FOR GOVERNOR: Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co. CLYMER AND THE CONSTITUTION.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION OF THE EASTERN AND CENTRAL COUNTIES

OF PENNSYLVANIA. A Grand Mass Convention of the friends of Johnson, Clymer and the Constitution, will be held at READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1866. All who are in favor of the immediate

restoration of the Union in its original purity. All who believe that The Constitution of the United States is the Supreme Law of the

All men everywhere who are opposed to committing the destinies of 30 MILLIONS OF WHITE MEN to 800,000 NEGRO VOTERS; all who are opposed to NEGRO LEGISLATORS, NEGRO

JUDGES AND NEGRO JURORS IN PENNSYLVANIA, and especially those BRAVE MEN who perilled Life and Limb to defend and uphold the Government of their fathers, and not to create a new nation in which the NEGRO is to be our social and political

equal, are invited to attend. The Crisis of our Country's Destiny is upon us. The patriot Andrew Johnson tells you that the traitors Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner, are trying to destroy our system of Government, the Govern ment that Washington and Jefferson gave us, the best Government the world ever saw, and to establish in its place a Consolidated Despotism, controlled by New England fanaticism.

"CONSOLIDATION IS AS DANGEROUS AS SE-CESSION."—Andrew Johnson.
The most distinguished Democratic and Conservative Statesmen of the country will be present and address the Convention.

The President and the Union Mem-bers of the Cabinet have been invited. bers of the Cabinet have been invited.

Excursion Tickets will be issued on all the Railroads.

rder of the Democratic State Central J. D. Davis, Chairman Democratic Standing Committee of Berks co.
WM. ROSENTHAL, President

Democratic City Club of Reading. LANCASTER, June 26, 1866, The attention of the Democracy throughout the county is invited to the above call for a Grand Mass Meeting to be held at Reading, Wednesday, July 18th, for the purpose of formally opening the political

enmpaign. Arrangements have been made with the Reading and Columbia Railroad to run Exeursion Trains over their Road on the 18th of July as follows:
Leave Columbia 1st Train at.
2d "

...10:00 and 12:00 RETURNING.

The Democratic Clubs are requested to make the necessary arrangements to secure a full turn out of the Democracy of their districts. Those located near the line of the R. and C. R. R., will take the cars at the most convenient station; all others will concentrate at Lancaster. Excursion tickets will be for sale in this

city and at all the offices on the line of the By order of the Democratic County Com

ANDREW J. STEINMAN, Chairman

THE FIRST VOLUME of diplomatic correspondence that accompanied the President's last annual message has just been printed. It contains six hundred pages and relates altogether to Great Britain and the United States. Minister Adams wrote to Secretary Seward во long ago as June 15, 1865, that intense interest was manifested in Europe con cerning the fate of Jefferson Davis that in his opinion there had been slaughter enough, and that he (Mr. Adams) would be content if Davis could be disgraced and allowed to sink into oblivion. Mr. Seward replies to Mr. Adams: "Your sentiments are deemed just and wise." Upon this the New York Tribune, whose editor is either inclined to be merciful to Mr. Davis or disposed to "embarrass the government," says: "After this explicit declaration, will it be pretended that this Administration has had any serious purpose of punishing Jefferson Davis Why, then, have they kept him in

JAMES STEVENS, the Head-Centre or Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic, who strongly disapproved of the late Fenian demonstration against Canada, also denounces the attempt now being made to "sell out" the Irish to the Radical party. Here is his vigorous language in relation to the matter: language in relation to the matter:

"I say, and mark the import of my words, that all Irishmen, be they what they may, who are throwing obstacles in the direct way to our country's liberation, are traitors, and are this hour abhorred, despised, execrated by the men in Iroland, and they dare not for their lives place a foot on the soil over which the green flag should now in triumph be waving. The men who now propose to sell the Irish vote of this country to political demaggaues are traitors, and I propose to sell the frish vote of this country to political demagogues are traitors, and here denonnee them by name—Roberts Sweeney, and the whole set called the Sen-

prison and not tried him?"

GREELEY's anxiety to get his Radical friend Chief Justice Chase out of the scrape of trying Jeff. Davis is manifesting itself very strongly. day's Tribunc he says:

We welcome the news from Fortres We welcome the news flow Fortest Monroe of the assignment of spaceous and comfortable apartments for the housekeep-ing of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis. By-and by, the farce will have become too glaring, and then he will be let go. What is the use of persisting in a cheat whereby is the use of persisting in a cheat whereby nobody is cheated? Mr. Dayls is not to be tried—at all events, not with intent or ex-pectation of convicting him—then why is he longer subsisted at the public cost? Let us

In Cincinnati a couple of wealthy ored men have puld \$22,800 for a vacant lot between two of the most elegant residences in the most fashionable quarter in Seventh in the most fashionable quarter in Seventh street, and intend to creet thereon an African Church. Society is much aguated at the prospect, for the property must either be purchased at an enormous advance, or society submit to the shocking innovation.

The above item is going the rounds of the Republican press, who seem to derive much satisfaction from the trick played by this "couple of wealthy colored men" upon respectable white people. Have they read Judge Read's decision? Let the owners of the elegant residences who threatened with the erection of an African nuisance between them go into Court and see whether they can't prevent the outrage without purchasing from the impudent niggers 'at an enormous advance.'

the Pennsylvania Canal Company were opened in Philadelphia to-day. Books will also be opened in Harrisburg on the 10th of July, and in Huntingdon on the 19th of July. The company has been incorporated with a capital of five millions, with a view to the purchase of the main line of the Pennsylvania canal from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, 178 miles in length (now owned by the a triumph over the monarchical party, Pennsylvania railroad company), the which he could more easily have completion of its enlargement to a uniform depth of five feet, and in connection with the enlargement of the Union canal, to open a system of direct and effective water communication between Philadelphia and the semi-bituminous | public, whereas his term is now expired | of the currency, because the speculative coal fields of the interior.

Mexico.

