Wanted. Three copies of the WEEKLY INTEL LIGENCER, of May 8th, 1867. Any three of our subscribers will confer a favor by each sending a copy to this Office.

Temperance in Politics. Temperance is a great virtue, and just now there is need of temperance in politics. Fanaticism has run riot in this country for a number of years past, and men generally credited with good sense have been known to make very silly fools of themselves. Intemperance in politics has been the rule ever since the war began. In Pennsylvania it has been as much so as anywhere else in the country. Unexcitable as our population usually is, the people have showed themselves to be about as mad as they were in any part of New England. But now we are about to have an era of temperance in our politics. The dominant party are beginning to fear that they cannot continue to win on past issues, and they are taking an entirely new departure. They are putting themselves forward as the temperance

A day or two since the Harrisburg Telegraph, the central organ of the Radicals of Pennsylvania, devoted about a column of its editorial space to a description of the initiation of his Excellency Governor Geary into a lodge of the Good Templars, a secret temperance organization. The ceremonials of the order were made especially imposing for the occasion, and the whole world was congratulated upon the auspicious event. If there is any simple soul is the State so soft as not to suppose that there was a design in all that, we pity the credulous creature. Brigadier General Governor Geary is a politician o very small callbre, but of vast conceit and most pretentious ambition. He is a moral and political humbug of the very first water. His abilities are just sufficient to adapt him to the task o playing the part of a political temperance reformer in the midst of a rising excitement on that question. In many ways, short as has been the time since he was inaugurated, he has evidenced an inordinate ambition to be re-elected. He thinks he sees an element of strength in the temperance agitation now going on, and straightway he turns his back upon the Germans whom he addressed with lager glass in hand at Erie, and takes a solemn pledge in a secret society to smash every beer mug in Pennsylvania. He has just the proper proportions of knave and fool in his composition to make him the leader in a Maine liquor law crusade.

That we are destined to have a gener al political agitation on the temperance question in this State there is no doubt The Radical politicians are deep in devices of that character already. The Harrisburg Telegraph, most loyal and unquestionable authority, had the following in its editorial columns a day or two since : 🗭

The State Temperance Convention which The State Temperance Convention who issembled lately at Harrisburg, made pro-vision for drafting a bill aming at the supression of the inquor traffic in Pennsylv nia. At the time of the session of the Co in. At the time of the session of the consistentian, it was concaded impolitic to ask for legislative action. But it was proposed in this Convention that a committee should be appointed, which, in the meanting should prepare a bill, to be presented to the Legislature, the provisions of which are to be drawn with a view to prohibitory objects. How, John Cassas it the chairman of this generalities and, we understand, is jects. Hon. John Cossna it the common of this committee, and, we understand, is engaged in preparing this bill. He is un-able lawyer, and has had an extensive prac-tice as a legislator. No other man in the State could do this subject greater justice State could do this subject greater justed, it would be judicious if Mr. Cessna made his bill public as soon as it is drawn, that the people may have an opportunity to consider its provisions before they elect legistors to give it legal force and effect.

We agree with the Telegraph that the little mountebank John Cessna, would be the very fellow to draft a Main liquor law for Pennsylvania. He would prepare an act which would hold water and nothing else. We judge from the article we copy from the Telegraph that he has not yet given up all hope of be ing nominated for Governor, and would infer that he expects, after having been rejected by both exisiting political organizations, to come in at last as the Radical Temperance candidate. Let the hero of Snickersville look to his traps-Cessna is a sharp trickster, and might easily outwit the present stupid occupant of the gubernatorial chair.

But, to cease jesting, we are really sorry to see the temperance cause in this State being thus shipwrecked upon the shoals of political strife. There is need of reform. No one will question that for a single moment. But the deserved reform can never come through the alliance of the friends of temperance with any political organization. An attempt of that kind issure to drag it into an arena from which it can only come forth defiled and shorn of moral strength.

In this country, as elsewhere, all sumptuary laws have been exceedingly unpopular, and in no instance have prohibitory liquor laws been productive f good results. Wherever they have been tried they have been found to be not only powerless for good, but productive of positive evil. The Maine liquor law did not prevent General Banks from getting so drunk at Portland last year that he came near losing the nomination for Congress in conse quence of his exposure of himself in a disgracefully drunken condition.

