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#### Miscellaneous.

Suggestions for July. From the New York Observer. "'Tis summer; and the riponing grain, Field atter field, all o'er the plain, Field atter field, all o'er the plain, By lively, fresh bing bre zes rollel, Looks like a sea of waving gold. The minic billows with k and swell Like ocent waves befor e the gale; On ward they roll. so clear and bright. The brain grows gliddy at the sleht; And fancy simost hears the roar Of breakers on the distant shore."

We are again sweltering amid the fervid heat of July, which is often the hottest and dryest month of the summer. But hot weather is essential to good crops of fruit, vegetables, grass and garden, as well as the farm, are exceedingly urgent during all this month. Hay must be made ; corn and notatoes must be dressed out for the last time; wheat, in some localities where the Observer pays its weekly visits, will be fit to harvest this month; and when the weather is lowery, or there is but little to do, every farmer and gardener, minister and lawyer, can find work in exterminating noxious weeds.

Begin to cut grass early, whether you have little or much, as early-cut grass always makes more nutritious hay than if it is allowed to become fully ripe before it is mowed.

Wet pleces of ground, that are always inundated with water in the spring or fall, should be drained during this and the next month.

Plow up, or spade up finely, every unoccupied corner, and put in turnip seed. In many parts of the country, if all hands would spend only a part of some lowery day in removing bush and old lower from some piece of new ground, were the spokes; on the other side of it more than a hundred bushels of the choicest turnips can be raised, where otherwise nothing but noxious weeds would occupy the ground.

Plum and enerry trees should be budded this month, in those localities where the bark will peel well. Select the sprouts that have come up this year, or insert the buds in the wood that has grown the present season. See that tomato plants are well sup-

ported with trellises, before the vines fall down. Tie a red string around the first ears

of Indian sweet corn, for seed, as the earliest will produce corn next year several days sooner than the ears that set and ripen late in the season. Make it a point to stop and kill every

caterpillar, and other noxious insects as a war of extermination is the only true way to save the fruit. See that manure and earth are not

heaped against buildings, to the injury of the siding or timber. Some farmers allow the manure to

accumulate in the stables, till it is sometimes half a foot deep, which will injure the floor, in hot weather, far more than if it were in constant use. July is the best month in the year to

commence improvements in neat cattle. If you have a poor cow, now is the period to get a better one. Roses should be budded during this month, if it has not already been done. Do not fail to thin out the fruit on young pear trees. The growth of voung trees is of more value than the fruit. It is ruinous to all young trees to allow them to produce a large crop of fruit. Only a few specimens should be allowed to grow.

An Encounter with the Devil-Fish, In Victor Hugo's last romance there is a graphic description of a combat be-Boston Journal says: tween the hero of the novel and devilfish. The hero is crab-hunting among the Channel Islands: "Above the water level, and within reach of his hand, he observed the hori-

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reach of his hand, he observed the hori-zontal fissure in the granite. Probably the crab was there. He thrust in his fist as far as possible, and hegan to group in the dark hole. Suddenly he felt him-self selzed by the arm. The sensation was one of indescribable horror. Some-thing thin, tough, flat, ice cold, glutin-ous and living, had twined itself around his arm in the dark. It was mounting to his breast, pressing like a ligature and hering like a similet. In lees than grain. Vegetation pushes forward with amazing rapidity. The labors of the bis write and albow and toughed bis his wrist and elbow, and touched his shoulder ; the end was burrowing under

his arm-pit. "Gilliatt threw himself backward, but could hardly move; he seemed to be nailed fast. He took the knife from be tween his teeth in his left hand, and with the leverage of this arm against the rock, made a desperate effort to re-lease the other arm. He only moved the ligature a little, and it grew tighter. It was pliable as leather, firm as steel, cold as night. "A second tongue-like thong, nar-

usual time.

and by.

row and pointed, emerged from the crevice of the rock. It liked his naked chest, and suddenly stretching out in-definitely, stuck to hisskin and entirely surrounded his whole body. At the same time all his muscles were contracted with pain like nothing else in the world, as if innumerable lips, glued to his flesh, were trying to drink his

blood. "A third feeler fixes on his ribs; a fourth on his stomach; a fifth embraces his neck. Then the assailant's body

appears. "Suddenly came up from the bottom might be seen the beginning of three more feelers, concealed by the rock. In the midst of this glutinous were two eyes looking at (Hilliat, and he knew it

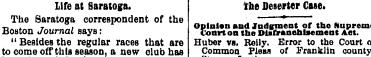
was the devil-fish." After which the reader is kept in sus pense a whole chapter by a description of this "live cupping glass," which drinks men's blood with its four hundred suckers. Such was the being in whose power Gilliatt found himself. He had put his arm into its hole, and the devil-fish had

caught him and was holding him as a spider holds a fly. He stood in water up to his waist, his feet clinging to the round slippery peobles, his right arm slightly imprisoned in the coils of the devil-fish, and his body almost hidden by the crossfolds of this horrid envelop.

With five arms it stuck to him, with separated by steel; besides it sticks so close that a gash in the feeler would pierce your own skin. It is only venerable in the head.

"Gilliatt held his knife firmly. The pressure of the two hundred and fifty suckers increased. He and the monster looked at each other. Suddenly the creature loosened its sixth feeler from the rock, and darting it at Gilliatt, tried to selze his left arm. At the same time it advanced its head. "But Gilliatt avoided the feeler, and

just as the devil-fish was on the point of biting his breast, his armed hand came down upon it. There was a convulsive struggle like the meeting of two thunder clouds. Gilliatt plunged the point of his knife into the flat, tough mass, and making a circle around the two eyes with a whirling movement, like the curl of a whip, wrenched off the head as a dentist wrenches out a tooth. The combat was over. The four hundred suckers let go their hold of man and rock together. Their whole creature collapsed and fell like a bundle of old liver.<sup>11</sup> linen.



been formed that brings to the Springs the sporting men of the land. Those already here race their steeds every The act of Congress under which the de-fondant below justifies his refusal to receive the vote of the plaintiff is the one approved on the 3d day of March, 1865. The twenty-first section is the only one applicable to this case, and it is as follows: "And be if further enacted, That in addition to the other lawful poundites of the crime of de-sortion from the military or naval service, all persons who have desorted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, of report themselves to a provest marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfielted their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all nearcons with shall be served. day. About twenty-five race-horses from the South, West and North have rown the South, west and North lave arrived, and more are to come. James Clay, the son of Hon. Henry Clay, is in town. Col. Buford, of Kentucky, has two racers of great speed, called the Delaware and Onward. Captain Moore, of the same State, has four blood horses Mr. Watson, of New York, has five blood horses. Some of these horses could not be bought for \$25,000. They are not allowed to be harnessed. Indeed, the real race horse is unbroken to the collar. The famed Lexington is here, and will compete for the prize of \$2,000. But men in the secret say that he will be beaten this year by some steeds which in the practice have made un-

of exercising any rights of ditizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naved service, and all per-sons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or navat service, duly or-dered, shall be fiable to the penalties of this section." This is followed by a clause au-thorizing and requiring the President to issue his proclamation setting forth the proexercising any rights of citizens thereof; Each morning between three and four Each morning between three and four o'clock, the owners of the fast horses, with their grooms, leave the stable for the track. A walk is first had of a few miles. Then the steeds trot, and after this exercise for about half an hour, they are put to the full speed in the race. These blood horses seem to know quite as much as their riders. They smell the battle afar off, like Job's war horse, and sue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of the section, and we know judic-iously that this was done on the 11th of March, 1865.