Thaddeus Stevens has attempted to olster up his sinking political fortunes by a demonstration in support of the Monroe doctrine. He proposes to loan secure a repayment of the twenty milthe Juarez government twenty million dollars-not, of course, out of his own pocket, but out of the Treasury of the United States. His wisdom in this matter is on a par with that of the man who locks his stable after the horse is stolen. There was a time when the tenth part of twenty millions would have enabled President Juarez to sustain the Constitutional Republican Government of Mexico against Miramon and the monarchical party who have since succeeded, with the aid of France, in putting Maximilian on the throne. There was too, at that time, an American Statesman who had sagacity enough to per ceive the importance of sustaining the Constitutional Government against its enemies, but that statesman was not

When Mr. Buchanan acceded to the Presidency of the United States, Mexico was, as she had been for many years previously, distracted by contending and belligerent factions. During the year 1857 some changes occurred in the affairs of that country which inspired better hopes for the future, but these soon proved delusive. The "Constitu tional Government" established by the Constituent Congress" of that year, with President Comonfort at its head, was driven from the capital in one short month by a military rebellion led by leneral Zuloago. Comonfort left the country, and General Juarez, under the provisions of the Constitution, succeeded him in the Presidential office and put his administration in successful operation at Vera Cruz. Zuloago himself was not long permitted to exercise authority. Being "pronounced" against in the Mexican fashion by the faction at the capital, he relinquished power and appointed General Miramon "President Substitute." Thenceforth the struggle was between the Constitutional Government of Juarez at Vera Cruz and the usurping or rebel administration of Miramon at the city of Mexico.

Outrages upon the persons and the property of citizens of the United States had been committed in Mexico. President Buchanan found President Juarez disposed to redress these grievances, whilst Miramon continued to injure our people and finally offered personal indignities to our Minister at the Capital, who was thereupon withdrawn. Diplomatic relations were then established with the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz; but unhappily Juarez, though supported by a large majority of the people of Mexico, was not able to expel Miramon from the Capital.

President Buchanan, conceiving that t had become the duty of the United States to enforce redress for the outrages that had been committed upon our citizens in Mexico, and foreseeing, with rare sagacity, that a continuation of the actional struggle might tempt some European power to interfere and attempt to hold possession, recommended Congress "to pass a law authorizing the President to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future." This force he proposed should act in conjunction with the forces of the Constitutional Government, so as to enable it to reach the city of Mexico and extend its power ove he whole Republic. In his message to Congress on this subject, dated the 19th of December, 1859, he remarked:

It may be said that these measures it least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But dres not the present case fairly constithe dementic concerns of foreign intuins. But dres not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining Republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is enterely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditt into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to establish and maintain a settled government—we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially and politically, than any other nation. She is now a wreek upon theocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to har a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the muintenance of our established policy."

These recommendations being wholly disregarded by Congress during the session of 1859-60, President Buchanan again brought the subject before them in his annual message of December. 1860, when he for the second time endeavored to impress upon them the importance of warding off the danger of European intervention by aiding the Constitutional Government to overcome the monarchical faction. But again did Congress pass over his recommendations in silence. As a last resort he adopted the policy of concluding a treaty with the Constitutional Government. By this means (it is stated in the history of Mr. Buchanan's Administration on the

By this means (it is stated in the history of Mr. Buchanan's Administration on the Eve of the Rebellion) he thought something might be accomplished, both to satisfy the long deferred claims of American citizons, and to provent foreign interference with the internal government of Mexico. Accordingly Mr. McLaue, on the 14th day of December, 1859, signed a "Treaty of Transits and Commerce" with the Mexican Republic, and also a "Convention to enforce treaty situations, and to maintain order and seen lity in the Territory of the Republics of Mexico and the United States." These treaties secured peculiar and highly valuable advantages to our trade and commerce, especially in articles the production of our agriculture and manufactures. They also guaranteed to us the secure possession and enjoyment of the Tehnantepee route, and of several other transit routes for our commerce, free from duty, across the territories of the Republic, on its way to California and our other possessions on the Northwest coast, as well as to the independent Republics on the Pacific and to Eastern Asia.

In consideration of these advantages.

ern Asia.

In consideration of these advantages, "and in compensation for the revenue surrendered by Mexico on the goods and merchandize transported free of duty through the territory of that Republic, the Government of the United States agreed to pay to the Government of Mexico the sum two millions were to be paid immediately to Mexico, and the remaining two millions were to be presented in the property of the sum of the weather than the paid immediately to Mexico, and the remaining two millions were to be per defended by our Government. two millions were to be paid immediately to Moxleo, and the remaining two millions were to be retained by our Government of the payment of the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Republic of Moxleo for injurios already inflicted, and which may be proven to be just according to the law and usuage of nations and the principles of equity." It was believed that these stipulations, whilst providing two millions towards the payment of the claims of our citizens, would enable President Juarez with the remaining two millions to expel the usurping Government of Miramon from the capital, and place the Constitutional Government in possession of the whole territory of the Republic. This, we need not say, would have greatly promoted the interests of the United States. Besides, what was vastly important, these Treatles, by vosting in the United States. Besides, what was vastly important, these Treatles, by vosting in the United States territorial and commercial rights we would be bound to defend, might for this reason have prevented any European Government from attempting to acquire dominion over the territories of Mexico, and thus the Monroe dectrine would probably have formained inviolate.

The "treaty" and the "convention"

The "treaty" and the "convention were submitted to the Senate, with a view to their ratifiaction, but neither the one nor the other was ever ap-Books of subscription to the stock of | proved, and consequently both became

dend letter. Where was Thaddeus Stevens all this time? He was a member of Congress then as he is now. Was he too short-sighted to perceive the dangers that threatened Mexico, even when they were pointed out to him by President Buchanan? He now proposes to give Juarez twenty million dollars to enable him to achieve achieved with two millions at the time President Buchanan urged Congress to sustain the "liberals" in Mexico. Beside, Juarez was at that time the credit rests. But Congress is not likely lawful President of the Mexican Re- to authorize any appreciable reduction

cise the Executive powers. Any treaty he might now make with us, or any mortgage he might execute (as is talked of) on certain provinces of Mexico, to lions proposed to be advanced to him. would be null and void and have no binding force.

