our ferry docks under crinoline, is esti-mated at hundreds of dollars. Nearly every retail store in Windsor is furnished with a private room, to which ladies after completing their purchases are shown by the politic clerk, tape, string and other appliances furnished, and a few delicate hints added as to the most advantageous mode of securing most advantageous mode of securing the inconvenient bundles without in

the inconvenient bundles without in-commoding locomotion.

It might be supposed that feminine modesty would shrink from some por-tions of this ordeal; but as women who move in what the world terms "our first society," undergo it almost weekly, of course no one would be ungallant enough to insinuate that there was aught indelicate or unchaste in the sys tem. Occasionally some mistake plac the violator of the laws in an awkward dilemma. Well dressed women are often noticed to resolutely decline all invitations, however pressing, to be seated on the ferries, and in some in-stances a graceful gait has been inex-plicably changed into an annoying and

ingular waddle.

The second class of smugglers ar wholesale dealers in the business for whom the discriminating public has no respect. They make it a trade and with success it is a most profitable calling.— Liquors, on which our revenue laws have placed enormous taxes, are the most favored commodities in this contraband traffic. Cans have been made traband trame. Cans have been made, three inches in diameter and semi-circular in shape and closely fitting the body, and used in pairs. When buckled on underneath the shirt and covered by a loose overcoat, they cannot be perceived, and by this means a man could carry more than a gallon of spirits at a trip over the river without suspicion. At present night is the great time for contraband exploits. Barrels of liquor are towed across the river by small boats to our shore, moored fast at the out-skirts of the city, and the next day a wagon drives boldly up, hauls out the barrel, and carts it to its destination. A large number have been lately seized, which had been brought over in this manner. At one portion of our river front, also, there are a large number of

directly over the river. The contraband goods are placed in boats, towed across the river by night, and under the docks, whence they are removed into the saloons by means of convenient trap doors. Many liquor barrels are also towed by night across the river, and far up the Rouge, landed there and conveyed to market. Along our river front, below the city, this method is very common, and its prohibition is almost impossible.

The number of men engaged in this

following is very large, and it is greatly increased by men of high business standing, who knowingly aid in their plans and share in their profits. The detective force of the government is greatly strengthened, and instances of detection are rapidly multiplying. The authorities have determined to prevent this contraband trade at all cost, and the prohibitory efforts of the past are insignpared with those projected ificant co

for the future.

The Bounty Fund Law. The Supreme Court Decides the Law to be Constitutional—All Bonds Issued by it are Good—Justices Woodward and

On Friday last, at Philadelphia, the On Friday last, at Philadelphia, the Supreme Court rendered a decision, af-firming the constitutionality of the act of Assembly of April 25th, 1864, under the provisions of which loans for large negotiated by various cities, counties, boroughs and towns, within the Commonwealth, for the purpose of facili-tating the enlistment of volunteers by the payment of bounties, thus enabling these communities to fill their quotas without the ne-cessity of a draft. The question of the constitutionality of this act, under which oans to the amount of many millions of dollars had been made, was first raised in Indiana county, in the case of Speer et al. vs. the School Directors, by bill in equity, in which the plaintiffs, who were tax-payers, prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendants from borrowing five thousand dollars in the name and on behalf of the borough of name and on behalf of the borough of Blairsville, to procure volunteer enlistments, by paying to each volunteer a bounty of \$300, to fill the quota assigned to the said borough by the last requisition of the

President, &c., and also to restrain them from making payments therefor by the issue of bonds of the said borough, plaintiffs suggesting that the debt of the borough will be greatly increased by the loan, and their taxes largely augmented. On behalf of the plaintiff, the power of the Legislature to authorize the muni-cipality of Blairsville to borrow money and levy taxes for its payment, for the purpose of paying bounties to persons enlisting in the military service from that borough, was denied. The position was, in fact, taken that the Legislature, not having the power, the act was unconstitutional and void. Upon hearing, the court below refused the injunction and dismissed the bill,

and the case was brought to the Supreme Court. It was argued before three of the judges during the session of last winter, and was for some time held under advisement; but, they having failed to agree, the case was ordered down for court to be held at Harrisburg. The city of Philadelphia being largely interested in the result of the case, as

her faith was pledged for several millions of dollars, borrowed for the payment of bounties to volunteers, F. C. Brewster, Esq., took part in the re-argument of the case, at Harrisburg, in behalf of that city.