Murch, 1865. The act of Congress is highly penal. It imposes forfolture of clitzenship and depri-vation of the rights of clitzenship as penal-ties for the commission of a crime. Its avowed purpose is to add to the penalties which the law had previously affixed to the offense of desertion from the military or naval service of the United States, and it dumpningtes the validations proneck and neck, each competing steed doing his utmost. From thirty to fifty of the leading horsemen, horse breeders and horse owners of this country can be seep on the course at that early hour taking part in the excitement of the race, if not riding their favorite steeds. enominates the additional sanctions pro-This class of horses and horsemen are vided as penalties. Such being its character, it is, under the well known rule of law, to receive a strict construction in favor of the multiplying in Saratoga. Sporting will be the great business of the Springs by

"Burleigh," of the Boston Journal. The constitutionality of the act has been ussailed on three grounds. The first of these is that it is an *cc post facto* law, inthinks that John Morrissey is likely t lose his control over the gambling fra-ternity and fast men of Baratoga. He posing an additional punishment for an of-tense committed before its passage, and altering the rules of evidence so as to resays: He has found a rival. A woman from New York has taken a house on altering the rules of evidence so as to re-quire different and less proof of guilt thau was required at the time of the perpetration of the orine. The second objection is that the act is an attempt by Congress to regu-late the right of suffrage in the States or to impair it; and the third objection is that the act proposes to inflict panas and penal-tics upon offenders before and without a trial and conviction by due process of law, and it is therefore prohibited by the Bill of Rights. the same street where his club house is located. It is elegantly fitted up. It has a bar of choice wines and liquors. A hop is held each night, at which men are admitted on the payment of five dollars. Young women, quite pretty and well dressed, parade the streets and call at the hotels, and with handsomely printed circulars call men into this new place of dissipation. The circular holds

Rights. In the view which we take of this case, the vines and refreshments, as does a bill of fare in a restaurant. The lady of the In the view which we take of this case, and giving to the enaotment the construc-tion which we think properly belongs to it, it is unnecessary to consider at length either of these objections to its constitutionality. It may be insisted with strong reason that the penalty of forteiture of citizenship im-posed upon those who had desorted the military or naval service, noire to the nasmansion keeps a hand-in-hand team. The outfit is splendid. The horses are stately and aristocratic. A driver holds the reins, dressed in livery. Two lackeys sit behind in chairs of immense breadth and buttons big as half dollars, and otherwise dressed in the mostaristocratic posed upon those who had desorted the military or naval service, prior to the pas-sage of the act, is not a penalty for the orig-inal desortion, but for persistence in the orime, for failure (in the language of the statute) to return to said service, or to re-port to a provost marshal within sixty days after the issue of the President's proclama-tion. If this is so, the act of Congress is in no sense *cx post facto*, and it is not for that reason in conflict with the Constitution. Its operation is entirely prospective. If a draft-ed man ower service to the Federal Govern-ment, every new retusal to render the style. Alone, in the open carriage, the owner sits in all her glory, and is driven up and down, in and out of the town, and of course is the center of general observation. The thing has made and will make a profound excitement here Men have been waylaid by girls pre-tending to have lost their way. Men have been into the house under various pretenses, and the bold, defiant, open, ed man owes service to the Federal Govern-ment, every new retusal to render the service may be regarded as a violation of public duty, a public offence for which Congress may impose a penalty. And as it is the duty of every court to construe a statute, if possible, so "int rea magis valcat, quam percat," that construction of this act must be adopted which is in harmony with the acknowledged powers of Congress, and which applies the forfelture of citizenship to the service, or to report to the provost marbusiness-like way in which the house is managed strikes all with astonishment.

The Will of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Among the bequests made by Dr. Benjamin Franklin was one of one thousand pounds to be loaned to young service, or to report to the provost mar-

other mode than by trial according to law of the land, or due process of law, that is the law of the particular case, administered by a judicial tribunal authorized to adjuitante upon it. And I cannot persuade myself that a judge of elections or a board of election of the partitude upder Stote lows it and The Deserter Case. Huber vs. Reily. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county. Strong, Justice. The act of Congress under which the decers, constituted under State laws, is such

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ficers, constituted under State laws, is such a tribunal. I cannot think they have power to try criminal offenders, still less to ad-judge the guilt or innocence of an alleged violator of the laws of the United States. A trial before such officers is not due process of law for the punishment of offences, ac-ording to the meaning of that phrase in the Constitution. There are, it is true, many bings which they may detarmine, such as the Constitution. There are, it is true, many things which they may determine, such as the uge and residence of a person offering to vote, whether he has paid taxes, and whether, if born an alien, he has a certifi-cate of naturalizatien. These things per-tain to the ascertainment of a political right. But whether he has been gulity of a cruminal offence, and has, as a consequence, forieited his right, is an inquiry of a differ-ent character. Neither our Constitution nor our law has conferred upon the judges of elections any such judicial functions. They are not sworn to try issues in criminal cases. They have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and their judgment if rendered would be binding upon no other tribunal. Even if they were to assume jurisdiction of the offence described in the not of Congress, and proceed to try whether its configure the wore how head duy on jurisdiction of the offence described in the act of Congress, and proceed to try whether the applicant for a vote had been duly en-rolled and drafted, whether he had received notice of the draft, whether he had desert-ed, and failed to return to service, or failed to report to a provost marshal, and whether he had justifying reasons for such failure, and if after such trial they were to decide that he had not forfeited his citizenship, all this would not amount to an accuittal. It

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this would not amount to an acquittal. It would not protect him against a subsequent similar accusation and trial, it would not protect him against trial and punishment protect him against trial and punishment by court martial. Surely that is no trial by due process of law, the judgment in which is not final, deddes nothing, but leaves the accused exposed to another trial in a differ-ent tribunal, and to the imposition by that other tribunal of the full punishment pre-

ent tribunal of the full punishment pre-soribed by law. Moreover, it is not in the power of Con-gress to confer upon such a tribunal, which is exclusively of State creation, jurisdiction to try offences against the United States. Notwithstanding the decision in Buck waiter vs. The United States, 11, S. and R. 193, which was an action for penulties, declared to be recoverable as other dobts, the doctrine seems a plain one that Congress cannot vest any of the judical power of the United States in the courts of any other govern-ment or sovereignity. Martin vs. Hunter's lessee, 1 Whoaton, 304, 330; Ely vs. Peck, 7 Conn., 242, and Scoville vs. Canfield, 14 Johns, 338. And clearly, if this is so, Con-gress cannot make a board of State elec-tion officers competent to try whether a per-son has been guilty of an offence against the United States, and if they find hum guilty to enforce a part of the prescribed ponalty.