It has been intimated that this twenty million loan is but another plundering scheme to enrich a gang of Radical Treasury Thieves, and the insinuation has been boldly made by the New York Times that some relative of Mr. Stevens is one of the persons to be benefited. A color of truth is given to this view of the matter by the facts we have stated, viz: that Stevens never opened his mouth in behalf of the Republican cause in Mexico when President Buchanan alive to the danger, besought Congress to do something for the prevention of European intervention in that country whereas he is now anxious to put in the hands of Juarez, who is no longer constitutionally President, ten times the amount that Mr. Buchanan proposed to give him in exchange for the most solid advantages, when he had full power to bind Mexico by a treaty.

A Radical journal, in an article highly audatory of Stevens, styles him a statesmanship has he displayed in this Mexican matter? "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Mr. Buchanan, with the sagacity of a great and profound statesman, foresaw the danger that threatened Mexico, and suggested the needful "ounce of preven tion." Mr. Stevens sat therein Congress and heard the suggestion, but had not he wisdom to appreciate it. But at this late day, when all that Mr. Buchanan foresaw and apprehended, and endeavored to prevent, has come to pass, Mr. Stevens comes forward with his "pound of cure." If he is moved by a desire to put money in the pockets of his relaives and friends, as intimated by a Republican paper of high character, the New York Times, the damning fact ought to be burnt into his forehead as neffaceably as the mark of Cain. If he is making a mere partizan movement

to draw off attention from his negro schemes, now that he has found how unpopular they are with the great body of the people, perhaps he is entitled to the credit of being a tolerably smart politician. But if he is playing the role of a "grand old statesman," we submit that his attempt to do at the wrong time, and at a cost of twenty millions, what President Buchanar asked him to assist in doing at the right time, and at a cost of only two millions, stamps him as the worst sort of a failure.

Forney's Bid for the Senate.

FORNEY'S bones are aching for a seat in the Senate of the United States and he has set out in dead earnest to secure it. Having one or two distant relations over in Lebanon, their good offices managed to secure for him a meeting before which he might read his written bid for the Senate previous to its publication in his self-puffing trumpet at Philadelphia. His avowed candidacy may serve to explain the virulence of his assaults on Senator Cowan, who, however, in all the attributes of manhood and statesmanship, stands so high above him as to be out of reach of his best-aimed shafts.

In this Lebanon speech Forney de

nounces President Johnson coarsely and unstintedly, plainly showing that he has no faith in the dream of the Radical "soft shells," that Congress and the President will amicably adjust tion to the President stamps the character of the whole speech. It is declamatory, denunciatory, malignant and vituporative throughout. Its author has the impudent dishonesty to goback has the impudent dishonesty to goback and denounce what in the part of the verse and denounce what in the properties of the verse and denounce what in the properties of the verse and denounce what in the properties of the pr he at that time warmly commendedthe Rebellion has taught him the value of frankness." He forgot to say "franky" that he had indorsed the Fugitive Slave Law when it was enacted and the Dred Scott decision after it was pronounced. But he did succeed in making one frank avowal. It was this: I do not hesitate to state that I believe the true solution of all our complications and the lasting protection of our free institutions, is to confer impartial suffrage upon American citizens of whatever creed, color or nativity. If this makes me a Radical, I am a Radical, and I glory in the name.

This was frankly avowed, but the or believe it. It stands in direct oppothroughout his whole life, even down to the present hour. But he wants to be Senator, as he "frankly" told the small knot of friends who gathered to hear him at Lebanon, and he looks to the Radicals for whatever chance of election he may have. And though in his heart he may loath and in his mind despise the negro, yet such is the insincerity of the man, and such the characacter of his ambition, that to secure the coveted seat in the Senate he would kiss the greasiest wench in public, at the risk of puking himself half to death the next minute in private.

National Finances A letter on the subject of the debt and currency of the United States, from ames Gallatin, Esq., of New York to Senator Doolittle has been published. It well deserves the attention of Congress and of the public, for the subject s, next to the restoration of the Union, the most important that could engage our attention.

Mr. Gallatin points out the evil of the excessive quantity of paper, which now constitutes our standard of value. The excess of our currency being admitted, why not, Mr. (I. asks, reduce it? It is a question that was nut to Congress early in the session by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the response to it has lately come in the shape of a proposition, by a Senator, to increase the currency by adding a hundred millions.

The four or five hundred millions of Government notes known as "greenbacks" came out first under the plea that Government, in time of war required large volumes of currency. "The issues were defended," says Mr. Gallatin, "on the ground of being requisite for the suppression of the rebellion. They were war measures. The people accepted them as such. But now that the war has ended, why not reduce our currency, as we do our army and navy, o a peace standard? To keep it up or Increase it, as lately proposed, is to maintain a war measure that makes fearful war upon the productive indus-

try of the country." The value of paper money is determined by the amount issued. Already we see that the return of the paper money from the hands of the soldiers to the hands of the people in trade has produced great speculations of every kind; prices of commodities keeping up to a very high point-almost as high as they were in the midst of the war. It is not now the Government that is | ing the government" in its efforts to employing the vast volume of paper money afloat; it is the public."

Mr. Gallatin proceeds to show that this money is used to stimulate great operations of credit, which foster nonproductive occupations and undermine the basis upon which Government and he no longer has any right to exer- influences_control legislation,

Gold Exported.