Those who are best informed upon the subject, say there has been more liquor consumed in Maine since the passage of the law than there was before. Still, the advocates of the measure are not willing to abandon the wrong principle upon which they have started. They are still legislating on the question. Last winter the Legislature of Maine created the office of State Constable, and conferred on this Chief of Police the power to appoint his subordinates throughout the State. As the law now stands in Maine it is a criminal offence to sell even a glass of cider, and punishable with fine and imprisonment. Any three persons, competent to be witness es in civil suits, may make complaint that they believe intoxicating liquors to be deposited in any house for sale and the magistrate is bound to issue a warrant commanding a search of the premises. If any liquors are found they are to be confiscated, and the party having them in possession is to be forthwith brought up for trial. One would suppose such a law as that would prove to be entirely prohibitory. Yet it is not. All the evidence is to the contrary, and, as we before said, the consumption of liquor and the crime of

drunkeness continue to be undimin-The truth is the temperance question is one that should be kept entirely out of politics. Prohibitory liquor laws are useless as well as obnoxious. The crime of drunkenness can never be controlled in any such way. If the friends of the temperance movement in Pennslyvania are wise, they will stand aloof from politics, and depend upon appeals to the moral sentiment of the community.

Guards Dispensed With.

The President of the United States on Wednesday took a walk in the streets of Washington, unaccompanied by a guard. Early in Mr. Lincoln's administration guards were placed around the President whenever he ventured out into the street, and that custom has continued until now.

Exciting a War of Races.

Negro riots are now of nightly occurence in the South. Wherever such niserable agitators as Wilson and Kelly have harangued exciteable crowds of ignorant blacks, tumults have been exited and blood has been shed. In Richmond, Charleston, New Orleans and Mobile, these despicable Northern adventurers have proclaimed their re volutionary notions to gaping crowds of gnorant negroes, and invariably a riot has followed. It is noticeable that the Radical press of the North has not dared to charge these disturbances upon the whites. The origin of them has always been with the negroes, and it is admitted on all hands that Wilson, Kelley &

Jo., are to blame. These riots have always been commenced just after the distempered harangues of the "torch and turpentine orators." The negroes, fired by being told that there ought to be no distinctions in schools, in churches, in places of amusement, in jury boxes, at the ballot box, in public conveyances, in the right to hold office; but perfect equality everywhere and in all things, have undertaken to redress their fancied grievances by force. The result has peen deplorable. Already several lives have been lost. But the trouble is as yet only in its beginning. The seeds of evil planted by the fanatical speakers now on a stumping tour through the South will yet culminate in a war of races, full of the most ghastly horrors, unless there is an end of the kind of speeches now being made.

ruble. They are steeped in ignorance have no idea of law, and no conception of the constitution of civilized society. They are ready to believe that they have rightsto seize upon the property of the vhites, and are eager to embrace the pernicious and revolutionary doctrines idvanced by the unprincipled white scoundrels who are now busily engaged n stirring up bad blood between them and their former masters. One white man, who would go among the legroes of the South, as Kelley did among those at Mobile, boasting that he had the power of the United States army at his back, could start a revolution by the utterance of a dozen ords. Every needy and rapacious negro would be ready at a moment's warning to enlist in a crusade against the property and the lives of the whites. The riots which have occurred prove

The negro race is peculiarly inflam-

rival in deeds of horror the massacre of San Domingo.

Are the people of the North ready to ncourage men like Wilson, Kelley and other Radical leaders in their bloody work? Are they prepared to endorse a course of action which must lead to he most deplorable consequences? I they are not they must speak out bold-

hat nothing but extreme caution can

ly, and in tones that will be heard and heeded. Every man in the North is directly interested in preserving good order in the South, and in protecting the white men of that section in all their rights. The social, political, and material interests of the whole nation are being imperilled by the leaders of the Radical party. Those bold, bad men would see destruction come upon the whole country rather than yield their hold upon power by which they profit so much at the expense of a tax-ridden

people. Massachusetts Morality. In another column will be found a dejusting conduct of a specimen New England fanatic. "Extremes med" is an old proverb, and one which is verifled in this appalling case of immorality in Massachusetts. Amidst the mos puritanical community in the world, where they force morality down people's throats, where to look awry is alnost a crime, where people melt away in sorrow for the poor negro, where to touch whiskey or wine is regarded im moral, and where all the theories for the mprovement of other people are agitaed there we find a man, educated and highly honored, who united in himself he characters of a preacher of the gosel, a legislator of the State, and Chairuan of the School Committee of the own, guilty of crimes that are not fit to be mentioned. We know of nothing to be compared to the disgusting wickedness of this reverend and honorable Mr. Howe, in modern times and in a

