WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of overnment; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co.

GEN. GRANT having reported that "all our white volunteers are anxious to be mustered out," but that the negro troops " are willing to serve till the government wishes to discharge them. Radical journals of the Freedmen's Bureau stripe, always ready to exalt the negro above the white man, draw from these facts an argument to prove the superior loyalty of the black. None but a half-mad negro-worshipper could fail to understand this difference in the wishes of the white and the black troops, The whites, as a general thing, are in dustrious, self-reliant and intelligent They went into the army from patriotic motives; they performed hard service and led a life that had no attraction for them; they fought out the war to a victorious end; and having accomplished all that took them into the field, they want to return to their families, to their friends, to their old homes and to their former avocations. They want to be their own masters and make their living in their own chosen way, and enjoy their temporarily surrendered liberties as citizens. They want back nto their old fields of activity, industry and enterprise, where their brain and their muscle can be put to better use than in the camp and the barrack.

Not so the negro. No patriotic impulse, no thought of his country, ever caused him to draw on the uniform. Bounty, rations and better clothing than he was able to buy for himself, combined with a wholesome dread o being drafted and compelled to go without the bounty, alone carried him into the ranks. Encountering few of the hardships that fell to the lot of the white troops, and doing little or none of the fighting, the negro soldier managed to have a very good time of it even while the war was going on; and since peace has reigned, he has been living in a negro paradise. To "lie around loose" in camp, or bask in the sun on the south side of a barrack wall, with the grease of his liberal pork ration trickling out of every pore of his shining skin, accords too well with his listless and indolent nature to allow of any wish on his part for a change. It is the least of his desire to be released from such duty. Little cares he whether the mechanical and agricultural operations of the country go ahead or come to a dead halt, so long as he can draw clothing, rations and monthly pay from the Government.

The facts above mentioned by Gen. Grant, and from which the extreme Radical journals are endeavoring to make capital for the negro, are, in our judgment, highly creditable to the white volunteers. It shows that they are men animated by feelings, sentiments and aspirations becoming citizens and defenders of the Great Republic.

THE TRIBUNE'S Washington correspondent says: "The reports in circulation here that the money of prominent and wealthy Rebels of Baltimore, Washington and other cities South, was sed in the New Jersey Legislature to secure the re-election of Stockton, and that from this fund means are being supplied to purchase enough votes to defeat Gen. Ferry, Union candidate for Senator in Connecticut, are very generally accredited." What a virtuous and loyal set of men the iron-clad Radicals of New Jersey and Connecticut must be. They carried both of those States at the last elections held there; they have a majority in each branch of the Legislature of each State; and yet they have been unable to elect the "Union candidate for Senator" in either because their representatives have not virtue enough, with all their loyalty, to refuse "the money of prominent and wealthy Rebels of Baltimore, Washington and other cities South." These Radical papers are making out a good case against their own party. Their thinking men must soon conclude that it is worse than useless to vote with a narty which sell the fruits of its victories.

HON. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Minister member of Congress ten or twelve years ago. His fellow-citizens of Hamilton, Ohio, where he resides, serenaded him after his confirmation by the Senate and he made them a speech. After discussing the unfriendly course of England and France during the rebellion, and our duties to the struggling Republic of Mexico, he spoke of our own want of domestic harmony as a reason why the question of war with any of the rency act and the substitution of govgreat Powers required the gravest conin regard to Congress, argued that the with the sight of the good old Demo-President was consistent and right, and steadfast to the policy inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln. He contended that sympathy for sister repeople tamely submitted to measures of Congress such as the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Civil Rights Bill, &c., which the States in the Federal head, thus destroving the republican feature of our system.

for rebel money.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH, loosed by the loosening of his head as any room to doubt" that President Johnson "is determined, by the use of the corrupting influence of his patronage, to defeat the election of every man who dares to differ with him in opinion." Well, what is there about that to astonish anybody? Didn't President Lincoln use the corrputing influence of his patonage to defeat men who differed from him in opinion, and didn't the Telegraph help him as well as it could? What brazen-faced impudence it is for such proscriptive journals as the Telegraph, which cried out for the crucifixion of every prominent Democrat in the country who differed from Lincoln in opinion, to find fault with Johnson for using his patronage to sustain his own administration.

# Maryland Politics.

The Annapolis Gazette and the Som erset *Herald*, two Union journals, are out against the radical section of that party. The Gazette opposes colored suffrage, and favors a modification of the registry law, and adds:

"Further we have a strong faith in the honesty and patriotism of President Johnson, and in his efforts to reconstruct the Union, and believe that the abuse so freely havished upon him by a certain class of poidtigans is uncalled for." Referring to Gov. Swann's letter, the

Gazette remarks :

"We ask for it an attentive perusal by our readers, and are inclined to the belief that nine-tenths of the Union men of Mary-land fully agree with the Governor in the White Soldiers vs. Negroes!

Why is it that Congress has so far reused to give bountles to the white soldiers who enlisted in the first two an equality with those who entered the service in 1863 and 1864? Such a law is demanded by public opinion, and it would be nothing but an act of justice the rebellion. Congress, under the vote, without a moment's hesitation, an appropriation of twelve millions of dollars to support a parcel of lazy and worthless negroes, which would have been increased to fifty or sixty millions | under their own ministers. per annum had not the President arrested the infamous project by his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill; and yet for more than five months it has persistently refused to do a simple act of justice to the gallant men who so cheerfully marched to sustain the flag of the

Union in 1861 2! Now, why is this? Is Congress so soldier, whose patriotism and disinterested devotion to the old flag of our fathers saved the Union from dismemberment and consequent destruction We were taught by the founders of the nation and by the statesmen of succeeding generations to believe that this was a white man's government, and that it was established to protect them in their inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; but, it would appear from these latter day teachings, and especially from the proceedings of the present Congress and its immediate predecessor, that we, in common with a vast majority of our white fellow-citizens, have been egregiously mistaken. Nearly the whole legislation since the first Monday of December last has been for the benefit of the negro and the destruction of the Constitution, whilst the material interests of the country are suffering and will continue to suffer until the people make a change in the character of their representatives. So long as members of Congress are elected who will do the bidding of Thaddeus Stevens, just so long will the interests of the white man be neglected. The remedy s, to elect conservative men whose highest ambition will be to legislate for the good of the whole country, the restcration and perpetuity of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the prosperity and happiness of the people n general. And then, but not till then, may we reasonably expect that full justice will be done to the thousands of

#### The Turn-Key of H-11!

first two years of the rebellion.