The Tribune gives figures that show

the exportation of about forty million dollars in gold from the United States in the last five weeks, during which time the premium worked steadily upward from 29 to 60. It says "This rise involves dearer bread for the laborer's children, scantler or shabbler clothing for the farmer's wife and daughters. It reduces by nearly a quarter the actual compensation of every man in the United States who is at work by the year or month at a fixed salary or rate of wages. It involves more brokerage and stock-gambling, with less wheatgrowing and pork-packing. Aiready, t is cheaper for our publishers to have their books printed in London than at home; very soon, orders will go out to London and Paris for the made-up clothing of our families. How long this can go on without involving us in general bankruptcy, we will not say;

but the end is inevitable.' (ireeley turns to his old panacea relief-the tariff. "Increase the tariff promptly and heavily," he says, "so as to stop the importation of Millions on Millions worth of Metals and Fabrics, knicknacksandgewgaws, that weshould either make at home or do without. If the duty on every article which we can make at home-that is, every one which can be made here with as little labor as elsewhere-were doubled this day, it would be a blessed thing for our country and every part of it."

(freeley attaches, as he always has attached, too much importance to high protective duties. These possess but a tithe of the curative powers ascribed to them by the protectionists, and what virtue they have may be nullified by currency expansion. We are glad to perceive that Mr. Greeley does not overook the real cause that threatens to bring disaster upon us, for after calling for an increase of the tariff he proceeds to say: "But it is idle to stop leaks in one side of the ship and leave a chasm or rift in the other. We must contract our ('urrency-contract it sharply and largely-or Protection will prove of no The blindness or madness on this point of the Pensylvanians in Congress passes all bounds of credibility. We cannot comprehend them, and have given up the attempt.

"Gentlemen in Congress! most of you will ere long meet the laborers for wages at the polls. If you think 60 or 70 per cent premium on Gold, with inevitably corresponding prices for food and clothing, will commend you to their favor, you are wofully in error. We entreat you not to leave Washington without giving the Secretary of the Treasury all the power to contract and to fund that he will accept. You cannot afford to leave matters as they are; and-what is of far more consequence—the country cannot afford it. Be wise in time!"

The admonition to "be wise in time" will probably pass unheeded by the Tribunc's Radical friends in Congress. They are legislating for the next election, and not for the good of the country. Further expansion, a further advance in prices, more gambling speculation, more feverish excitement, more fictitious appearances of prosperity-these are the things on which they rely for victory in October. They know very well that agrand crash will follow, but they hope o keep it off till they obtain a new lease of power. After that the Deluge will sweep its dark waves over the country, washing outcredit, paralyzing trade, ruining manufactures, breaking banks, depreciating property, and leavtheir differences. The passage in rela- | ing tax collectors and sheriffs the only thriving persons to be found.

on the neonle to " be present sagaclous Secretary of the Treasury wishes to contract the currency, but for Instance, the Dred Scott decision-at | the Radical Congress refuses to give the same time avowing that "his ex- him the power-refuses to permit him to perience at the National capital during | do the very thing that Mr. Greeley himself declares to be essential to the financial salvation of the country. It is clear that these Radical agents of the people are mismanaging the public business; and this being so, every prudent man will agree that their dismissal is demanded by the best interests of the country Vote them out.

_ ____ the Radicals and the Currency.

Greeley is still imploring his Radical friends in Congress to contract the currency. He might as well try to break hypocrite who avowed it did not feel it a nigger's head with a ripe squash. This Radical Congress, though made up sition to the convictions of his mind in great part of "contractors," will contract nothing but debt-an expansive as well as expensive process, under the greenback system of financiering. Yesterday's Tribunc says:

"Gold still flutters between 150 and 160-at 153 on Saturday-and no prospects of a fall. During the last six weeks we exported \$40,889,322! In other words we exported \$40,000,000 more of gold than we imported, with calming influences on the London market perhaps, but with what influence on America? The premium fluttering toward 160 must answer.

"In the mean time all business seem to be chaos-chaos with double and single entry. Prudent merchants find it hard to buy at a safe commission, or to sell at a safe profit. Shrewd moneydealers reap large gains, and Wall st. once more revels in a war delirium of gold gambling. We hear of combinations to affect the price of gold, to put it up and put it down, to damage national credit, to create a panic. The war has been over for sixteen months, the country is gaining new strength, and yet our currency, our commerce, our business, the laws of trade, the rich man's cargoes and the poor man's loaf, are still at the mercy of desperate men who seek personal gain no matter how many suffer."

Greeley recommends his standard remedy of additional "protection" for the partial cure of these evils, but his main reliance for their entire extinction is a contraction of the currency. He SRYS:

Our currency must be contracted. Without this, protection is a mockery -a mere reaper's song-and of no permanent value. The people insist that the wages of labor shall not be sixty or seventy per cent. less than the value of labor-that an hour of hard work shall receive its value in hard gold. Congress has the main part of this to do. Let the duty be done!" But the duty won't be done, Mr.

Greeley. The Negroes not being concerned, you may pound Mr. Stevens' wig to pieces before he will bother his head about the contraction of the currency. Your "chaos with double and single entry" may continue, and your prudent merchants may find themselves doubled and twisted and finally wound up on the reel of bankruptcy, without exciting a single emotion in the breast of Thaddeus Stevens or causing him to desist for one moment from his traitorous work of "embarrassrestore the Union.

STEVENS has got another rebuff. The Judiciary Committee have reported against his amendment to the Constitution to put an export duty on cotton. But the old fellow has had his own way so long that he don't feel like surrendering without a fight. He is trying hard to get the Radicals to overawe the Com-

Unconstitutional Expenditures. The politicians who have taken the

place of the statesmen who managed

our national affairs previous to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President, seem to have no idea that the Constitution imposes any restrictions upon Congress in relation to the expenditure of the public money. Vast sums have been appropriated, at every session, for objects never dreamed of by the founders of the Government as coming within the scope of its authority. The same lawless practice has prevailed in the Executive Department. The late President had a railroad car built for himself, at the public expense, in a style of gor geous magnificence that put to shame the plain railway equipage of the English Queen. Whenever a Cabinet member, or a Radical Senator or Congressman, or a shoddy contractor of disinguished loyalty, or a spread-eagle Governor like Curtin, wanted to air his dignity on salt water, a Government vessel was forthwith fitted out for his use in a style of barbaric splendor surpassing that of the Royal Yacht in which the Sultan of Turkey amuses the ladies of his harem with an occasional excursion on the Bosphorus. Citizens of Pennsylvania and other border States whose horses, cattle, grain and hav were taken by military officers for the use of the Government, are denied payment on account of trifling informalities in their vouchers, though the proof is ample that their claims are just, whilst an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars is made to enable Mr. Fox, late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to make the representing us at the Paris Exhibition! Nor is this all. The cry has been raised by these Treasury Thieves that a house must be constructed in Paris for the refor exhibition, and Congress is asked to make a liberal appropriation for this object. It is alleged that there is not room enough. We remember well the outcry of American exhibitors about 'room" In the London Crystal Palace. They demanded more than their original allotment, and they got more. The consequence was, that when the Exhlbition opened, the bare, half filled appearance of the American division excited contempt and derision, so that it was not till after the triumph of Mc-Cormick's Reaper that an American in