civilized country. The fact is, the pretended morality or humanity of Massachusetts is nothing but profund hyporisy. There is not, probably, so wicked a city in the world as Boston. With great outside show of decency and morality, there is a vast amount of secret vice. / It is much the same throughout the State. Such crimes as we refer to could not occur in any other state of society. From such great pretences, with so much hypocrisy, the worst crimes naturally spring. The High Price of Provisions.

The high prices of provisions and bread cause much anxiety in relation to the prospect of the coming crops. The reports generally from various portions of the country are favorable as to wheat, and the fruit crop promises well. But corn is "the staff of life" for this country, for upon its abundance we depend for meat, poultry, &c. The crop of corn must greatly exceed that of last year if provisions are to be lower in price; and ast year the corn crop was estimated over a thousand millions of bushels. Double that amount would not more than be sufficient for our consumption

at home, to say nothing of a surplus for exportation. The West can no longer send wheat or flour to the Eastern cities. They have hardly enough for their own use. The consequence of high prices of food is an advance in the cost of mechanical and agricultural labor, and strikes everywhere for higher wages. That no great reduction in the price of wheat is expected is shown by the fact that growng crops, to be harvested in June, have een contracted for by millers in the Middle States, at the price of three dol-

lars per bushel. The want of articles for export has aused a renewal of shipments of gold, and the five-twenties are also remitted in large amounts to pay for imported goods. A financial disturbance in the customs may be expected unless our coming crops should be very large. Industry of every kind must be slackened, production diminished, and the revenue from internal taxation be reduce more than one-half for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July next, unless the price of bread and provisions be brought down to a reasonable scale.

Democratic Victories.

At the municipal election in Williamsport, Lycoming county, on the 15th, Dr. W. F. Logan, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by 87 majority-a gain of 191 votes. spring the Radical candidate had 104 majority. This is a most signal triumph. and entitles the Democracy of that little city to unbounded praise.

On the same day the Democracy of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, elected Hon. J. B. Stark to the Mayoralty over Col. E. B. Harvey, the present Mayor, by 68 majority—again of 468. Last year Harvey's majority was 400. This is certainly a surprising and gratifying result, and from it and similar victories elsewhere in the State. Ye feel confi. elsewhere in the State, we feel confi-dent that Radicalism will fall irrecover-ably at the next general election.

Gerrit Smith and Horace Greeley. These two notorious men are now

oupled together in most abusive articles, and, strange to say, in Radical newspapers. They were both present in Richmond at the hearing and release of Jefferson Davis, and both made speeches in that city to a mixed as emblage of blacks and whites. To their honor be it said, their addresses were vastly different from the inflammatory harangues of the political mounebanks Wilson and Kelley. Gerri Smith did not hesitate to admit that the North was partly to blame for the rebellion. He said boldly that the North had been equally guilty with the South in establishing and maintaining the existence of slavery, and added We of the North reaped far more gain from it than you did -you but neld the cow-we milked it." He ook the position that when the strife had advanced to a great civil war, with de facto government carrying on war as an independent power, the people of the States in revolt were no longer traitors. He declared that he was "averse to having his countrymen (the Southerners) go down to posterity branded as traitors." He wanted to lift them up from their supposed degradation, because he regarded "the North as under a common responsibility with the South for the late war." He denounced the proposition of Thad. Stevens for confiscating the property of the Southern people, and said Congress ought to relieve the South from direct Federal taxes for some years, in order that they

so much of the future material power of the nation. What a contrast there is between the utterance and the acts of Gerrit Smith and Horace Greeley, and those of the plundering horde of political adventurers represented by Wilson and Kelley. These men, Smith and Greeley, fought slavery from a humanitarian stand point. They regarded it as "the sum of human villainies," and were moved by pure, but, we believe, mistaken motives in their warfare against the system as established in the South. They advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war, and were the extremest of Radicals. But when the war ended, when the people of the South laid down their arms and abolished slavery forever, the most distinguished among the original abolitionists were ready to acord liberal terms to a vanquished and prevent the outbreak of a war between Impoverished people. It is the mean-spirited and mercenary he two races in the South, which will