penalty. If therefore the not of March 3, 1865, really If therefore the act of March 3, 1865, really contemplates the infliction of its preseribed penalty or any part of it without due pro-cess of law, or if it attempts to confer upon the election officers of a State the power to determine whether there has been a viola-tion of the act incurring the penalty, and to enforce the penalty or any part of it, it may well be doubted whether it is not trans-creasive of the anthority vested in Congress gressive of the authority vested in Congress

by the Constitution. But such is not the fair construction of the But such is not the fur construction of the emetment. It is not to be presumed that Congress intended to trangress its powers, and especially is this true when the acts admits of another construction entirely con-sonant with all the provisions of the Consti-tution. tution,

What then is its true meaning? As alwhat then is its the meaning? As a ready observed, forfeiture of citizenship is prescribed as a penalty for desertion, an additional penalty; not for an offence com-mitted before the passage of the act, but for continued desertion and failure to return or continued desertion and failurs to return or report. It is not a new consequence of a penalty, but it is an integral part of the thing itself. Nor is it the whole. It is added to what the law had previously enacted to be the penalty of desertion, as imprison-ment is sometimes added to punishment by ment is sometimes added to punishment by fine. It must have been intended therefore that it should be incurred in the same way, ment is sometimes The second objection also assumes more and imposed by the same tribunal that was authorized to impose the other penalties for the offence. It would be very absurd to the offence. It would be very absurd to suppose that two trials and two condemna-tions for one orime were intended, or that it was designed that a criminal might be sentenced in one court to undergo part of the punishmont denounced by the law, and be punished in another court by the impo-sition of the remainder. The law as its dood when the act of 1865 was passed had provi-des artibunal in which alone the crime of desertion could be tried, and by which alone

is not only required by the universally admitted rules of statutory interpretation, but it is in harmony with the personal rights secured by the Constitution, and which Congress must be presumed to have kept in view. It gives to the accused trial before sworn judges, a right to challenge, an opportunity of defence, the privilege of hearing the witnesses against him, and of calling witnesses in his behalf. It preserves to him the common law presumption of in-nocence until he has been adjudged guilty, according to the forms of law. It gives thal-ity to a single trial. If tried by a court martial and acquitted, his innocence can never again be called in question, and he can be made to suffer no part of the penul-ties prescribed for guilt. On the other hand, if a record of conviction by a lawful court be not a pre requisite to suffering the pen-alty of the law, the act of Congress may work intolerable hardships. The accused whenever the registry of the provost mur-shal is adduced against him. No decision of a board of election officers will proteet him against the necessity of renewing his defence at every subsequent election, and of a board of election officers will protect him against the necessity of renewing his defence at every subsequent election, and each time with increased difficulty arising from the possible death or absence of wit-nesses. In many cases this may prove a gross wrong. It cannot be doubted that in some instances there were causes that prevented a return to service, or a report by persons registered as deserters by provost marshals, that would have been provist marshafs, that would have been held justifying reasons by a court martial, or at lenst would have prevented an ap-proval of the court's sentence. It is well know, also, that some who were registered desorters were, at the time, actually in the military service as volunteers, and honora-bly discharging their duties to the Govern-ment. To hold that the act of Congress interses upon such the necessity of proving ment. To hold that the act of Congress imposes upon such the necessity of proving their innocence, without any conviction of guilt, would be an unreasonable construc-tion of the act, and would be attributing to the National legislature an intention not warranted by the language and connection of the enactment. It follows that the judgment of the court below, upon the case stated was right. The

below, upon the case stated, was right The plaintiff not having been convicted of desertion and failure to return to the desertion and failure to return to the service, or to report to a provost marshal, and not having been sentenced to the pen-alties and forfeitures of the law, was entitled to vote. The judgment is affirmed, WooDWARD, C. J. I concur in, the conclusion stated in the above opinion, and in most of the reasonings by which that conclusion is reached.

by which that conclusion is reached. But I do not concur in treating the act of Congress as a valid enactment, for I believe t to be an *ex post facto* law, in respect to ill soldiers, except such as commit the crime it to be an expost facto haw, in respect to all solders, except such as commit the crime of desertion after the date of the haw. This is not a case of desertion subsequent to the emactment, but prior to it, and the penalties of the offence are such as were fixed, by haw, when the offence was committed, and it is not competent for the Legislature to increase them, except for future cases.

Interesting Conversation Between Two Republicans in front of the Court-House.

How are you, B.? You have just been to the Treasurer's office. Been paying your tax I suppose. Mr. B.—Yes, I have been paying an

amount of taxes which might be con-sidered a good rent on my little place. Last year I worked hard, and as the re-Last year I worked hard, and as the re-sult of my labor my wheat turned out a failure, and what corn and pork I had, fell so in price that it hardly paid me-for the labor bestowed upon it; and then I had to pay the Government a per cent. per bushel for the privilege of raising the corn, and a per cent. per head for the privilege of killing my hogs. And now, after paying my taxes, I will not realize anything for my year's labor. You are a very wealthy man Mr. A.; I You are a very wealthy man Mr. A.; I have heard your wealth estimated at \$100,000. Your taxes must be enormous. You must have difficulty in scarcity of money to raise funds to pay them. Mr. A.—Oh! no; My taxes are light.

More Proof of the Infamy of the Badicals.

Bingular Discoveries in Wrashington-----The Assassination of President Lincoln ---Subpenaing Witnesses to Prove the Compileity of Jefferson Davis and Others. (From Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald.) The investigations of the Judiciary Com-mittee of the House of Representatives in relation to the alleged compileity of Jeff. Davis, Clay and others in the murder of President Lincoln have developed one of the most villatous conspiracies ever con-cooted in the divilized world. Strange to tell, it is not the conspiracy for the assassi-nation of President Lincoln and his Cabinet, but an equally bloody and far more cowardiy but an equally bloody and far more cowardly

but an equally bloody and far more cowardigy and cruel one, to murder, through the forms of law, ex-President Davis and others of the defanct confederacy. This revelation will no doubt astound the public, and well it may; but to none who have observed the malignant and fiendish split of the radicals in Congress and other high places will it seem incredible. The Judiciary Committee, anxious as most of its members are to suppress the evidence it accordance with honorable warharo?" That Benjamin again chimed in, that "it was just like falling upon and surprising a camp and putting the foe to the sword without giving him time to seize his arms and get in line for defence." That Surratt, Snovol and deponent then bade the President and Secretary farowell and departed. Such, almost word for word, is the dopo-sition made by Campbell for the Bureau of Military Justice, and his statement of what was said and done by Davis and Bonjamin

nign pinces will it seem incredible. The Judiciary Committee, anxious as most of its members are to suppress the evidence it has educed and screen the conspirators from the opprobrium they justly merit, will not venture to deny my averments. Whence or from whom I derived the in-formation I am imparting need not, and with propriety could not, be specifically disclosed; but I may observe, for the gen-eral interest of your readers, that at this capital there is no time equal to a holiday, and during a session of Congress no holiday equal to the Fourth of July for eliciting State secrets. On that day several honor-able gentlemon were seen in the streets and other public places entre duce vins, and one at least was overheard biabbing to a patron more than one arcanum imperi which may anon create another sensation. But to return to the compiracy. The after the alleged presentation of Snevel to the rebel chief, was fully corroborated by Snevel in another deposition made at the same time, for the same Bureau and fo same end. And here we come to the most astounding And here we come to the most astounding part of my disclosure. This man "William Campboll," and his friend — "Snevel," whose first name, or rather alias, I do not remember, on being brought before the Ju-diclary Committee for examination ac-knowledged that the above names did not belong to them, but were fictifious; that they had never been in the rebel service nor in Richmond; that they had never seen Davis, or Benjamin, or Surrat in their