"Yes, sir; that penitentiary which is guarded by bayonois down below, and if they undertake to come back we will shoot them. The penitentiary of hell is the peni-tentiary that they deserve to have—all of

The above is the language of Thaddeus Stevens on the floor of Congress, on the 8th inst., in reply to Mr. Thaver, who interrogated him as to whether he thought he could build a penitentiary big enough to hold eight millions of white people in the South. He was not satisfied with consigning the venerable and lamented Chief Justice Taney to perdition, but he would fain increase of spirit, energy and independence, and the population of the infernal regions by sending every white man, woman and child of the Southern States to the same place of torment.

> We place this infamous sentiment on record for the benefit of the Republican party in this county, who are expected and those who support him will make his vile language their own. And yet we have no doubt that many churchgoing people and professed followers of the meek and forgiving Prince of Peace will deposit their ballots for this viperous old infidel and jailor of the bottomless pit, and do it, too, without any compunctions of conscience. It is one of the marvels of the times, and excites no little surprise everywhere, that the staid and moral population of Lancaster county should tolerate, not to say endorse, this vile demagogue, who has been a foul blot on the fair escutcheon of Pennsylvania for the last thirty years, and who has done more than any ten men living or dead to bring the country into the unfortunate condition in which we now find it.

THE STARTLING REVELATIONS CONcerning the failure of the Merchants' National Bank at Washington are at. tracting attention throughout the whole country. The collapse of the Culver Banks in north-western Pennsylvania, to the Republic of Mexico, has arrived | and this last explosion under the eye of at Washington and is waiting for his the government, afford abundant proof instructions. He was a prominent Whig | that there are Banks organized under the national system for purposes of fraud. They may be called "confidence" banks, managed by confidence men, and are no more respectable, and far more dangerous, than the "wild cat" establishment that at one time grew up and spread like fungi in the West. The editor of the financial department of the New York Herald suggests to Congress the entire repeal of the National curernment legal tenders for National Bank sideration. He defined the conflict be- notes, thus doing away with all Banks tween the President and Congress, and of issue. Rags! rags! Nothing but without indulging in any harsh remarks | rags! When will our eyes be blessed cratic currency, gold and silver?

THE STEAMER CUBA, just arrived from Europe, brings news of a finanpublics was of little consequence if the | cial panic in England. The crisis was reached on the 10th inst. when the firm of Overend, Gurney, & Co. suspended, with liabilities amounting to about fifty tended to absorb the reserved powers of million dollars. The next day there was great excitement in financial circles in London, Liverpool and other important centres of trade. The Bank of England raised its rate of discount to nine per cent. and the pressure for loans whose owner's tongue has been un at this high rate was enormous. A number of Banks and firms went under, Postmaster, says "There is no longer and among the rest Peto & Betts, with liabilities not much under twenty million dollars. The senior member of this firm is Sir Morton Peto, the grandiose Englishman who visited the oil region of Pennsylvania last summer, and who was supposed to have some intention of buying the north-western quarter of the old Keystone and converting it into a hunting ground for the English nobility. We believe the 'Hon. Mr. Culver" entertained Sir Morton and his party at Franklin or dred thousand dollars. Precisely how Reno, at an expense of twenty thou- much he and his partners have got out sand dollars, which, however, as it of the people of the oil region has not since appears, came out of the pockets of the depositors in the "Hon. Mr. Culver's" banks. It remains to be seen whether Sir Morton's depositors will

#### penses of his trip to this country. The Colorado Veto.

We publish in another column the nessage of President Johnson vetoing a wider field of action, he is now doing the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union. The reasons given by | this State. His "Freedmen's Bureau" the President for withholding his signature from the bill, are such as must, we think, be satisfactory to every per son who will bring an unprejudiced mind to their consideration.

MR. SEATON, so long and so widely known as one of the proprietors of the National Intelligencer, is reported to be rapidly and hopelessly sinking under the ravages of cancer.

Hon. Howell Cobb.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Macon, Georgia, under date of May 14th, says he was years of the war, so as to place them on | present the previous day at an interesting and impressive ceremony, which deserves especial notice as illustrative of the feeling of the white to the black race, and of the sincere desire of the to the veterans who bore the brunt of former to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of the hitherto depen leadership of Thaddeus Stevens, could | dent bondsmen. The occasion was the ordination of three colored men as Presbyterian ministers, to take pastoral charge of colored congregations who had petitioned for separate organization

One of the candidates for orders wa a negro man named Robert, born a slave in the family of Hon. Howel Cobb, and although nominally an involuntary servant, in fact as free all his life as he is now, having early learned the trade of a wheel wright and carriage maker, and for many years one of the best and most skillful of his trade in completely enraptured with the negro | that city, protected and encouraged by as to ignore entirely the claims of the his late master on all occasions. Among white man, and especially of the white the most interesting features of the proceedings were the presence of Gov. Cobb. who, after the ceremony, was the first to take Robert by the hand, and congratulate him on his elevation, and the evident gratification which the new minister felt and expressed at the presence and good will of his former owner. Numbers of gentlemen of position and influence were present, and one of the presbytery, an eminent lawyer, advanced in life and in very feeble health, traveled over a hundred miles across the country in his buggy to take part in the ordination.

The correspondent of the Times says 'These are the true signs of the times. These are the real indications of the feelings of the two races for each other No Civil Rights Bill required this action; no political advantage could have been derived from it; no compulsory process could have enforced it; no Freedman's Bureau had anything to do with it; and there cannot be a more positive proof of the confidence of the colored people in the justice and good will of the whites, and of the readiness of the latter to help and encourage the colored people to improve their condition."