London could hold up his head. When this last plundering proposition was before the Senate last week, Senator Cowan, who has nobly set his face against all unconstitutional measures since his entrance into that body, opposed it in the following sensible and practical remarks:

my objection to this bill is an exceedingly simple one. At a time when the country is bowed down to the very earth with taxation, when even the poorest laboring man cannot get the necessaries of life for a month without paying what formerly would almost have furnished him for a year, I am unwilling to expend money for any such purpose as this, especially when it is not within our province. It is not our duty. We expose our meaness much more by making appropriations for this purpose at all than we should do by making inadequate appropriations. You have no authority to appropriate public money to this purpose; not a particle. You have no more right to give it for this purpose than you have to take it out of the pocket of strangers and appropriate it one. Nobody pretends to show any authority for it. It is clearly within the province of the States, and if the great State of my honorable friend from New York desires to go to this Exhibition and exhibit her products there, there is nothing in the world to prevent her, and let her make her own appropriations, or let the States combine. But the General Government has no such authority.

Anat from that, even if we had an ample My objection to this bill is an exceedingly

thority.

Apart from that, even if we had an ample authority, who would think of it at this time, burdened as we are, leaded down as we are, and when it requires even a Constitutional amendment to satisfy the world,

the mon who can pay, and if they desire luxuries of this kind let them pay for them. No one objects to that, I know a gentlemar who intends to exhibit at Paris; but he does who intends to exhibit at Paris; but he does not ask to do it at the expense of the Goneral Government; he does not ask to do it at the expense of gentlemen who do not intend to exhibit there. He intends to pay his own expenses, and go there with his own commodities and put them at the World's Fair, and let the world see what they are. If New York wants to exhibit there, there can be no objection to her doingso; there is a great objection to making California pay for it when she does not want to exhibit there. If Pennsylvania wants to go she is able to when she does not want to exhibit there. If Pennsylvania wants to go she is able to go, and she will go, I have no doubt; but why should Florida and why should Alabama, where a hundred thousand people are starving to-day, be taxed for the purpose of sending men from Pennsylvania there to exhibit themselves?

Mr. Henderson—We propose to let every exhibitor exhibit his own productions.

Mr. Cowan—Let every exhibitor show his productions; I say so.

Mr. Henderson—There is not room enough now.

Mr. Cowan—That is his own lookout. I Mr. (bwan—That is his own lookout. It be cannot get ground on the thirty thousand feet allotted to us, that shows the folly of France in inviting us to such a smull space: I do not know that there will be room enough for us all. I do not care about that, however. The progress of the world does not depend on world's fairs and exhibitions of this kind. The progress of the world in arts and sciences and everything else depends upon the wants of the world; and as it discovers its wants its genius will supply them. hem.
I have no objection to the Exhibition, and

I have no objection to the Exhibition, and I have no objection to those who desire to do so engaging in it; but let them pay for it. What I object to is, that the people should be taxed to pay for this, and that the people should be taxed under these circumstances. I beg gentlemen to remember that our finances are not in such a condition that we can afford to run out into expenditures of this kind. If there is any cry that is more to be heeded than any other, it is the cry for retrenchment and reform and saving in all those things. There was a time when the nation cared but little about such an expenditure as this; but now, when saving in an those states time when the nation cared but little about such an expenditure as this; but now, when it behooves us to save every dollar, when our credit is at stake, and when the slightest jostle, the slightest panie, the least difficulty may cause us into learn be suffering and wrong—I say that under such circumstances, I look upon this as wholly imprudent and I protest against it in the name and in behalf of those who pay the taxes wrung out of them under adverse circumstances all over the country. It is well enough for rich people, well enough for those who have herotore accumulated their hundreds of thousands and their millions to go to world's fairs and shows of this kind that if they do, let them pay. There is no reason why the laboring men, the poor and the toiling whom fairs and snows of this kind the late of them pay. There is no reason why the laboring mon, the poor and the toiling whom we tax everywhere and tax upon almost everthing, even the prime necessaries of life, should be made to pay for this.

The Way the Money Goes. The cost of the Freedmen's Bureau \$12,000,000 a year, or a million a month. The main purpose of this institution is to give fat offices to political priests and other lazaroni of the Republican party. and to enable them to make fortunes by robbing the Government and cheating the poor negro. The cost of collecting

the Internal Revenue is stated at \$15, 000,000a year, or a million and a quarter a month. This work might be done by the States and local officers for one tenth of this sum; but then the thousands of radicals politicians who are now receiving fat salaries for this work would have no offices. Here are at least \$25, 000,000 a year drawn from the pockets of an over-taxed people solely for the bene fit of "loyal" politicians. Is it strange that taxes are heavy when such item are known to be numerous?

CLYMER AND GEARY attended the Fair at Allentown last week. A Reception Chair was being voted for by their respective friends. Clymer deposited a vote for each candidate. Geary deposited three votes for himself. This little incident marks the difference between the

THE SHIP Haynes, which was adver tised to sail from Antwerp on May 18, for New York was detained because of 13 cases of cholera among her passengers. Between that date and the 31st, 58 of her passengers died of cholera. She is now on her way to this country with 235 passengers on board,

The Crops. Up to a recent period the impress prevailed that the crops of 1866 would e very bad. The winter was unfavorable and the spring late and dry. But the warm and copious rains of the last few weeks, which appear to have extendedall over the country, have brightened up the face of nature and made the crop queetion assume a more favorable aspect. In limited districts, on soil not of the best quality, the wheat had suffered to an extent that rendered recuperation impossible; but everywhere else the fields have improved marvellously in the last month. This, at least, is the testimony of the newspapers received from all quarters.