But to return to the conspiracy. The But to return to the conspiracy. The Judiciary Committee, as soon as authorized to investigato the charges against Messrs. Davis, Clay and others, entered zealously upon their duties, and sent for such persons and papers as they had been led to believe would furnish criminating evidence. The principal persons sent for had already been examined *cc parte* in the Bureau of Mili-ary Jusifee and the appears sent for comseen Davis, or Benjamin, or Surrat in their lives; that they had never heard of any plot to destroy Lincoln until after his death;

to destroy Lincoln until after his death; that there was not a word of truth in the depositions they nade for the Bureau of Military Justice, but that they made such depositions for a pecuniary reward, being itret furnished with the statement they were desired to swear to and committing it to memory for the purpose; and that of the other purpose source or death in purpprincipal persons sent for hart arready been examined ac parte in the Bureau of Mill-tary Justlee, and the papers sent for con-slated mainly of the depositions of theso persons and some letters of doubtful import written by supposed rebels before the as-sassination, all of which were under the care of the Judge Advocate General. To recite from memory the papers verbatim would be impossible, and it would be no less so to give in extense the examination of the persons before the committee; but enough will be given to show the most devilish and damnable conspiracy, the most disgusting and dustardly perildy and the coolest and cheapest perjury you were fiver called upon to chronicle. Immediately after the execution of Mrs. Surratt and her fellow culprits the Judge Advocate General set to work in dend earnest to procure evidence for the convic-tion of Duvis, Clay and others as ec-con-spirators. Several detectives were employed to hunt up and hunt down every person supposed to have had any correspondence or communication with the suspected parother parties, some seven or eight in num-ber, who made depositions for the bureau referred to, overy one of them deposed un-der false names to false statements for pecuniary considerations. The depositions of the other "witnesses," under the assumed names of Wright, Wil-liams, Patten, Douglass, Meredith, Knapp, &c., accused Davis of compileity in the as-

Acc., accused Davis of complicity in the assessmention just as positively, and wore as ingeniously concected as those of Campbell and Snovel. Having accomplished so much in the way of procuring evidence, the radical complrators urged President Johnson with all their force to appoint a commission for the trial of a distinguished culprit. Campbell and other "witnesses" were taken before this Excellency and the Cabinet, and other frank demonor and the state of the theory and the Cabinet.

r communication with the suspected par es. or any knowledge tendin ndirectly to connect them with the con

in order that their frank demeanor and honorable appearance could be observed, and wore asked a few questions by the President and examined at considerable lenght by Mr. Seward, to the apparent satisfaction of all that they were telling the truth and nothing but the truth. The President, as is known, did not at once ap-point the commission, but he was provailed on to call for the opinion of the Attorney General as to the legality and propriety of trying by military court parties inplicated tles, or any knowledge tending directly or indirectly to connect them with the con-spiracy. But, after weeks of industrious labor and research, the detectives fulled to discover anything of the slightest consequence bear-ing upon the subject. This result was com-municated to the Radicals in the Cabinet, and by them confided to the leading radi-cals—then about to assemble—in Congress, and probably to many, certainly to a few, celebreties of their faction not in any office. These parties, as will be readily surmis-ed, were disappointed and sorely grieved. They had already arrived at the conclusion that it would be futile and impolite to try Davis and other robel leaders for treason, and their thirst for blood and vengeance, and desire to increase the humility and ig-nominy of the Southern people by hanging like a log their late chief, was aggravated by the unexpected report that nothing had been found to implicate him in the assassi-nation. But the bloodthirsty are neither easily discouraged nor over scrupulous as to what means they employ for obtaining General as to the legality and propriety of trying by military court parties implicated in the assassination, and the Attorney Gen-eral scon after gave the opinion and the argument upon which he based it, that it would not only be legal and proper to try parties so accused by a military court, but that it would be clearly illegal and im-proper to arraign them before a civil tri-bunal. The radical conspirators now re-garded Davis as good as disposed of, and licked their jaws with glee.

But, unfortunately for them, the Presi-dent would not be hurried into ordering a military trial. His penetrating eye had probably discovered something about Campbell and others paraded before him aufficient to convince him that ther more nt to convince

n order that their frank demeanor and

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and that their efforts would be crowned with success." That Snevel then observed that they "must act bravely and succeed; for if caught in the act they would all be made to dance on nothing." That Benja-min replied, "No, if any of you are cap-tured and the Yankees threath to hang you, we will give the Yankee government notice that for every one they hang a dozon will be executed in rotaliation." That Davis responded, "Yes, you shall be fully protected. The undertaking proposed is, under the circumstancesh perfectly just, and in perfect harmony with the haws of war." And again he illustrated with the query, "Suppose two or three Yankees should steal into my house and without warning kill me, can there be any doubt that their government would applaud and protect them, and declare their exploit in accordance with homorable warfare?" That Benjamin again chimed in, that "it was

NUMBER 28.

In many localities celery may be transplanted this month. It should be hoed often; and the soil around it should be sprinkled at evening, in dry weather, with liquid manure. Put in turnip seed, or late peas, where

early potatoes are dug. Lawns that are clipped often should have a dressing of bone dust or some other good fertilizer. If the soil is light

and gravelly, a dressing of street dirt, such as is collected in the most busy streets of our populous cities, will be found excellent. If the ground is not rich where egg

plants are growing dig a shallow trench all around each plant, two inches deep and six inches from the stem, and pour in strong liquid manure, or fill the channel with fine compost, which may he obtained beneath the floors of some stables.

See that every animal has access to pure water. Cows can not yield a full flow of milk unless they have some times ten gallons each per day. Let fowls also have all the water they

will drink.

The People of Mexico.