OBERLIN, Ohio, is noted for the mosaic

character of its population. Blacks,

whites, mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons all live there on terms of perfect social equality. Before the war it was the most treasonable community, outside of New England, that this glorious Union was cursed with, and it is probabrave men who periled their lives in the bly entitled to this unenviable distinction at the present moment. Its preachers headed armed mobs who re sisted officers of the government of the United States. One of these meek and owly gentlemen lately ventured down, nto Mississippi as an agent of the Misdonary Association. The rebel heathen down there, not to be behind the loyal christians of Ohio, gave the Reverend gentleman a real Oberlin reception. They pounded him as he and his Oberin brethren, without distinction of color used to bound the unfortunate Mississippians who tell into their hands when on the hunt of "fugitives from labor." Strange to say, the Radical papers express no gratification at this evidence of the spread of "Northern civilization" over the South. Perhaps this is owing to the fact that the sequel to this warm reception of the missionary proves that the Mississippi heathen have not yet been fully converted to abolition christianity as it is practised at Oberlin; for it again to endorse him at the polls. Of appears that the leader of the demon-course, every vote cast for him will be stration against the Reverend gentlean approval of his conduct and speeches, man went straightway to the Mayor and surrendered himself to be punished for his offence, whereas the Oberlin people were not only in the habit of pounding Mississippians who strayed up their way,

but also of resisting and beating officers of the law who attempted to arrest them for their disorderly conduct. We hope the motley community at Oberlin will persevere in their effort to extend the blessings of abolition "civilization" to the "outside barbarians" of Mississippi. Let them not be dis couraged. Though their first agent may have fallen into diffigulty and been despitefully used, it by no means follows that their second will not (as Sydney Smith hoped would be the case with the disputations parson about to sail for New Zealand), perfectly "agree with the cannibal who shall eat him."

ASTHE PEOPLE will soon be called upon either to condemn or approve the Radical party, they would do well to consider its cost even in these piping times of peace. If they are not content to be bankrupted --- if they do not want Stevens to ruin the credit of the United States as he did that of Pennsylvania when he directed her legislation, they must choose other agents than those they now have to manage their affairs in Congress. The Radical majority act as if there was no limit whatever to the resources of the country or to the forbearance of the people. They are wasting the publictreasure with unparalleled and alarmng prodigality. They are putting the public money to uses never before ireamed of by the most liberal constructionist of the constitution. The appropriation bills for this session are by no means disposed of—some of the larger and more important ones have not been reached; but among other sums already appropriated are twelve million dollars for school-house sites, stationery, new clothes, and breakfasts, dinners, and suppers for the negroes; twenty-five housand dollars for Mrs. Lincoln, besides a large appropriation to replace the furniture and ornamental articles of the White House: three hundred thousand dollars for the "funeral expenses" of Abraham Lincoln, in addition to an enormous sum to be expended in printing eulogies; one hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of Ford's Theatre, and the estimated profits of a broken theatrical season are included in that bill. These are but a few of the triffing appropriations of this session, and more of the same sort are to follow. Indeed the aggregate of such sums as these about equals the entire amount which was once needed to pay all the expenses

of the government for a year. IT TURNS OUT that the "Hon. Mr. Culver," the patriotic and benevolent Yankee who was elected to represent the Erie and Venango district of this State in Congress, has bled the government to the tune of two or three hunyet been made public, but must amount to a million or two.

Imported Yankees are expensive luxuries. ThaddeusStevenssaddled Pennhave the pleasure of paying the ex- sylvania with a debt thirty years ago which she is groaning under to this day and will not get rid of for a century to come. Transferred by the votes of the Republicans of Lancaster county to for the United States what he did for is a sort of National "Tapeworm," which is to curve around every negro cabin in the South.

> NORTHERN CAPITAL is said to be pouring into East Tennessee, and especially at Knoxville and Chattanooga. New houses and factories are springing up, and farms are being purchased by farmers and army officers. Several extensive steam saw mills, iron foundries and a large cloth manufactory are projected at Chattanooga,

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH SAYS the treachery of Gov. Swann, of Maryland, to the men who placed him in po sition, is only equalled by the tergiver sation and deceit of Andrew Johnson who has turned his back on the party which gave him bread and took him by the hand when his name was a reproach to, and his actions a stench in the nos trils of, decent men."

took Andrew Johnson by the hand this great people? Do the Radical Republicans regard these as qualifications for office? It seems so, from what the Telegraph says. Perhaps this furnishes an explanation of the popularity of Simon Cameron and Thaddeus Stevens with the Radicals. The name of the former had become a reproach even among the Winnebago Indians more than thirty years ago, and that of the latter has been a stench in the nostrils of all right-minded men ever since he dragged the most respectable Freemasons in the Commonwealth before his Puritan Inquisition, and attempted to force them to disclose secrets which they and a right to keep to themselves. Steens did not diminish his stench when he advised one of his conscientious party friends to "throw conscience to the devil." nor has Cameron wiped the reproach from his name by the means ne has used to gain a seat in the Senate-

the nostrils of decent men when the Republican party took him by the hand? He certainly did not when President Lincoln appointed him Military Governor of Tennessee. Up to that time, at least, he had done nothing Nashville after his appointment by Mr. ter known to the Telegraph's forty thousand thieves who flocked down there to plunder in the train of the army, though they can not be relied on to tell the truth about it. If he then and there departed from the sound moral and political principles that had These are but specimens of the freaks previously marked his life, he only added another to the numerous living witneses of the corrupting influence of evil communications.