The opinion of the majority of the court was delivered by Mr. Justice Agnew, on the 30th ult., affirming the constitutionality of the law this relieved.

constitutionality of the law, thus relieving the disquietude of the holders of this class of securities. The opinion is at much length, and is able. learned and exhaustive of the questions at issue.
Mr. Justice Thompson delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Chief Justice Woodward concurred.

- The Secretary of War has ordered the whisky ration to the troops to be disconinued. The Commissary General is ordered to sell the whisky on hand. - Maximilian has appointed a commis-

ioner for Sonora. This would seem to indicate that Gwin's colonization scheme has

BATTE OF ADVERTISIES. ISONAL PROPERTY, and GEN-ING, 7 cents a line for the for each subsequent inser-

ERAL ADVERTISING, 7 cents a line for the first, and 4 cents for each subsequent insertion.

PATENT MEDICINES and other advers by the Quarter column Business Cards, of ten lines or less one year, Jusiness Cards, five lines or less, one gal and other Notices

The Atlantic Cable All on Board. The latest arrival from Europe brings the following in regard to the Atlantic cable:

The whole 2 300 miles of the Atlantic telegraph cable was on board the Great Eastern, and as soon as the balance of the paying out machinery was put up the telegraph fleet would sail for Va-lentia, and it was hoped, before their departure from Valentia, that a United States Government steamer would join

The vessels will probably leave Va-lentia on the 10th of July, and arrive at Heart's Content and Trinity Bay, about

The directors of the company have decided on the following uniform tariff between all parts of the United States and British North America:

To Great Britain £20 for 20 words or less and £1 for each additional word. ess, and £1 for each additional word.
To the Continent of Europe £21 for 20 words, and £1 ls, for each additional word.
To Asia and Africa, £25 for 20 words, and £1 5s. for each additional word.

The address, date and signature are all to be counted and charged for in messages.
Messages for places in Asia and Africa
to which the telegraph does not extend,
will be forwarded by the first mail, post-

age paid.

Messages in cipher will be charged double these rates. The directors are convinced that unless they charge high prices at first there will be such an accumulation of business that great delay will arise in the transmission of the messages, but they intend to put down new cables as fast

s possible, and then reduce the prices. The cable will be opened for business as soon after it is laid as possible, and all messages will be forwarded in the order in which they are received at Heart's Content and Trinity Bay.
The new stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company sells in London at a premium, and old £1,000 shares at £580. On the 21st of June the shareholders in the Telegraph Construction Company visited the Great Eastern by invitation from the Directors of the Atlantic Com-pany, and on the following day Mr. dams, the American Minister. Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, and a

large number other distinguished peole, visited the ship.
The health of Mr. Adams was drank at the dejeuner on board. Mr. Adams on returning thanks said, that during the recent troubles he was selfish enough to wish the cable might not be laid as he would have been overwhelmed with telegrams, but now he wished it every success, as he believed it would do more than any other agency to strengthen the bonds of union between the two countries. The interests and object of Great Britain had all along been to maintain peace, and now that the contest which had distracted the United States had been put an end

to, the sole object they had in view was peace also. No more visitors were to be admitted