Mexico, it is estimated, has now about It is a set of the set initial, has now about the same number of people which she had twenty years ago—eight millions. Of these, only one million are pure whites, and mixed breeds, who are whites by education and sympathy. The remaining seven millions are in diane and the various grades of mixtures of whites, Indians and negroes, who are properly regarded as Indians from their habits and styles of living. The Indians of Mexico appear to be of two races-the one (Aztec) light color, with decided Jewish nose and cast of features: the other dark copper color, broad face, prominent cheek bones like the North American tribes. But they are a totally different race from their Northern brethren, being capable of a high civilization, and being en-dowed with different netures impulses dowed with different natural impulses, which render them agriculturists and artisans rather than warriors and hun-ters. In some tribes the love of liberty is so strong that the white man has never been able to subdue them; and the Spaniards were only too willing to live with them upon terms of equality and friendship. The French sent sev-eral expeditions against the Indians of the Sierras; but all returned worsted. The Austrians were but little more suc-cessful, and, finally, were obliged to conclude a treaty with those wild sons of the mountains

In many parts of the country the wealthy Indians, descendants of the Aztec nobility, are among the best edu-cated and most prominent people of the country. The ablest lawyers of Mexico are Indians : Alvarez, Juarez, Mendez Mejia, and several other of the first men of the nation are Indians. Miss Castro, a young lady of great poetical genius, and probably the greatest living *im-provisatrice*, is an Indian of obscure origin; and Senor Altamirano, of the State of Guerrero, the most eloquent man in Mexico, and leader of the Lib-eral party in the last Mexican Congress, is a full-blooded Indian. But these are emphatically of the "first familles," who have been educated, showing what Indian nature may become by culture. Indian nature may become by cultiva-tion. The large majority, nine-tenths at least, are sunken in ignorance and vice, enduring life—not living—with a stolid indifference, and whose sole am-bition is a drunken frolic on feast days, a fine hat and exemption from labor They are merely "born, vegetate and

#### Praise Your Wife.

Praise your wife, man, for pity sake give her a little encouragement, it won?thurt her. She has made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable; for pity sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have this ten years, but it will do her good for all that, and you too.

Eastern Origin of Modern Utilities. The following extract from Draper's last work, "Civil Policy in America,"

shows the Eastern origin of much that is useful and admirable: In the times of which history has failed to preserve any account, that con-tinent (Asia) must have been the scene of prodigious activity. In it were first developed those fundamental inven-tions and discoveries which really lieat

the basis of the progress of the human race—the subjugation of domestic ani-mals, the management of fire, the ex-pression of thought by writing. We are apt to overlook how much man must have done; how much he must have added to his power in prehistoric times. We forget how many contributions to our comforts are of Oriental origin. Their commonness hides them from our

riew. If the European wishes to know how If the European wishes to know how much he owes to the Asiatic, he has only to cast a glance at one hour of his daily life. The clock which summons him from bed in the morning, was the invention of the East, as were also clepsy-dras and sun-dials. The prayer for his daily bread, that he has said from inforce first rose from the side of the

infancy, first rose from the side of the Syrian mountain. The linens and cot-tons with which he clothes himself, though they may be very fine, are in-ferior to those that have been made, from time immemorial, in the looms of India. The silk was stolen by some missionaries, for hisbenefit, from China. He could buy better steel than that with which he shaves himself, in the city of Damascus, where it was first in-

ented. The coffee he expects for breakfust was first grown by the Arabians, and the natives of Upper India prepared the sugar with which he sweetens it. A schoolboy can tell the meaning of the Sanacrit words, "sacchara canda." If his tastes are light and he prefers tea, the virtues of that excellent leaf were If first pointed out by the industrious Chinese. They also taught him how to Chinese. They also taught him how to make and use the cup and saucer in which to serve it. His breakfast tray was lacquered in Japan. There is a tradition that leavened

is \$269.

of breath.

loris.

pread was first made of the waters of bread was first made of the waters of the Ganges. The egg he is breaking was laid by a fowl whose ancestors were first domesticated by the Malaccans, unless she may have been—though that will not alter the case—a modern Shang-bad. If there are preserving and finite hai. If there are preserves and fruits in his board, let him remember with thankfulness that Persia gave him the cherry, the peach, and the plum. If in any of these pleasant preparations he detects the flavor of alcohol, let it re-mind him that that substance was first distilled by the Arabians, who have set him the praiseworthy example, which it will be his benefit to follow, of abstain-ing from its use. When he talks about coffee and alcohol, he is using Arabic words. A thousand years before it had occurred to him to enact laws of restric-tion in the use of intoxication diplor

tion in the use of intoxicating drinks, the Prophet of Mecca did the same thing, and, what is more to the purpose, has compelled to this day all Asia and Africa to obey them.

The German Conscription.

There are now in Germany, actually under arms, more than ten hundred thousand soldiers, and forced levies are being made every day in the Prussian States and the States Prussia lately seized upon. Luckless Holstein, as a reward for her German proclivities, which pre-vented her from remaining quiet under

for her German proclivities, which pre-vented her from remaining quiet under Denmark, is condemned to furnish in three weeks' time a contingent of forty thousand men. Saxony, only invaded the other day, will be forced, should Austria not by that time have gained some signal victory in the North, to contribute helf as mony more within

some signal victory in the North to contribute half as many more within a specified time, which is too short to en-able the military contractors of King William's army to clothe the new regiments. Orders have been given to press into the service of Prussia the young men of Hanover and the two Hesses. What things increase the more you contract them? \_ Debts.

married artificers. In making the be-quest, Dr Franklin says: "I have con-sidered that among artisans good ap-prentices are most likely to make good citizens, and having myself been bred to a manual art, printing, in my native shal

than can be con-eded. It is not to be doubted that the power to regulate suffrage in a State, and to determine who shall not be a State, and to determine who shall not be a voter belongs exclusively to the State itself. The Constitution of the United States con-fers no authority upon Congress to prescribe the qualifications of electors within the several States that compose the Federal Union. Congress is indeed empowered to make regulations for the time, place and manner of holding elections for Senators own, and afterwards assisted to set up my business in Philadelphia, by kind loans of money from two friends there which was the foundation of my fortune and all the utility in life that may be ascribed to me, I wish to be useful, even after my death, if possible, in forming and advancing other young men that may be serviceable to their country. To this end I devote one thousand pounds to the inhabitants of Philadel-bla in trust for the uses intent and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, or to alter those made by the Legislature of a State, except those in relation to the places of choosing Senators, but here its power stops. The right of suf-frage at a State election is a State right, a franchise conferrable only by the State, which Congress can noither give nor take away. If, there-fore, the act now under consideration is in truth an attempt to regulate the right pula, in trust, for the uses, intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned and de-clared. The said sum to be let out, the same upon interest, at five per cent. per annum, to such young married artificers, under the age of twenty-five years, as have served an apprenticeship in said city, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures so as to obis in truth an attempt to regulate the right of suffrage in the States, or to prescribe the conditions upon which that right may be exercised, it must be held unwarranted by exercised, it must be held thrwarranted by the Constitution. In the exercise of its ad-mitted powers, Congress may doubtless deprive an individual of the opportunity to enjoy a right that belongs to him as a citi-zen of a State, even the right of suffrage. But this is a different thing from taking away, or impairing, the right itself. Under the laws of the Federal Government, a voter may be sent abroad in the military service of the country, and thus deprived of the privilege of exercising his right; or a voter may be einprisoned for a crime against the United States, but it is a per-version of language to call this impairing his right of suffrage. Congress may pro-vide laws for the naturalization of aliens, or it may refuse to provide such laws. Its action or non-action may thus determine whether individuals shall or shall not be-come citizens of the United States. And I cannot doubt that as a penalty for crime the Constitution. In the exercise of its ac tain a good moral character from at least two respectable citizens who are willing to become their sureties in a bond, with the applicants, for the repayment of the money solent, with interest. And as these loans are intended to assist young mar-ried artificers in setting up their business, they are to be proportioned so as not to exceed sixty pounds sterling to one person, nor to be less than fifteen pounds. And if the number of appliers so entitled should be so large as that the sum will not suffice to afford to each as much as might otherwise not be im-proper, the proportion to each shall be diminished so as to afford to every one some assistance. These alds may there-fore be small at first, but as the capital increases by the accumulated interest, they will be more ample. And in order to serve as many as possible in their turn, as well as to make the repayment of the principal borrowed more easy, each borrower shall be obliged to pay, with the yearly interest, one-tenth part of the principal, which sums of principals and interest so paid in shall be again let out to fresh borrowers."