But did Andrew Johnson stink in

If the Telegraph proves anything against Andrew Johnson's character at the time the Republican party took him by the hand, it proves enough against that party to disgrace it down to the last hour of time. For a party that would nominate for the exalted position of Vice President of the United States an individual whose "actions were a stench in the nostrils of decent men." ought to be held in detestation as long as one human being lives to read the history of

The Radical Overseer. The "plantation manners" of the Radical Overseer in the House of Representatives at Washington, are daily becoming more and more offensive to those members who have not surrendered all claim to freedom of thought and of action. The National Intelligeneers ave the events of the last week in the House have greatly increased the restlessness of some of the conservatively inclined Republicans, under the tyrannical domination of Thad, Stevens. They not only begin to doubt his skill as a party pilot, but are growing tired of thearbitrary despotism he imposes upon them. A few are quite indignant at the lordly contempt with which their humiliating subserviency has been received by the extreme Radicals. They look with serious apprehension at the record they have been compelled to make. They express fears that, in the Western States and in Pennsylvania and New York, the masses of people will not be satisfied with, nor find any excuse for the extremely Radical measures forced upon them by Stevens & Co. On the other hand, they perceive, in the fate of Foster of Connecticut, the unrelenting hostility of the Radical junto towards those who have for a single moment, at any time, wavered in unquestioning obedience to the behests of the Radical leaders, however outrageous or obnoxious. Many are anxiously seeking some way to escare from the tyranny to which they are subjected. The conviction is gradually dawning upon them that further following such leadership will work their own political destruction, and that, if it is not already too late for them to be saved. their only safety lies in promptly choosing an independent course, regardless of the dictates of the "Central Directory." The slight tendency towards conservatism they have exhibited leaves them nothing to hope for hereafter in the way of sympathy or aid and comfort from the Radicals, for whom they are simply hewers of wood and drawers of water. It is time for such Representatives to realize that their submission to the yranny of Stevens & Co., is simply sellng their birthright for a mess of potage-that they are permitting themselves to be used by unscrupulous and ungrateful party leaders, who will, when their services are no longer needed, unceremoniously thrust them out into the

cold. THIRTEEN of the most prominent and respectable Democrats of the town of Somerset, "desirous," as they say, Congress who can be relied upon when ciples arise," publish a card in the Somerset Democrat; presenting the name of J. McDowell Sharpe, Esq., of Franklin, to the Democrats of the district as a suitable candidate and urging the Democrats of Somerset county to send delegates who are favorable to his nomination. The Democrat endorses the movement, and very justly pronounces Mr. Sharpe "one of the ablest lawyers in the State, a reliable Democratand an honest and influential man.' Hon.A. H. Coffroth, present member, is announced as a candidate for renom

A DESPATCH from Washington to the Pittsburg Commercial says it appears from evidence in the office of the Comptroller of currency that all the failures of national banks thus far have been caused by their keeping accounts with private banks. The Comptroller has therefore issued a circular, which will be immediately forwarded to all National Banks, directing them to keep no accounts with private banks.

was serenaded by a large number of his fellow-citizens on Wednesday night He made a lengthy speech, in which he denounced the Radicals and declared his firm and determined support of President Johnson and his policy. IMPROVED.—The Democratic Watch man, edited by P. Gray Meek and published at Bellefonte. Centre county. comes to us this week greatly improved n appearance and increased in size.

We are glad to see this evidence of the

prosperity of our friend Meek, and hope

he will be as successful in the future as

he has been during the past,

A DESPATCH from Hamilton, Ohio

states that Hon, Lewis D. Campbell

Freedmen's Bureau Outrages. Thaddeus Stevens lately forced a bill through Congress appropriating ten or

twelve million dollars to the uses of the Freedmen's Bureau. His supporters in Lancaster county doubtless; approved his action in this case, under the impression that the officers and agents of the Bureau were laboring to better the condition of the colored people who The Telegraph pronounces a strange have been released from bondage. We eulogy on its party in affirming that it | presume it never occurred to them as being within the range of possibility when his name was a reproach to, and that some of the agents of the Bureau his actions a stench in the nostrils of, treated the poor negroes in the inhudecent men." Was it because his name | man manner described by Gens. Steedhad become a "reproach" and his ac- | man and Fullerton in their late report tions a "stench" that the "party of to the President. And yet all who know great moral ideas" took him as its can- the grasping, avaricious nature of the lidate for the second office in the gift of down-east Yankee, ought to have anticipated just such consequences as have followed his connection with freedmen's affairs. Some of these agents have prac tised cruelty in forms and to an extent almost if not altogether unparalleled in the history of slavery itself.

The most prominent case adduced by the commissioners is that of a preacher named Fritz, a native of Massachusetts and a zealous worshipper of filthy lucre. This man presides over a colored colony in the neighborhood of Newbern, in the capacity of Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau. Endowed with arbitrary power, he has employed it unmercifully to wring a large monthly income from the impoverished settlement under his care. Every hut, every boat, every horse and cart, every store has been subject to heavy taxation, remorselessly enforced. And he has imposed barbarous nunishments for the most trivial offences. He has imprisoned women because they have spoken disrespectfully of him. He has imprisoned children because they played in the streets on Sunday. He has punished a freedman with three months' imprisonment for wrangling with his wife. He has imposed a fine of sixty dollars on an to bring reproach upon his name. His old negro for telling a falsehood. In public record was that of a patriot and | two instances, the Commissioners sav. his private character that of a decent he "suspended freedmen with cords and honest man. With his career at around their wrists, their feet not touching the floor, and kept them in this po-Lincoln we are not familiar. It is bet- sition, in one case four, in the other case, six hours."

The New York Times' correspondent adds to this shuddering account, that thorns were placed under the poor fellows' fect "in such a manner as to cause them the most excruciating agony. perpetrated of his own will and pleasure by this person, who, nevertheless, retains his position under the Bureau. And this is the institution that Thaddeus Stevens asks his constituents to pay for keeping up--an institution which, whilst pretending to protect the freedman, robs and tortures and almost crucifles him!

The Connecticut Senator.