In New England, it appears that the wheat crop was considerably injured by the winter frosts. The grass crop has been benefitted by recent rains, and promise a heavy yield. Rye, oats and barley look well, and the fruit crop, it is said, will be enormous. In the Middle States, wheat promises scarcely an average yield; but all the other cereals having been delayed by the backward weather, are now coming forward finely under the stimulus of the recent rains There will be an average yield of pota toes, and a good crop of hay, although not so large as the crop of 1865. There vill, also, be an average fruit crop.

In the Western States there have been great fears for the wheat crop, but now the prospects are better. In Oblo it is believed that the wheat crop will yield four-fifths of the average crop; whilst in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, an average yield will be produced. In Indiana, the wheat is very poor tour of Europe on the false pretence of | Corn has been replanted in some por tions of Illinois. Oats and grass will yield well in the Western States, and a large potato crop is also anticipated, except in Iowa, where bugs are making ception of American articles intended | sad havoe. The fruit of the West prom ises well.

The reports from the South are not very encouraging. The people complain of the want of money, labor, and agricultural implements, and only partial crops are to be expected. Storm and overflows, especially in the Mississippi Valley, have also destroyed a great portion of the growing crops. With regard to corn and other cereals, it is beieved, however, that they will be able to gather a sufficient harvest to keep them from famine. With regard to the cotton prospects there is great speculation. The New Orleans factors, after a careful review of the entire subject, think that the crop will reach 1,800,000 bales, but the Cincinnati Gazette, which says it has taken great pains to collect reliable information, estimates the crop at from 1,500,000 to 1,700,000 bafes.

Generally, throughout the country, it will be seen that the crops promise at least an average yield, and, considering the great plenty of the past three or four years, these prospects should certainly not be considered as depressing.

Another scheme of Plunder. The member of Congress from this listrict, not content with depleting the Freasury to the amount of twelve millions annually for the purpose of clothing, feeding and educating hordes of idle and worthless negroes in the South is now desirous of giving Mexico a gratulty of twenty millions in order to assist her in driving Maximilian from the throne. This is very liberal on the part of Mr. Stevens, especially as the money loes not come out of his own pocket how much of it might possibly find its way there we do not pretend to say! and, under other and different circumstances, might be well enough; but in He is working like a beaver to secure the view of the fact that the country is al- place in the Senate to be made vacant by ready burthened with a debt of three the expiration of Mr. Cowan's term, on the modation, upon the house of his daughthousand millions of dollars, and that the office of March next; and in pursuit of this ter, Mrs. Canfield, corner of Fort and ready burthened with a debt of three we have thousands of soldlers serve a liberal bounty from the Government, we think the proposition extremely ill-timed and out of place. If the Treasury has anything to spare, let the surplus be given to the gallant men who volunteered, without fee or reward, in defence of the Union, in the first two years of the war, so as to place them on an equal footing with those who enlisted in 1863 and 1864. Charity, we think, should begin at home-Mr. Stevens' opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. It will be time enough to appropriate our money to the support 'liberals' in Mexico, when the

own soldiers. Presidency on the Brain. Chief Justice Chase cannot overcome his itching desire to dabble with public affairs other than those pertaining to the duties of his office. Just now he seems to think that he must attend to seems to think that he had a the Judiclary the Finances as well as the Judiclary and the negroes. Hence he has brought himself before the country by means of a letter on the Loan bill which he has

letter on the Loan bill

Treasury is full to overflowing, and after

we have provided for the wants of our

recently written to Governor Smythe, of New Hampshire. In this letter he of New Hampshire. In this letter he says:

I was particularly pleased by your protest against the new scheme of perpetual and untaxed debt. You may readily imagine that after all my labor, and with so great success, to establish the principle of controllability of the public debt, by making it payable, the six percent, at any time after five and within twenty years, and the 5-20 per cent, at any time after the and under forty years, it was pulnful to see a loan not refundable at all till after thirty years. I understand an argument for not taxing debts which creditors may take up in five or ten years, for I can see that the country may save more in interest than it would lose in taxes, but I cannot imagine an honestergument for a debt for thirty years and exempted from bearing burdens to which other property may be subject. I got money and all that was needed in worst times on short controllable loans, subject to national taxation. Surely there is no reason now to depart from the plan of 5-20's at six per cent, or 10-40's at five per cent, when there is no money to be borrowed, but only a floating debt to be funded. when there is no money to be borr but only a floating debt to be funded.

Now, without discussing the points made in the above, it is sufficient to say, that all he puts forth, except the egotism, had already been just as well said, by Senators who had the subject under consideration and control. If "Old Greenbacks" could only satisfy nimself that all the intellect and intelligence of the country are not wrapped ligence of the country, are not wrapped up in his own person, he might escape a multiplicity of cares which now divide and distract that attention which might o well be concentrated on the duties the great office which should engross all his capacities, or be abandoned to another of equal ability who has not the misfortune to be affilied with "Presidency on the brain."—Clevcland

Nebraska Democratic--- A Victory.

The Omaha Herald of the 11th says "The Democracy have carried the Legislature, notwithstanding gigantic swindles above the reserve and in Richardson. Cass county elects the Demo-cratic delegation clean, giving the Leg-islature to the Democracy by a majority of eight on joint ballot."

The result is reported: Sounts. House Democrat....

Morton (Democrat) has been elected Governor. "The State," meaning,
"Shall Nebraska be a State?" if carried only by about 100 majority.

It would seem as if there were to be
several contested elections. The general result shows a surprising change for the Democratic party, and that Johnson is being sustained in the great West.