This fund is managed by Mr. Oat Superintendent of Trusts, under the di rection of Councils, and who has be tween thirty and forty thousand dollars invested, until the proper applications are made for loans. There have been a number of applicants within the past two years, but no loans have been memorial the applicants within the fast

granted, as the applicants did not fur nish the required security. The amount to be given out to each person at present Two sureties are to be given one of whom must be a freeholder

offender, punishes him for violation of the Federal law, by deprivation of his citizen-ship of the United States, but it leaves each State to determine for itself whether such an individual may be a voter. It does no more than increase the penalties of the law upon the commission of crime. Each State defines for itself what shall be the conse-quences of the infliction of such penalties. And with us it is still our own Constitution which restricts the right of suffrage and confers it noon those only who are inhabi-tants of the State and citizens of the United States. The Equipment and Appearance of the Austrian Soldiers. We should take a hint from the Austrians as to the manner they dimin-ish the weight of the cartouche box with sixty rounds of ammunition. This is a very great improvement, with little

or no expense, by a small round belt which passes through rings. This belt is attached to the pouch, and also to about the middle of the pouch belt, so The third objection against the validity of the act of Congress would be a very grave one, if the act does in reality im-pose pains and penalties before and with-out a conviction by due process of law. The fifth article of the amendments to the Constitution ordsins " that no presson that when the men run the cartouche box remains steady, prevents the de-struction of the cartridges in striking against the soldiers' hips, and prevents the painful abrasion of the skin of the hip on a long days' march in hot weather. A British soldier, in action, but a conviction by due process of law. The fifth article of the amendments to the Constitution ordains "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a pre-sentment, or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the millita, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The sixth article se-cures to the accused in all criminal prose-outions certain rights, among which are a speedy and public trial, by a jury of the vicinage, information of the nature and cause of the accusation, face to face in presence with the witnesses against him, compulsory process for his own wit-nesses, and the assistance of counsel. The spirit of these constitutional provisions is briefly that no person can be made to suffer for a criminal offence unless the penalty be inflicted by due process of law." What that is has been often defined, but never better than it was both historically and critically by Judge Curtis of the Supreme Court of the United States in Den vs. Murray *et al.*, 18 Howard 272. It ordii-narily implies and includes a complainant, a defendant and a judge, regular allegations, opportunity to answer, and a trial accord-ing to some settled course of judicial pro-ceeding. It must be admitted there are a few exceptional cases. Prominent among these are summary proceedings to recover if running, is obliged to use one hand to hold the pouch steady if he do not wear a waist-belt, a capital contrivance either to rupture him or to deprive him The Austrian soldiers are in general strong, healthy fellows, and look as they would stand "a lot of killing. they would stand "a lot of killing." Their white uniform, which always looks clean, (I suppose by hot pipe-clay,) has a very good effect, with their neat little light blue "kepi," always worn except on *fete* days, when they have the old British cap at top, with a little stripe of common lace of yellow color. This cap is made of common pasteboard, and costs the soldiers, when all ready, about one shilling and three all ready, about one shilling and three pence. They are well shod, and in wet weather wear black cloth gaiters, turned in at the ankles, buttoned over the Kentish gray trousers.—London News.

------"I say, old fellow, what are your -"I say, old fellow, what are your politics?" said one friend quizzing an-other. "Conservative—my father was a Conservative," he replied. "And what is your religion?" said the other. "Protestant—my father was a Protest-ant," was the answer. "And why are you a bachelor?" said the other. "Be-cause my father was a—oh, confound it, don't bother me with your stupid ques-tions." few exceptional cases. Prominent am these are summary proceedings to recover debts due to the Government, especially taxes and sums due by defaulting public offices. But I can call to mind no instance in which has been held, that the ascertain-ment of guilt of a public offence, and the imposition of legal penalties. can be in any The Mississippi River is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at its flood, leads on to misfortune. imposition of legal penalties, can be in any

lesertion could be tried, and by which alone the penalties for describin could be inflicted. The consequences of conviction may be no-ticed in other courts, but the tribunal ap-pointed by the law for that purpose is the only one that can determine whether the crime has been committed, and adjudge

The act of March 3d, 1865, is not to be con-sidered apart from the other legislation re-specting the crime of desertion. It is one of a series of acts pertaining to the same subject matter. It must therefore be insubject matter. It must therefore be in-terpreted with them all in view. This is an admitted rule of statutory construction. So long ago as Rex vs. Laxdale, I Burrows, 147, Lord Manstield said, when speaking of acts of Parliament, "that all which relate to the same subject, notwithstanding some of them may be expired or not, notice must be taken to be one system and construed be taken to be one system and construed consistently." So Chancellor Kent, in the first volume of his commentaries, page 463 4, said: "It is to be inferred that a code of statof the privilege of exercising his right; or a voter may be imprisoned for a crime against the United States, but it is a per-version of language to call this impairing his right of suffrage. Congress may pro-vide laws for the naturalization of aliens, or it may refuse to provide such laws. It action or non-action may thus determibe-whether individuals shall or shall not be-come citizens of the United States. And I cannot doubt that us a penalty for crime against the General Government Congress may impose upon the criminal forfeiture nay impose upon the criminal forfeiture for crime is no unusual punishment. Briker vs. the People 20; Johns 458. If by the organic law of a State oltzens of the United States only are allowed to vote, the action or non-action of Congress may thus indirectly affect the number of those en-titled to the right of suffrage. Yet, after of the tright is on which its possessor holds as a citizen of a State, secured to him the terms prescribed by that Constitutions, or to prescribe the qualifications of yoters. The act makes no change in the organic to confer the right of suffrage as it pleases. The enancement. But it is not a correct view of the act of confers no change in the organic to prescribe the qualifications of yoters. The enancement operates upon an individual affender, punishes him for violation of the State. The enancement operates upon an individual affender, punishes him for violation of site service the the filt is not a soft the state soft the state soft the sume strip of the United States, but it leaves each the enancement operates upon an individual and punished. The act of March 3, 1863, that section of the re-ship of the United States, but it leaves each state to determine for itself whether such which declared that such a person "shall be ar-rested by the next of the act of January 11, 1812, and dictional penalty was prescribed for do-repartice of the limited of the leaves the commission of crime. Each State defines for itself what shall be the conse-tate that