A hitch somewhat similar to that which occurred in New Jersey after the disunion Radicals turned Mr. Stockton out of the United States Senate has taken place in Connecticut. The two Houses do not meet in joint convention as in Pennsylvania to elect Senators. Each House votes by itself. On Wednesday the vote was taken in the House. and resulted-Ferry 132, Hubbard 93, Foster 7, Seymour 1. On Thursday the subject was called up in the Senate, and very unexpectedly to the radicals the election was postponed for a week. The friends of Mr. Foster are said to allege that he was defeated in caucus by unfair means, and it is supposed they voted with the Democrats to postpone the elec-

The N. Y. Express says : "A deputation of prominent men from Connecticut have been in Washington to see Mr. Poster, who is the acting Vice President. They laid before him the exact state of the case, and begged his permission to use his name and work for success even against the caucus. Letters from all parts of the State poured in upon the Vice President, condoling with him, and expressing the heartiest indignation at the trickery and the heartiest indignation at the trickery and conspiracy of his opponents, and finally the whole game of the Buckingham Ferry-ites was made so apparent that Mr. Foster consented to leave himself in the hands of consented to feave numer in the hands of his friends, the only provise being that no bargain or arrangement should be made that could in any way reflect upon his honor as a man or his integrity as a Senator." Other accounts intimate that a compination has been formed which will probably succeed in re-electing Mr.

Foster. A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribunc says: New York Tribunc says:
Senator Dixon publicly stated on Wednesday evening that General Ferry would be certainly "headed off" in the Connecticut Senate. He probably has intelligence, which Johnson men here are happy over, that three votes have been secured in that body to effecta "dead lock," after the Scovel pattern in New Jersey. There is also a dispatch in town saying that office holders have corrupted one of our Senators and have corrupted one of our Senators and daim they have two others. The Johnson ollowers swear that Ferry shall be beaten, and offer bets that the President will have the control of the Senate on the 4th of March next, to secure the confirmation of his ap-pointments and sustain the vetoes.

Mr. Stanton's Position. The 'position of Secretary Stanton with reference to the question of "restoration" has been the subject of considerable newspaper controversy. accounts that represented him as stand-ing with the President in opposition to the disunion plan of the Stevens Committee, have been regarded by us as the most reliable; but the Radical journals denied their accuracy so strenuously, that the public were still left in doubt about the matter. We think, however, that the following article from the New York Times of yesterday may be regarded as settling the question and leaving no room for further dispute about it. The Times unquestionably speaks by the book, and this is what it says: MR. STANTON'S POSITION.--The newspapers are raising a great hue and cry over Mr. Stanton's declaration, made in Cabinet meeting, that he is opposed to the Congressional Committee's reconstruction and in favor of the general principles held on this subject by the President. The only reason for any "of having a Democratic candidate for Congress who can be relied upon when muestions involving fundamental prinfor their own schemes the prestige of his

reputation.

Those familiar with the political history of the past three or four years are well aware that, from its very inception during Mr. Lincoln's administration, Mr. Stanton favored what is now styled the President's plan of restoring the States lately in rebellion to their former relations to the Federal Government. Indeed, Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton together were, unless we are misinformed, the first who suggested to President Lincoln the agriculture of the president of th to President Lincoln the appointment of Andrew Johnson as Military or Pro-visional Governor of Tennessee, for the express purpose of taking the initial step towards carrying out this policy of Restoration. It was even then foreseen that whenever the war should end some plan must be adopted for setting in motion the wheels of Government in States where they had been arrested by the rebellion, and after a full and thorough examination it was decided that the agency of Provisional Governors was the best that could be devised. Mr. Johnson was possessed very thoroughly of the motives and general views which led to his appointment, and entered very heartily into them, as did also the President and his associates in the

Government.
Mr. Stanton, since his connection with the Administration, has never been, in any strict sense, a politician. The overwhelming duties of his department have engrossed his time and at-tention, and, in his devotion to them, he has been more than willing to leave to others the general guidance of politi-cal affairs. But he has never hesitated to express his opinion that the policy of Restoration then adopted, and since then steadily and resolutely pursued by President Johnson, was the only one which could be carried into practical effect with any chance of positive and beneficentresults. Mr. Stanton'ssplendid services and successes in carrying the country through the way way were well. the country through the war very justly give to his opinions on all public questions very great weight with the country at large, and it has never been doubtful, at any time, that the President's views had his warm support,

Secretary Toucey vs. Senator Sherman. Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Buchanan, has published a letter in reply to a speech delivered at Bridgeport, Connecticut, by Senator Sherman, containing a charge

against the Secretary that, in 1861. "He scattered our vessels, then under his command, all over the world, so that when another and worthier citizen of your State came to administer the affairs of the same department, the whole navy under his comnand was one vessel with five guns-

The Secretary's response commences

by saying: "There is no truth in this statement. The home squadron was at that time, as it had been in 1860, unusually large and at ready command. When I came into the department, the squadron consisted of three v sels; when I left it consisted of thirteen.

He then enumerates the vessels and the number of guns they carried, and "This was the condition of the Home

"This was the condition of the Home Squadron at the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's administration; three of them, including the flag ship of the squadron, coming up the coast toward Hampton Roads and New York, three aiready at, New York, one at Philadelphia, one at Washington, one at Vera Cruz, and four at Washington, one at Vera Cruz, and four at Home State of slege; in all 186 guns and 13 vessels, of which 8 were steamers. This squadron and that of the previous year 1800, were far the largest and most efficient squadrons over before organized for the protection of our interests on the Atlantic coast."

"At the same time there was still a more powerful force at the Atlantic navy yards, which could have been put to sea, ready for service, in 40 days. It was 40 days from the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln to the bombardment of Fort Sumter. It was 45 days from his inauguration to his proclamation for 75,000 volunteers, when the war on our part began."

He then gives an official account of the condition of all the other squadrons, saying that "on the Pacific side, for the protection of our interests on that coast. we had an efficient squadron, but no greater than the defence of the coast and the magnitude of our interests in that quarter imperatively demanded.' "The East India Squadron, which in 1858 consisted of seven ships carrying 139 guns, had been reduced so that in 1861 it consisted of four vessels carrying 45 guns. The Brazil Squadron, which in 1859 consisted of eight vessels carrying 108 guns had been reduced so that in 1861 it consisted

had been reduced so that in 1861 it consisted of three vessels carrying 50 guns.

The Mediterranean Squadron consisted of three ships, carrying 87 guns when I entered upon the duties of the Government. When I left it, the squadron consisted of three ships, carrying 38 guns.