CUMBERLAND county, where John W. Geary has his "local habitation," does not entertain much respect for his 'name." Three weeks ago he was beaten nearly ten to one in the Soldiers' Convention at Carlisle; and at a Fair held in Mechanicsburg the other day, where an engraving of Washington was put up to be voted for by the respective friends of the two candidates for Governor, Clymer took the picture by a majority of nine hundred and

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 22. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. The President, to-day, sent to the Hous communication in response to a resolution of that body of the 18th inst., requesting the Executive to transmit the constitutional mendment, recently adopted, to the several States for ratification. The President announces that the amendment was transmitted by the Secretary of State, on the 16th inst., to the thirty-six States of the Union. He desires it to be understood, however that in the performance of this ministeria act the Administration does not commit it self to the approval of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. He thinks it im proper that such a radical change should be made in the organic law, while eleven States are unrepresented in Congress and when the Legislatures of the other were not elected with any reference to the

questions at issue. The document is considered as a pretty strong protest against the action of Congress, and as a matter of course excited the indignation of the Radicals.

The following is the President's message: To the Senate and House of Representatives: I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the oncurrent resolution of the 13th inst., reconcurrent resolution of the 13th inst., respecting a submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States. It will be seen from this report the Secretary of State had on the 16th inst., transmitted to the governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th inst., proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in ordinary times any question of amending the Constitution must be justify regarded as of narmount imporbe justly regarded as of paramount impor

tance.

This importance is at the present time enhanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two House's for the approval of the President and that of the thirty-six States which constitute the of the thirty-six States which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States, in conformity with the organic law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capitol by Senators and Representatives who have applied for and have been refused admission to the vacant seats. Nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important question which the amendment involves. Grive doubts therefore may naturally and rave doubts therefore may naturally an ustly arise as to whether the action of Cor justly arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiments of the people, and whether State Logislatures elected without reference to such an issue should be called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of the proposed amendment. Waiving the question as to the constitutional validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the Joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the article which it submits proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the article which it submits through the Executive Department to the Legislatures of the States, I deem it proper that the the stans taken by the Secre-

Legislatures of the States, I deem it proper to state that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report, are to be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever committing the Executive to an approval or a recommendation of the amendment to the State Legislatures or the people.

On the contrary, a proper application of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well as of the interests of national order. well as of the interests of national order, harmony and union, and a due deference for an enlightened public judgment, may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Confitution ought to be proposed by Congress and pressed upon the

amendment to the Conlitution ought to be proposed by Congress and pressed upon the Legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admission of such loyal Senators and Representatives of the now unrepresented States as have been or as may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON. ted States. Andrew Johnson. THE RADICALS AND THE FENIANS. It is rumored that since the late visit of President Roberts, of the Fenian Brotherhood, to Washington, it has transpired that definite and conclusive proposals were made

both to Roberts and several other high Fenian functionaries that accompanied him. whereby the influence of those gentlemen is to be exercised in the approaching political campaign in opposition to the administra FORNEY

has gone to Pennsylvania, and expects to address several meetings before his return. the expiration of Mr. Cowan's term, on the eet, has been neglecting shamefully his duties as Secretary to the body of which he aspires to bean officer. His ambitious hopes will again be unrealized, when, in the bitterness of his disappointment, he will probably play the same game as he did in 1857 turn traitor to the party which has done so much for him. Then, although Mr. Buchanan wrote him a letter and used all his influence to get him into the Senate, he was the first man that he turned upon and those who are helping him now, may expect the same ingratitude.

WASHINOTON, June 24.

Latterly he absended minsel from as society, and also declined all visitors, save those of his most intimate friends, and occasionally of distinguished strangers, who called to pay their respects.

HIS HABITS.

Probably the most salient character-late of the decomposition was highly and the salient character-late of the decomposition.

who are nearmons are ingratitude,
Washington, June 24.

THE AMENDMENT. It is rumored here that the Governors of at least two or three Western States will not convene their State Legislatures for the purpose of ratifying the obstruction amendent. The friends of the administration are fully satisfied that it will not be acted upon by the necessary number of States (27) before the fall elections. It is also considered very doubtful whether a quorum of the Tennessee Legislature can begot together this summer. lov. Brownlow and Col. Stokes, who are aboring hard to accomplish that object, are the most unpopular men in the State, and them.

There will be no special session of the Legislature in Maryland to consider the Amendment." Governor Swann not seling it to be his duty to take action in the matter. This will seal the fate of the project so far as Maryland is concerned.

ADJOURNMENT. Congress will not terminate the session intil the Tennessee Legislature shall dispose of the article to amoud the constitution. to be submitted to it on the 4th of July. That there will be considerable, though not probably effective opposition to it in the egislature, is certain. Immediately upon the ratification of the article by that State. her Senators and Representatives elect will be admitted to their seats, of course taking the prescribed Congress oath. Nothing more to be done towards reconstruction a this session. If the tariff bill and the Tennessee question

can be disposed of by the 16th or 18th of July Congress will then adjourn. THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION

The President's objection to the proposed mendment, or to any project for amending the constitution while the South remains anrepresented, will be fatal to it in most of he Southern State Legislatures. It cannot now be claimed that the President favor the proposed amendment, though the radion organs here attempted to make that impres WARHINGTON, June 25.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION, In view of the unsettled condition of the country politically, the President has been importuned to call a general convention of the States, in the hope that the present uncertainty may be removed.

FENIAN PRISONERS. To-day, Mr. Hogan (Dem.,) of Missouri, introduced a resolution in the House calling for information from the President as to whether any steps have been taken by the government in regard to the liberation of Fenian prisoners, captured during the late movement on Canada. It was objected to, lowever, by Mr. Banks (Radical), of Mas

ALL FOR A NATIONAL UNION CONVEN The following call has just been prepared and has the approval of gentlemen prominence, in addition to those whose names are appended. It may, therefore, be

regarded as possessing much political significance.

A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State, will be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established and who agree in the following propositions, viz:

viz: The union of the States is in every case The union of the States is in every case indissoluble and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme, and constant, and universal in their obligations.