the nearest military post for trial by court martial, unless upon proper showing that he is not liable to military duty, the board of enrollment shall relieve him from the draft." All these acts of Congress mani-festly contemplate trial for desertion in courts martial, and the infliction of no punishment or forfeiture except upon con-viction and sentence in such courts. The act of 1806 provided for general courts mar-tial, and made minute and careful regula-tions for their organization. for the conduct

tial, and made minute and careful regula-tions for their organization, for the conduct of their proceedings, and for the approval or disapproval of their sentences. Subse-quent acts made some changes but they have not restrained the jurisdiction or dimin-ished the powers of such courts. It is to such a code of laws, forming a system de-vised for the punishment of desertion, that the 21st section of the act of March 3d, 1865, was added. It refers plainly to pre-existing laws. It has the single object of increasing the penalties, but it does not undertake to change or dispense with the machinery pro-vided for punishing the crime. The com-mon rules of construction demand that it be read as if it had been incorporated into former acts. And if it had been, if the act of 1806 and its supplements had prescribed be read as in that had been, if the act of ISOS and its supplements had prescribed that the penalty for desertion or failure to report within a designated time after notice of draft, (which the act of ISOS declares de-sertion) should be punished on conviction of the same, with forfeiture of clitzenship and death, or in lieu of the latter, such other punishment as by the sentence of a court martial may be inflicted, would any one contend that any portion of this punishment could be inflicted without conviction and sentence? Assured-ly not. And if not, so must the act of ISOS be construed now. It means that the for-feiture which it prescribes, like all other penalties for desertion, must be *adjudged* to the convicted person after trial by a court martial and sentence approved. For the martial and sentence approved. For the conviction and sentence of such a court ther can be no substitute. They alone establish the guilt of the accused and fasten upon him the legal consequences. Such, we think, is the true meaning of the act, a con-struction that cannot be denied to it with-out losing sight of all the previous legisla-tion respecting the same subject matter, no

tion respecting the same subject matter, no part of which does this act profess to alter. It may be added that this construction

They only amount to about fifteen dol-

lars per year. Mr. B.—How is that? I am not worth one-tenth the amount that you are, and yet my taxes are over \$100 per year. Mr. A.-You see I had foresight.

knew that the enormous cost of the war would entail grievous burdens of taxa-tion upon the people, and as soon as the Government put its bonds upon the market promising to exempt them from State, county and township, as well as National taxation, and to pay an inter est in gold equal to what my incom was in greenbacks, I immediately sold my two farms, my town lots, collected in what was owing to me, and even sold my family residence, and invested every dollar of it in Government securifies. I am worth about \$120,000 upon which I receive an interest which is equivalent of eight per cent, in currency, and I don't pay a cent of tax for any purpose, except about \$15 on the furniture in my house. Mr. B.-But don't you send your

children to the common schools? Don't you ride on the public highways? Haven't you the benefit of protection rom our State laws? Mr. A.-Yes, but the whole thing is

complimentary to me on the part of my neighbors. I never pay school or road tax, or for the support of the State Government. Mr. B.—But how is the Government

Mr. B.—But how is the Government to be supported if this large amount of money is exempted from taxation? Mr. A.—Very easily. My friends and neighbors who own farms or town lots, or who have merchandise, manufactur-ing establishments, farm products, or any kind of chattels, and all men of small or moderate means, who cannot afford to live on the incress of their little pittance, but must keep it moving little pittance, but must keep it moving to secure food and raiment for them-selves and families, have the amount of tax which I am exempt from paying added to their own taxes, and they are compelled to pay the whole amount. Persons who pay taxes are required to pay their own, and mine also. Mr. B.-I see the matter now in its

proper light, and can easily comprehend why my taxes have been doubled with-in a few years. I have been paying my own taxes and part of yours also. I am opposed to this unjust discrimination, and shall help the Democratic party to bring Government bonds, like other property, on the tax duplicate.-Chilli-cothe Advertiser.

### Ventilating a Car.

stated that he would do so more minutery than they did; that Surratt then explained at longth that several determined Confed-erates and others in the North had resolved to make way with "Old Abe" and his Cabinet if the project would be authorized by the government and the adventurers promised protection in the event of their being captured; that Davis replied that there had "been so many schemes set on foot for this purpose, all of which had proved miserable failures, that he had ceased to hope for any good results from any such project, but that at any rate no special authority more than the agents in Canada could confer was necessary to war-rant the proposed proceedings; that Lin-coln being the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, Confederate soldiers had the same right, and that it was as much their duty to destroy him, if they could, as to kill any private soldier in his armies, and that if they should be captured while engaged in such an undertaking they must be treated as prisoners of war. Sup-pose that two or three Yankees should steal into my house, and, without warning, at-tack and kill me, can there be any doubt that heir government would appland, pro-tect and reward them and declare their ac-tion legitimate warfare? Not at all. ThatSurrattreplied that all his Excellency had observed was undoubtedly true, but that some of the parties anxious to embark in the enterprise were not wholly satisfied that the government would recognize their action, and with the assurance of protection given by the agents in Canada, inasmuch as the protection promised by the agents in other cases—for instance, in the case of Beali, Kennedy, Burleigh and the St. Albans raiders—had not been extended, and that the present project could not be executed without express autionity and assurance of Prof. Hamilton, the horse tamer, of Hagerstown, Ind., is an original genius, and as fond of a joke as he is of fresh air. The other day on the train going home from Cincinnati, he tried to raise a window in the car where he was sitting. but could not move it. He called the conductor to assist him, with no better result. Instantly he knocked the pane of glass out with his cane saying, "Now we will have a little fresh air." "Sir." said the conductor, "you must pay for that." "How much ?" asked the Professor. "One dollar," answered the conductor. Professor Hamilton passed him a two dollar bill. The conductor was about to hand back a dollar in change, when the cool tamer of wild animals quietly said: "Never mind, I'll take another pane," and with another stroke of his cane let God's fresh tmosphere in through a second window. "Well," exclaimed the conductor, "you can't have any more at that price. It's not first cost."