The African Squadron for the year 1861 consisted of eight vessels, carrying 95 guns. The squadron consisted of the same number of vessels and guns in 1800.

ber of vessels and guns in 1880.
This squadron was required to be kept on the coast of Africa by our trenty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade; and in the year 1860, with the aid of a small portion of the home squadron on the American side, had captured 12 slavers and rescued 3,119 victims of that trade. ber of vessels and guns in 1860.

squadrons and this force at home on the Atlantic and Pacific sides, I was not wiling to reduce the squadron on the coast of Africa, nor was there any necessity for it." Mr. Toucey concludes his letter by saying:

sels all over the world' of which you speak. This was the 'command of the whole navy, consisting of one vessel with five gu spiked,' to which, according to your s at Bridgeport, the present Secretary of the Navy succeeded."

#### President Johnson.

The Richmond Examiner pronounces the following fervent eulogy upon President Johnson:

We have one friend, well tried and faithful, and we should buckle him to us with hooks of steel. The Legislature and the Judiciary are against us, bent on our destruction, but, thank God, the Executive, good, wise and brave, is for us. He exerts himself to the utmost of his power in our behalf. He commis-erates our condition, he recognizes our rights, and he devotes all his energies to our protection. He is not omninotent the power that he has he by that Constitution so despised and illused by the co-ordinate branches of the Government. He has a conscience. He fears God and loves his country. He venerates the compact which our fathers framed, and his chief anxiety is to preserve it inviolate. He will not trench upon its provisions for himself nor for his friends, and he boldly opposes the flagrant trespasses of Congress. He vetoes. Yes, he will live in history as the man who yetoed every unconstituthe man who vetoed every unconstitutional measure that was presented to him, no matter what threats hung over his disapproval, and no matter what bribing gifts of power and greatness were included in the specious proposi-tions. A man above fear and equally

tions. A man above fear and equally above flattery and corruption. A man who scorned revenge and disdained favoritism—the pure genius of American liberty embodied in the flesh. We indulge in no hyperbole in speaking thus of 'Andrew Johnson. Nor are we moved to speak in his praise by a hope of reward or a fear of punishment. He is the one distinct, separate, grandly solitary figure in the whole range of time, who, possessed of vast power, has scrupulously abstained from rewarding his friends and from punishing his enemies. He has forgotten self. ing his enemies. He has forgotten self.
Andrew Johnson is wholly merged in the President. He does his duty with-out regard to consequences. He does right, not for ulterior purposes, but be-cause it is right. He is a puzzle to a generation that cannot comprehend his exalted virtue, but time will show the purity of his motives, the wisdom of his acts, and history will enshrine him in her holy of holies.

Contrast this with the following from the Harrisburg Telegraph of May 16, and then tell us at which end of the line you find the loyalty to "the government" that we used to hear so much about when Mr. Lincoln sat in the Presidential chair. We give the italics and capitals just as we find them in the

Telegraph:
Whose bread does Andy Johnson eat? We answer emphatically, He cats the bread of the Union men of the country! If it had not been for them he would never have been heard of; he would hare sunk to oblivion beneath the disprace heaped upon him by the Copper-head leaders, AND PASSED OUT OF MEM-ORY AS A MANWHOM HIS OWN FRIENDS COLLD NOT TRUST, AND WHOM
THOSE WHO WERE ASSOCIATED
WITH HIM FOR A LIFE TIME
PROCLAIMED A CHEAT, A CHAR-

# Stephens and the Fenians.

It is stated that at the Fenian ovation at New York, on Tuesday, to Mr. Stephens, the Irish Head Centre, the sum of \$3,080 was realized, which has already been sent to Ireland. Mr. Stephens, in his speech, gave the nistory of the Fenian movement in Ireland, stating that it began in 1858, and during the first six years about \$7,500 were contributed in aid of it by the Irish in America. From these funds the Irish People newspaper was estab-lished at Dublin. In 1864 Stephens visited America, and collected and sent to Ireland \$6,000 for the Fenians, and returned. In 1865, \$10,000 were sent from America. At the close of 1865 the organization in Ireland numbered 200,000 men, of whom 50,000 were well disci-plined, and 50,000 others partially drilld. Mr. Stephens then told of his arest and escape, and said, in substance, hat the Fenians looked to America more for money than for men; they had men enough at home. He said if, in November last, a small force and enough pecuniary aid had been sent from America, he thought Ireland would have been an independent coun-

try to-day.

After his escape, Mr. Stephens said he was besought to come to America, to heal the dissensions in theorder, and had come here to do so. He told noth nad come here to do so. He told nothing of his plans or intentions, and directed all his speech to giving a history of what might have been done, rather than of what is yet to be done. It appears that to the end of 1865, during the eight years from the spring of 1858, that Fenianism existed, but \$23,500 were sent to Ireland of all the large sums collected by the Fenians in America. This exhibit is certainly not an encouraging one, as it shows that thus far the cause of Irish independence, which has he sympathies of the great body of the American people, has not been ad-vanced in any way whatever by the earnest efforts and large sums of money contributed in the Livited States

contributed in the United States. James M. Brader, a highly esteemed citizen of Mercer, and originally from Butler co., died in the former place last

Comments on the Colorado Message. The New York Times, which we sup oose may be placed at the head of the conservatively-inclined Republican press of the country, says of the message:

The President's reason for declining to sign the bill admitting Colorado as a State are cogent and entitled to weight. Under a different aspect of public affairs, they would probably command universal assent. that a community having at the outside 30, 000 inhabitants—about one-fourth the number required for representation in the House of Representatives, should offset and nulliber required for representation in the House of Representatives, should offset and nullify in the Senate the State of New York and her four millions of people. The fact that other States have been admitted with no greater population, affords no justification. Admission under such circumstances certainly ought not to become a habit. It is by such practices that the influence of the larger wealthy populous and powerful arge, wealthy, populous and powerful States in the affairs of the Government is

utterly destroyed, and the whole control of the national policy passes into the hands of the new, thinly settled and adventurous communities of the far West.