might re-establish industry and recover

that prosperity upon which depended

traders, the rascally political tricksters, the thieves who hang around the public treasury, the low fellows who make merchandise of office, the creeping creatures who seek to enrich themselve by the spoils, the unclean birds which fatten on offal, the cunning tricksters who want to perpetuate themselves in places of profit, who have howled for vengeance on a prostrate and defence less people. It had so happened that during the war the worst class of Northernmen managed to secure control of the dominant political party. They were loud in their professions o hatred against slavery, and still louder in their protestations of extreme and exclusive loyalty, because it paid well. They measured political principles by the pocket standard. Whatever put money into their originally lean purses, was to them the highest human good the sum and substance of political truth. They had tasted the sweets of office, and were resolved not to be tailed account of the horrible and dis- driven away from the public crib hev were fattening. maintain their hold upon power they were ready to risk the best interests of the nation. Knowing no higher law than that of the most grasping and avaricious selfishness they cared nothing for others, nothing for the public good, nothing for the country. It is a notorious fact that the Radical members of Congress, and Radical members of State Legislatures, have disgraced themselves and the whole country by the most corrupt and profligate conduct. They have taken bribes openly and unblushingly, and have squandered the money wrung from the toil of a tax burthened people with the most lavish and wasteful profusion, impoverishing the masses to enrich themselves. It is from these wretched political plunderers that the Incessant ern people has constantly come. They

> "The last to bid the cruel warfare cease, The first to make a malady of peace." What a contrast is presented by the very men who were the leaders of the abolition party, before it became a band of thieves, a mere conglomerated body of public robbers!

were

Negro Equality.

Judge Kellogg, Collector of the port of New Orleans, has promoted a colored clerk and appointed two colored inspectors of customs. Mayor Heath has determined now to throw open the public schools to whites and blacks alike.

When old Thad, gets his bill to "guarantee a Republican government to Pennsylvania" passed by Congress, we shall have the public schools of this State "thrown open to whites and blacks alike." Then, perhaps, we shall find out whether any portion of the Republican party is really opposed to negro equality. Many of them, whilst holding that the negro ought to be allowed to vote, profess to be opposed to putting him in the jury box with white men, or to seating his offspring beside white children in the public schools. Their sincerity is destined to be put to the test in the course of a year or two. Their leaders will not allow them to escape. These insist that as the negro used the "bullet" during the war, the right must now be conceded to him to use the ballot. This point gained, they will insist that having been admitted to the ballotbox, he must by virtue thereof be admitted to the jury box. This second point gained, they will insist that as the negro has the right to sit beside white men in the jury box, his children must have the right to sit beside white children in the school room. This third point gained, they will insist that as white and black children sit beside one another in school, they should intermarry when they grow up. This is the complexion Radicalism will come to at no very distant day. Republicans who profess to be unwilling to go so far had

better pause in time. _ ----

The Impeachment Fizzle. If the truth were known, we think i yould be found that Ashley, Butler, Forney, and the rest of the impeachers would give a round sum (provided they could steal it out of the public treasury to get clear of the whole impeachment business. As a fizzle, it bids fair to surpass Forney's tilt at Senatoria honors or Butler's squint at Fort Fisher. Leading Radical journals all over the country are kicking it down hill, with out seeming to care greatly whether the actors in it come out with broken bones or not. The Pittsburg Commercial of vesterday savs:

It is understood that the Impeachmen It is understood that the Impeachment Committee muke but slow headway, and that since the exploding, one after another, of the charges brought by General Butler, the zeal of at least some of the original movers in the business has considerably slackened. The Committee, very properly, we think, have turned their attention to other matters. Nothing is more certain than that, poor as is the estimation in which Johnson is held, there is no public sentiment worthy of regard, demanding the continuation of the impeachment business. Thus far, some of the movers in it have had more to regret than Mr. Johnson.

Indians About.