#### A Zoological Curiosity.

The Jardin d' Acclimitation in Paris has recently been enriched by a species of guinea-hen from Australia called the Weelat by the natives. It bears a strong esemblance to the vulture, and procures the hatching of its egg by what may be called artificial heat in a curious way. In the beginning of spring it collects all the vegetable refuse it canget into a heap, for the site of which it generally selects the shady side of a hill. Round this heap it lays its eggs, each five or six inches from its neighbor, with the big end turned upwards; it then buries them under the refuse three feet deep and lets the heat generated by the puthe fact in the section of the vegetable matter hatch them. It has never been ascertained how the little ones get out of their prison, but when they do they are ready fiedged and

nation. But the bloodnirsty are heither easily discouraged nor over scrupulous as to what means they employ for obtaining their ends. Another agent of great experi-ence and shrewdness was engaged to per-form the work which the others had falled to accomplish. He was charged to find the necessary witnesses at all hazards; to pro-ceed a la Forney, or in any way he deeined best calculated to instire success, but on no account to fall. With a zeal worthy of a better cause he entered upon his duties, and in a few weeks produced nearly a dozen witnosses who disposed under oath, in the the Bureau of Military Justice, to matters and facts enough to hang both Davis and Clay higher than Haman. One of these witnesses, calling himself William Campbell, deposed that he was a native of New Orleans, and had been a Con-federate soldier; that in the latter part of March or first of April, 1865, he was called on at Richmond by John H. Surratt, who bore a letter of introduction from William C. Cleary, then in Canada; that sail letter requested him to latroduce Surratt to Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, with whom he (deponent) was intimately acquainted, and assured him that Surratt would unfold a grand scheme in which he (deponent) was earnestly solicited to participate; that Sur-ratt did on the same day disclose to him the litters, further that, in compliance with Cleary's request, he introduced Surratt to Benjamin, when, after an interchange of civilities, Surratt delivered to the Secretary a package of letters, which were immedi-ately opened and perused; that Benjamin then turned to address Surratt on the sub-ject of the letters, when deponent arose to withdraw, but, owing to a suggestion by Surratt that he (deponent) was one of the parties to engage in the murderous work, was reserved by Thender to remote the sufficient to convince him that they were falsifying. He knew Davis well enough to know that if he would descend to conspire at murder at all, it would be only with men of honor-that kind of honor to be found among thieves and bold desperadoes—who would sooner die than compromise them-solves or their chief, and not with men of ignorance and low standing, and compara-tively unknown to hum like the witnesses vely unknown to him, like the witnesse paraded, who were willing to swear to their own shame and betray their master for thirty pieces of silver.

thirty pleces of silver. Finding it impossible to induce the Presi-dent to convoke a military court for the immolation of the rebel chief, the radicals were bitterly disappointed, and some of them were farious. They determined, how-ever, not to be beaten altogether; not to throw aside as worthless, "evidence" which had been procured at so much trouble and expense, but if possible to turn it to some account. With Machiavelian adroitness they conceived a scheme whereby, if they could nothang Mr. Davis they could at least load him with infamy, and at the same time wreak exquisite vengeance on President wreak exquisite vengeance on President Johnson for declining to aid their murderous designs.

Ous designs. The process relied on for the consumma-tion of this double-headed project was re-markable for its simplicity. The deposi-tions of the spurious witnesses were to be preserved in the Bureau of Military Justice, preserved in the Bureau of Military Justice, and at a proper time rendered accessible to the press and the historian. None of the alleged criminal proceedings of Davis set forth in the numerous depositions, with the exception of those pretended to have oc-curred in the presence of Benjamin (who being accused as *particips crimins* would not be believed), were susceptible of refuta-tion, all his criminal conversations and transactions being, as alleged. In either the Surrait that he (deponent) was one of the parties to engage in the murderous work, was requested by Benjamin to remain; that the letters so delivered to Benjamin, after the letters so delivered to Benjamin, after referring to Surrat's business, requested him to present the bearer to the President, and help him through with his mission; that his mission was to obtain express au-thority from the government to execute the plot for the destruction of Lincoln; that Benjamin said there was no doubt but the President would give the authority desired, and proposed to go to him at once which and proposed to go to him at once, which was done, deponent by invitation accom-

not be believed), were susceptible of refuta-tion, all his criminal conversations and transactions being, as alleged, in either the presence of prominent robels, since deceased, and the witnesses, or in the presence of the witnesses alone. Davis could and would, therefore, be published to the world as a monster and a murdorer deserving to bo cursed like Cain and driven irom Christen-dom; and no matter how much he might say to vindicate himself, or how eloquently his friends might explate on his Christian character and high sense of honor, three-fourths of his countrymen, and posterity generally, would believe him guilty. This the radical conspirators thought would effectuality dispose of Davis, and be as great a punishment as he could bear. But how were they to reach Mr. Johnson? He had already been denounced for his le-niency toward the rebel leaders, and with endeavoring for political purposes to ingra-tiate himself with the South, and they would now go before the cuntry with tho argument that his failure to put Davis on his trial for the murder of Lincoln, in face of the overwhelming evidence that could from the depositions in the Burean of Mili-tary Justice, was the result of his desireand scheme to obtain the friendship and favor of the South, and of his gratitude to Mr. Davis for removing his predocessor and thus ele-vating him to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. It will be readily scen that a most powerful was done, deponent by invitation accom-panying him. That after they had been presented to the President, his Excellency and Benjamin retired to another room and remained for half an hour or more in close conversation; that on returning to the room Davis re-quested Surratt to explain precisely what was desired, as the despatches from Canada stated that he would do so more minutely than they did : that Surratt then explained than they did; that Surratt then explained at length that several determined Confed

ation. It will be readily seen that a most powerful weapon that could have been made of all this against Mr. Johnson in the North. What a pity that so beautiful a scheme should be spoiled. But it is another vorifi-cation of the old adage that "murder will out"

### Costume at Panama.

A newspaper correspondent Panama says: "The charlest maid of Panama is prodigal enough only when she unmasks her beauty, not merely to the moon, but to the blazing sun and entire populace. The whiteness of her drapery is in sharp contrast with her tawny skin. Some boys of 12 years, and under, wear shirts, but most are entirely naked, while girls appear 'in elegant costume of the Greek Slave.' They form striking couples for promenade-

young arrayed only in straw hats, and uvenile gentlemen in the same attire with hats omitted. If there be any Calvinism in dress, they are hopeless examples of total depravity."

lately published an article that brought down upon him the vengeful ire of some enraged female. He apologizes to her thusly.

ways in the future have some fellow feeling in her bosom." The New Albany *Ledger* man says this is adding insult to injury. Does the Kokoma man suppose any woman would be willing to expose the various products of the cotton field one will products of the cotton field, saw mill and gristmill, which she carries, by allowing some fellow to be feeling in

"I never shot a bird in my life," said friend to an Irishman, who replied, "I never shot any thing in the shape of a bird, but a squirrel, which I killed with a stone, when it fell into the river and was drowned."

# without express authority and assurance o protection from the government; that after some further conversation between Davis and Benjamin, which it is not necessary to give here, the President directed Surratt to call the next day at noon on the Section when he would receive all the authority

call the next day at noon on the Secretary, when he would receive all the authority, dc., he required. That on the following day (Surratt and deponent), accompanied by a man named Snevel, called on Benjamin as directed, but the papers had not been sent to him; that as Surratt was anxious to return to the North Immediately, Benjamin at once started with them to Davis' office; that Davis plead indisposition for not having the papers ready by the time indicated, but said they had just been finished. (Snevel was now presented to his Excellency as one of the braves ready to enter upon the bloody work.) That after a little conversation, during which Davis inquired of Surratt what route he intended to take and when he expected to pass the federal lines. His Excellency placed a letter in Surratt's hand, saying, "This is for Colonel Thompson; it confers all the power he requires, to author-ize the proceeding proposed, and to promise for the government the necessary protec-tion to all who engage in it." That he then shook hands with each of them, and said that he "trusted they would behave bravely a

# her bosom ?'