The main reason for hurrying Colorado into the Union now is evidently a desire to secure between the president. secure her vote against the President's policy of restoration. It is not sufficient to ustify the act in the view of any man who justify the act in the view of any man who appreciates the responsibility of so important a step. Party emergencies have indeed played a very important part in the admission of new States heretofore, and will beyond all doubt continue to do so. But the country cannot afford to have the whole balance of political power changed, and put into the hands of small States, having few interests or feelings in common having few interests or feelings in common with the old and populous Commonwealths in order to secure party triumphs, however important they may seem to be. The price to be paid is far too great.

The Philadelphia Press, which is the rankest negroorgan in the whole North, has the following characteristic com-

ments: The veto of the bill for the admission of The veto of the bill for the admission of Colorado was evidently prompted by the anti-Republican proclivities which have governed the recent policy of the President. The reasons he assigns are altogether insufficient to justify this new exercise of a power which was conferred upon the Executive mainly for the protection of the people in times of great emergency, and when Con-gress had evidently, through want of due consideration, or through the pressure of improper influences, adopted dangerous laws.

After stating and attempting to refute the various positions assumed by the President, the Press concludes as follows:

The President reserves the reason for the veto, which has no doubt exercised the most influence upon his own judgment, but which will be most obnoxious to all loyal citizens, for the concluding portion of his message, viz: that "eleven of the old States have been for some time and still remain unrepresented in Congress," and that in the meantline no State should "be premuturely and unnecessarily admitted to participation in the political power which the Federal dovernment wields." This is tantamount to telling us that until we admit eleven disconsideration of the property of th veto, which has no doubt exercised the most val States Andrew Johnson will, if poss loyal States Andrew Johnson will, it possi-ble, provent us from securing the co-opera-tion of any new loyal ones. He is acting, as far as he can, on the old pro-slavery theory of attempting to preserve a sort of balance of power between slavery and free-dom, or, in the new order of things, beween loyalty and treason. Such a policy onclusively condomns itself by its inheren njustice and infamy.

The Baltimore Sun, which adheres to no political party, says of the message : no pointical party, says of the message:
It embraces a concise, comprehensive and
compact argument, which, as the National
Intelligencer well says, repels at all points
every imaginable idea in favor of the admission of Colorado as a State of the Union.
But what is most conclusive is its striking
antagonism to the repuisive and utterly indefensible idea that when cleven States,
with many millions of white population,
are excluded from representation in Congress, that the triffing population of 30,000 are excluded from representation in Congress, that the triffing population of 30,000 in some other line of latitude shall have power in one branch of Congress equal to a State having 3,000,000 of white people. The President thus firmly maintains the fundamental principle of his other vetoes. There is no hope of the bill being passed over his head.

#### Jeff Dayls.

|Correspondence of the New York Herald. FORTRESS MONROE, May 15, 1866. The rumor I referred to yesterday of a special message having been sent here by President Johnson asking an immediate report to be made upon the present condition of Jeff Davis health proves to have been correct. Such report has been asked for, and Dr. Cooper, United States Army post surgeon, has aiready States Army post surgeon, has already forwarded the required document. From what I have learned to-day the report is of a character that would not facilitate procuring a policy of life in-surance for Mr. Davis. On the contrary he is represented as being in an exceedingly low state of health, and having become very much debilitated from want of sufficient exercise, his muscular system reduced almost to the feebleness of an infant, his vous system completely brodown, and the vital forces broken maining to him insufficient to ward off any sudden attack of serious disease.— His long imprisonment, continuous anxiety and harassment of sleep, from

requent changes day and night of the guard placed over him, are represented as the inciting causes bringing about this physical condition. That some decisive action must follow the submission of this report there can be little question. The least that is looked for is granting him the privilege of unrestricted walking and exercise during the day. Some time since, through the earnest protestations of Dr. Cooper that he must have more exercise, his time was extended to three hours per day. With-the past three days the number of the guard stationed in his immediate proximity has been likewise reduced. pacing sentinel now walks incessantly in front of his room windows, and two other sentries who walked with the other sentries who walked with the same unending tramp on two other sides of the room have had lessened the length of their beats, so as to lessen their disturbance of him in the fre-quent changes of guard. These latter changes were also effected through the influence of Dr. Cooper. Putting all the facts I can get together, Jeff. Davis has evidently nearly reached the end of his life lease. He is in no condition to resist disease, and it is deemed doubtful whether he will be able to stand up under a protracted trial. In his indomi table will there is strong power of re-sistance; but as the granite column trembles and finally breaks under the incessant lashing of the sea, so this iron will may become broken under the too ong and incessant burden he has had

# Pittsburg Cattle Market.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, (EAST LIBERTY, May 17, 1866, ) [Reported for the Pittsburg Commercial.] CATTLE.—The market since our last was CATILE.—The market since our last was firm, with a good trade demand. Prices have materially advanced. The sales exceed those of the previous week 250 head, the entire sales reaching 550 head. The advance in the cattle market appears to be general in the leading cities. The highest figure reached was \$8.50, against \$7.75 lest, week. At the close the pens were nearly bare, Buyers took hold freely. The largest portion disposed of were for the Eastern market. The cattle offered at the yards were of the better description. The figures paid were liberal, viz; The extremes yards were of the better description. The figures paid were fiberal, viz; The extremes were \$6.70 for 18 head. All the other sales ranged from \$7.50, \$8.00 and \$8.50 per cwt. The exports East were as follows: To New York, 912 head; Philadelphia, 204; Baltimore, 90; total, 1206, against 1166 last week. The increase was 140. Hors—The market during the early part Hogs-The market during the early part

of the week was steady, with a good de mand towards the close. Dullness was mand towards the close. Duliness was the predominating feature. The week's sales were only 2,460 head, against 3,137 head sold the previous week, exhibiting a falling off amounting to 677 head. The extreme rates were \$9.00, 9.50@19.00 ?) cwt. A few lots of smooth, nice hogs, suitable for the Eastern market, sold at \$10.50 ?) cwt. The exports since our last were sec. cwt. The exports since our last were a follows: To New York 6.500, Philadelphia [101lows: To New York 6.500, Philadelphia, 2,800; Baltimore, 380; total—9,680 head, against 6,915 last week; increase this week, 2,770 head. The market closed dull, with the advantage on the side of buyers.