Radical newspapers are cunningly endeavoring to prepare the masses for an unfavorable exhibit of our financial condition. They no longer style our huge national debt a national blessing. Tha kind of talk is played out. The masses have had a most realizing sense of the evils which must invariably accompany the creation of a huge national debt .-Ground down by the burthens imposed upon them, taxed in a thousand ways, having a few cents filched from their hardearnings on every trifling purchase and being compelled to forego the luxuries, the pleasures, and even many of the necessaries of life which they were used to under old-fashioned, hones Democratic rule, they are beginning to wake up. The Harrisburg Telegraph has the following item in its editoria columns:

The Indian war will be attended with The Indian war will be attended with a very heavy expense. It is unlucky that we have the Indians to fight so soon after the war against the rebellion, but this is probably a logical supplement of the treason of the South. We do not see how, in the present financial situation, we can avoid adding materially to the public debt.

That is a very modest way of announcing the fact that the extravagance of the Radicals in Congress is sure to leave us with the national debt largely increased at the end of the year. To lay it upon the Indian war may fool some very stupid people, but the masses cannot be deceived by any such stuff. They know that many millions have been recklessly voted away for the support of agents of the Freedmen's Bu reau and other useless officials and hangers-on of the Radical party. There are two kinds of Indians in this country .-The one is the genuine painted savage, dangerous in war on account of his treacherous disposition and cruel nature, the regular red devil, whose chief

delight is to "clutch fingers in a captive's hair." They are troublesome, thieving fellows, with a constant hankering after horse flesh, and our wars with them have been expensive. But there is another class of Indians who have put the country to vastly greater expense than ever the aborigines did. They are the political Indians who belong to the Radical party, and pattern after the Winnebago Chief, who represents the Republicans of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate. These white-skinned political Indians are greater thieves than the red men of the forest, and have stolen in the past six years one thousand times as much money as all our Indian wars ever cost us. The people have determined to have

A Deserved Compliment.

A late number of the Easton Ara contains the following paragraph: "A gentleman who had some bush dess at Harrisburg during the last sesdon, told us some time ago, that he appened to overhear a conversation between several professional borers, who were discussing the chances of a certain bill passing the Senate. After naming a number of Senators who had been secured, one of the borers said, there is one man in the Senate whose vote can't be got unless you can satisfy him that the bill is right-he can't be reached in any other way—that man is Mr. Wallace!' A higher compliment could not well be paid to an incorrupti-

ble public servant." The truth of the above no one who knows Senator Wallace will for a moment doubt. He is beyond a question one of the purest men that ever sat in the Senate of Pennsylvania. His unspotted integrity, added to his very decided ability, has enabled him to hold the position of leader of that body Even his political opponents look up to him as a man superior to themselves in virtue, and fully the equal in intellec of any one in their ranks. No man in public life in this State is more honored and respected to-day than Senator Wallace. The future has its rewards in store for him.

The Mobile Riot. Some of the Radical newspapers hav been charging the Agent of the Associated Press with the transmission of an unfair account of the riot which occurred at Mobile, while Kelly was indulging ir his brutal and incendiary harangue They desire to throw all the blame upon the white men and to relieve the negroes and Kelly from blame. The Phildelphia Inquirer, radical as it is, takes clamor for vengeance upon the South- another view of the matter. It has a correspondent traveling with Kelly, who denies that the disorder was the result of any concert of action on the part of the whites.

The whole disturbance arose out of Kelley's own conduct, and he is chiefly responsible for the loss of life which occurred. It must be born in mind that the special despatch in the Inquirer comes direct from one of Kelley's own partisans. It will bear no other construction than the one we put upon it. A large general meeting composed of prominent citizens of Mobile, which was also participated in by many of the most respectable negroes has been held, and the following preamble and resolu-

tions unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, At a meeting held in this city, on the night of May 14th, there were disturbances and disorders resulting in most lamentable consequences; and whereas this meeting is composed of the citizens of Mobile who desire to announce to the people of the country their unqualified disapprobation of all such acts, therefore, Resolved, first, That we deeply deplore the unfortunate occurrences that took place at said meeting, and desire to express, in the strongest terms, our disapprobation of them. tions unanimously adopted:

them. Second, We are of the opinion that the disturbance at said meeting was wholly unpremediated and the result of needental excitement to which large assemblages are

Third, In our opinion, our people are no lisposed to impede in any manner the ful exercise of speech to all and every class o

Black and Tan Convention in Baltimore. On Tuesday last a mixed assemblage of negroes and white men gathered in the city of Baltimore. They dignified the concern with the high sounding title of "The Radical State Convention of Maryland." We suppose they were fully entitled to the appellation. Outside of the Northern States the Radical or Republican party cannot muster many adherents who have not negro blood in their veins.