The rights, the dignity and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much

blood and treasure were expended in the blood and treasure were exposure late divil war.
There is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms or by Congressional action; force of arms or by Congressional action; neither by the secession of the States nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives. nor ly the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualification of the own elec-

prescribe the qualification of its own elec-tors, and no external power ought to dictate, control or influence the free and voluntary action of the State in the exercise of that right. The maintenance in violate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own own domestic concerns according to its own judgment, exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the U.S., is essential to that Constitution of the U. S., is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political future depends, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and contralization of power in Congress, would be a revolution dangerous to republican government and destructive of liberty.

Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members, but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary.

ined under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary.

Every patriot should frown upon all those acts and proceedings everywhere which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which

upon moral, social and material interests at

home and upon our standing abroad, dif-fering only in degree, is injurious like war The purpose of the war having been to The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the robelion having been suppressed; all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ment being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures also should cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce and the arts of peace revived and promoted, and the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indigenesably necestional Government is indigenesably neces-

tional Government is indispensably neces-sary to the strength and the defense of the republic and to the maintenance of the public credit.
All such electors in the thirty-six States All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can arise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and brothers under the National flag, to hold counsel together on the State of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible danger from the gether on the State of the Union, and totake measures to avert possible danger from the same, are especially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates. But no delegate will take a part in such Convention who does not loyally accept the National situation and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who a not attached in true alliance to the Constitution, the Union and the Government of the United States.

A. W. RANDALL,

J. R. Doolittle, O. H. Browning, Charles Knap, Edgar Cowan, Samuel Fowler, Executive Committee National Union

Washington June 25, 1866. and the holding of the above Convention, and endorse the ames Dixon, T. A. Hendricks, Daniel G. Norton, J. W. Nesmith.

The Late Gen. Cass. In the course of a long article on Gen Cass, in the Detroit Tribune, we find the following interesting statements:

HIS LIFE. Since 1861 Mr. Cass' life has been marked by the strictest privacy, and his resignation as Secretary of State constitutes the upper boundary of a public career of fifty-six years' duration. During the rebellion, his sympathies were always with the national arms, and the prolongation of his days to witness our ultimate triumph he considered among the greatest blessings of his life. His has appearance upon a public occasion was that of the reception accorded by this city to Colonel Mark Flanigan upon his return after his terrible wounding

at Gettysburg. He has remained in Detroit constantly since his return from Washington save a short trip a year or two since to Newport and the East for the benefit of his health. His residence has been in the wing, specially built for his accombeen latterly occupied by his son, Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr. In the political campaign of 1804, Mr. Cass took no active part, but at its outset committed him-self-in favor of General McClellan in a letter addressed to a Democratic meet-ing held in Merrill Hall, in this city. Latterly he absented himself from all

istic of the deceased statesman was his istic of the deceased statesman was his robust strength, physical and intellec-tual. The vigor of his constitution, in-herited from hardy parents and fortified by an active and stirring life, is attested by his longevity and the uniform ex-cellence of his health. His personal appearance gave evidence of the possession of great bodily strength and rare powers of endurance. His habits were unexceptionable. He neither used to-bacco in any form, nor even tasted ardent spirits as a beverage, and he died with a system unweakened, and a soul untainted by licentiousness in any guise. The traits of his intellect were also of the virile type. No public man of his generation surpassed him in potent, resolute and tireless energy.

Constant activity, important achievements provided the second that the second to the second that the

ments, rare capacity for labor, and the American pugnacity rendered him a American pugnacity rendered him a prominent actor upon a stage trod by some of the mightlest of earth's giants.

Mr. Cass's business habits were cast in a like mold. In his dealings with there is the property of the proper others, he was always just and liberal Others, he was hiways just and incerai.
During his life he never sued a debtor,
and in the great commercial cries which
have perodically convulsed the financial fabric, his course toward those
with whom he was connected in business
relations, was invariably generous beyond all common precedent. Were the
rectal partnlysells we might mention recital permissable, we might mention striking instances of this fact in our own city. His great wealth was the result of early purchases of lands made in this region, and the subsequent increase in the value of real estate. It is estimated that at the time of his death. Gen. Cass was worth considerably over \$1,000,000. In 1864 his income was returned at about

\$33,000. LAST DAYS AND ILLNESS Until about two years ago, General Cass, was, to all appearance, hale and hearty, and not unfrequently might have been seen enjoying an early morn-ing or evening walk. A short time previous to the above date, his health began to fail, and it falled very rapidly since the cold weather set in last Fall. During the month of January he was very ill, and at one time it was thought at he would not live to see the end of

the month.
At times his mind was slightly affected owing to the very painful nature of his disease, but these occurrences were rare. As a general thing, he maintained his mental faculties until death relieved him of his sufferings. About half an hour before he died he spoke, but manifested an aversion to being troubled by any one. He frequently referred to his past life, and would occasionally relate aneedotes. Dr. Farrand, of whom he appeared to be particularly fond. Having been informed of the invasion of Canada by the Fanlans, he upon of Canada by the Fenians, he, upon several occasions, expressed his unquali-fied disapproval of the movement, and characterized it as absurd, unwise, and calculated to do more mischief than good.

PEOPLE who apprehend a breaking out of cholera in New York city, would doubtless derive great comfort from the following letter, if they could be assured that its writer had learned to divine the designs of providence, whose ways have long been thought past finding out.

To the Editor of The World:

In your issue of Saturday you say "Dr. Ramsay reported a case of cholera." Now, sir, as I am the only physician in this city of that name, and as I have given my opinion to thousands of persons, publicly and privately, in the last six months that we would not have any more cholera here this summer than occurs ordinarily at such seasons, and as I adhere to that opinion still, I most respectfully solicit permission through your columns to contradict said report.

CYRUS RAMSAY. M. D. To the Editor of The World: CYRUS RAMSAY, M.

June 23, 1866. ADVICES from all portions of Virginia are that the wheat crop now being harvested, though short as to quantity, will prove superior in quality to the crop of any previous year since the beginning