sailed. The present condition of the cable was all that could be desired, and those most interested in it seemed to be per-fectly confident of its complete success. Before the following spring tides set in, about the 6th or 7th of July, the Great Eastern will start for Valentia -There she is expected to arrive about the 9th or 10th, and there she will be met by the two ships of war appointed to convoy her-the Terrible and the Sphinx. the best apparatus for deep-sea soundings, with buoys and means for buoying the end of the cable, if ever it should become necessary, and with Bollen's night light naval signals, with which the Great Eastern is likewise to be supplied. Fo avoid all chance of accident, the big ship will not approach the Irish coast nearer than twenty or twenty-five miles, and her stay off Valentia will be limited to the time occupied in making a splice with the massive shore end, which, for a length of twenty-five miles from the coast, will be laid previous to her arrival.

With regard to the process of laying, it is hoped the Great Eastern may be kept througout the whole voyage at a uniform speed of six knots per hour, faster than which it would not be safe, as a rule, to run out the cable. At less as a rule, to fun out the cable. At less speed than this, however, the big ship would fail of steerage way, and with a beam wind would certainly go to lee-ward without some counteracting in-fluence. This influence will be afforded, if necessary, by the paddle engines, which are to be disconnected, and the efforts of one wheel at either side would

be quite sufficient to overbalance the effects of any thing but a very violent storm. This latter risk is now literally all that has to be feared. On this only doubtful point, therefore, it is gratifying to know that Captain Anderson is sanguine of all going well.
Yet, in this estimate of events, it
must not be forgotten that, in the last
memorable expedition in the Agamemnon, midsummer was fixed on as the non, midsummer was fixed on as the time ween a storm in the Atlantic was almost impossible; and the records of the Meterological Departments both here and in America certainly justified such an expectation, as they showed that for fifty years no storm had taken place at that time. Yet it was precisely on the 21st of June that the hurricane with which the Agamempon and the with which the Agamemnon and the Niagara had been battling for some days was at its height, and those on board the ill-stowed Agamemnon, at least, knew not from hour to which was to be their last. Most estly is it to be wished that on this great occasion the calculation of average, if not more just, may prove at least more fortunate. As far as regards the cable itself, where is absolutely nothing to be desired.

Governor Letcher's Distressed Condition. The destruction of Governor Letcher's house at Lexington by Hunter's raider house at Lexington by Hunter's ratters has left him in a condition of real distress. So utterly stripped is he of all means of subsistence that his family have had to rely altogether upon kind friends for their support very since his friends for their support ever since his imprisonment. A few of his friend had actually to raise for him, by contri-bution among themselves, thirty or forty dollars on the morning of his arrest, to serve as a means to purchase some little requirements beyond what is served in his place of confinement. How it is Extra Billy is at large, while Governor Letcher is a prisoner, the military authorities alone can tell. It excites some strange comment here.— The last earthly possession upon which Governor Letcher relied for a future start was ten thousand dollars worth o tobacco, purchased by him since the expiration of his term of office, and that shared the fate of the thousands of hogsheads of that article deposited in the public warehouse in this city. The Governor has certainly suffered much by a war, in the inauguration of which e had no instrumentality. He remained true to the Union as long as it was safe for him to do so.—Richmond Cor. N. Y. Herald.

Mortality Among the Colored Troops. The mortality among the negro soldiers in the Mississippi valley has been proverbially large. One regiment of eleven hundred strong, raised in the neighborhood, every man of which passed the surgical examination and was propounced good sple-bodied and free pronounced good, able-bodied and free from disease, were placed in a camp by themselves, in the very locality where they had been raised, and in less than six months over one-half of the number were under the sod. These men were placed at no severe work, were not enplaced at no severe work, were not engaged in a battle, not a man was killed through the casualties of the war. They were simply required to drill and per-form the usual work of a soldier in camp and had all the care in respect to cleanliness and protection from the weather usually allotted to soldiers; but they dropped off, one by one, until over one-half their number were buried, and that,

too, without the appearance of an ep -Mr. Johnson, the Provisional Governor of Georgia, has arrived at Savannah.