SHEEP—The market was active, with a liberal amount of transactions. Holders were firm in their views. Inferior sold at a decline, whilst fair descriptions commanded current, prices. The extremes were ed current prices. The extremes were \$4.25(6.6.25) cwt. The exports east by rail amounted to 14,800 head, against 11,400 last week. Increase in exports this week, 3,400 head.

THE PRESIDENT is said to be determined to put a stop to all such outrages in the management of the Freedmen's Bureau as are mentioned in the report of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, and to that end he has detailed an officer to proceed to North Carolina and arrest every officer, agent, or employee of the Bureau who is interested in the cultivation of plantations, &c., &c., on his own account. The better way would be to strike at the root of the evil and abolish the whole concern.

Veto Message. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The following s the President's Message on the Colorado

To the Senate of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States:

I return to the Senate, in which House it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objections to its becoming a law at this time.

First, From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State government at present necessary for the welfare of the people of Colorado. Under the existing territorial government all the rights, privileges and interests of the citizens are protecterritorial government all the rights, privif-eges and interests of the citizens are protec-ted and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Con-gress by a delegate of their own selection. They make and execute their own munici-pal laws, subject only to revision by Con-gress—an authority not likely to be exer-cised unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, some esticases. The population is small, some esti-mating it so low as twenty-five thousand.

while advocates of the bill reckon the num ber at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand souls.

The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts, beyond the limits of the Territory, if circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation, if the territorial system, which devolves the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments upon the United States, is for the present continued. They cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the antional executive power for the maintenance of law and order, against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly organized communities.

Second. It is not satisfactorily established housand souls.

Second. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire, or are prepared for an exchange of a territorial for a State government. In Sep-tember, 1864, under the authority of Contember, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon this particular question; 6,192 votes were cast, and of this number a majority of 1,152 was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the receive of the was again presented to the people of the Territory, with the view of obtaining a re-consideration of the result of the election consideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress, approved March 21, 1864. At this second election 5,905 votes were polled, and a majority of 155 was given in favor of a State organization. It does not seem to me entirely safe to receive this last-mentioned result, so irregularly obtained, assufficient to overweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularly and conformity to law are essential to the and conformity to law are essential to the preservation of order and a stable Government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new

Third, The admission of Colorado at this The admission of Company at this time as a State into the Federal Union appears to me to be incompatible with the public interests of the country; and while it is admissible that Territories, when admissible that destrable that Territories, when sufficiently matured, should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the soveral. States quire that there should be an approximation towards equality among the soveral States comprising the Union. No States can have less or more than two Sonators in Congress, The largest State has a population of four millions; several of the States have a population exceeding two millions, and many others have a population exceeding one million.

others have a population exceeding one million.
If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions, has thirty-one. Colorado would have in the olectoral college three votes, while New York has only thirty-three. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has no more. Inequalities of this character have already occurred; but it is believed that none have happened where the inequality was so great. When such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have permitted it Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground of some high public necessi-ty, and under circumstances which proon the ground of some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly admitted State. Thus, in regard to the several States in what was formerly called the "Northwest Territory," lying west of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population rendered it certain that States admitted with only one or two ropresentatives. representatives in Congress would in a very short period be entitled to a great increase of representation. So, when Culi-fornia was admitted on the ground of formin was admitted on the ground of commercical and political exigencies, it was well foreseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great, prosperous, and important mining and commercial com-munity. In the case of Colorado I am not aware that any national exigency, either of a political or compared patter requires a political or commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality which

has been so generally adhered to in our history.

If information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable, Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a territorial At an election for mombers of a territorial legislature held in 1861, 16,580 votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast was 6,192, while at the irregular election held in 1865, which is assumed as a basis for legislative action at this time, the aggregate of votes cast was 5,905.

action at this time, the aggregate of votes cast was 5,005.

Sincerely anxious for the welfare and prosperity of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline of population in Colorado; but it is manifest that it is due to emigration, which is going on from that Territory into other regions within the United States, which either are in fact, or are believed by the inhabitants of Colorado to be, richer in mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not really declined in population, another census or another elecover, Colorado has not reany teenined in population, another census or another elec-tion, under the authority of Congress, would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little dolay in the ultimate admission of the Territory as a State, if de-stred by the neonle

admission of the Territory as a State, if desired by the people.

The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure derived from the enabling act, which was passed by Congress on the 31st day of March, 1864, although Congress then supposed that the condition of the Territory was such as to warrant its admission as a State. The result of the two years' experience shows that every reason which existed for the institution of a territorial instead of a State government in Colorado at its first organization still continues in force. The condition of ernment in Colorado at its first organization still continues in force. The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven of the old States have been for some time and still remain unrepresented in Congress.

It is a common interest of all the States, as well those represented as these unrepresented.

as well those represented as those unrepre-sented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burthens of the Federal Government shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States; that in the meantime no State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to participation in the political power which the Federal Government wields, not for the benefit of any individual State or section, out for the common safety, welfare and happiness of the whole country.

Andrew Johnson, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1866.

# Facts vs. Theories.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Medicus, of the olden time, "and I will cure disease." In one sense, both of these learned bundits were the veriest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their lever on, either to move the world or cure disease. Mechanism was in a backward state, and the medical pro-fession was but another name for sorcery, and all the adjuncts flitters and charms of the "e

&c.
But these latter days have borne unto us something more than even supersti-tion and its crew ever dreamt of in their maddest philosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday is fact to-day, and all the old time notions become as bubbles in the un, and burst and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever nd we will find a resting place for it to move the world. Let-mine ancient Medicus pant and toil no more for the drugs he so sorely needs, for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his back.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggiel, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Billous, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhœa Pills stand unrivalled, and his Salve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and licers of the skin.

In fact, we think Maggiel's Pills and Salve are the wonder of this century and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr. Margiel's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and as occasion serves .- Valley

THE SWINDLER Charles E. Baldwin. now confined in the Dauphin county prison, is not, as was erroneously stated at the time of his arrest, a son of the late Judge Bal dwin, of Pennsylvania, The Venango Spectator says he is "the son of a very respectable New York.

Judge of that name."