The Baltimore concern was radica

enough in all conscience. A series of resolutions were passed endorsing negro suffrage and negro equality in the broadest and most unequivocal terms. Among other things which they propose to do is to take the vote of all the negroes of the State, and of such white men as can be induced to vote with them, in favor of annuling the Constitution as it now exists, or as it may be amended by the Convention now in session at Annapolis, and the adoption of a Constitution conferring the right to vote and hold office upon the negroes. They expect Congress to endorse their action and to force those odious conditions upon the white population of the State. The Radicals, headed by John A. J. Cresswell, are in pitiful minority in Maryland, and have no hope of regaining power, except by means of some such revolutionary pro-

ceeding. Booth's Diary. We publish a copy of the diary found pon the body of J. Wilkes Booth, as fficially certified by Judge Holt.

A man in Charleston, who two years ago

Maryland. In the Maryland Constitutional Convention on Friday last, the committee on the Bill of Rights made its report.

While the great fundamentals hereto fore embodied in the instrument were so well determined as to afford little need of change, there are yet some few modifications to its declarations which are highly important and eminently proper. Such is the clause added to he article on civil and religious liberty viz: "Nor shall any person be deemed incompetent as a witness on account of race or color." So also is the following new article:

Art. 44. That the provisions of the contitution of the United States and of thi stitution of the United States and of this State, apply as well in time of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the pleaoi necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government, and tends to anarchy An article similar to this ought to be

out in the Constitution of the United States, and there should be affixed to its violation a penalty of the highestorder. The Word "White" in the Constitution.

The Radical bunglers in the Legislature of Ohio did not accomplish the obect of their wishes in striking the word white" out of the Constitution. They provided that it should be amended in the voting section, so that the offensive word "white" would not turn up there. but at the same time they left the following section, which is, in article 9, unchanged: "All white male citizens, residents of this

State, being eighteen years of age, and under forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the milltin and perform military duty, in such manner, not incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be prescribed by law." The result is that even if the amend-

ment carries, we shall still have the obnoxious phrase "white" employed in an important provision to wound the sensibilities and offend the taste of all radicaldom. A PHOTOGRAPH of Jeff. Davis, as he came

out of Fortress Monroe, to frame along side prisoners as they were released from Belle lise and Andersonville, is destined to become a popular work of art with Copperheads.—Harrisburg Telegraph. A photograph of the publisher of the Telegraph, displaying fairly the two hundred and fifty pounds of Government fat that hides his bones, would be "a popular work of art" in a butche

Pharisees Howling. The release of Mr. Davis affords to

of our cotemporaries a pretext for malig-ment vituperation. The editor of this journal is howled at with a vindictiveness which i is howled at with a vindictiveness which is comforting so far as it shows that the tongues of certain of our friends have not yet cleaved to the roofs of their mouths. Let that pass as the idle wind which we heed not. One or two observations, how-ever, may be ventured in reference to a matter which seems to excite more than ordinary interest.

matter which seems to excite more than ordinary interest.

Jefferson Davis was taken prisoner two years since. He was arrested as an assassin—and for his arrest the Government paid the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The President claimed to know in offering this reward that Mr. Davis was the accomplice of Wilkes Booth. He was thrown into a dungeon, and manacled, and held in harrassing durance. As an assassin, espemrrassing durance. As an assassin, espe-cially as the assassin of Mr. Lincoln, this cially as the assassin of Mr. Lincoin, this rigor and vigilance did not seem unnecessary, and we were content. With all the proofs the Administration claimed to have, was it not wise, may was it not due to the memory of the martyred dead, that speedy justice should be visited upon the great offender. Certainly, if Jefferson Davis was concerned in the assassination of Mr. Lincoin, he was the other assassination. The wortch who was

the chief assassin. The wrotch who was shot, the four wrotches who were so swiftly whot, the four wretches who were so swittly hanged one midsummer's day, were the more instruments in the hands of the great criminal. This belief induced Mr. Davis' arrest, and the payment of an enormous reward. What came of the arrest? With evidence of his guilt in the possession of Mr. Stanton—with a hundred generals only too bappy to be assigned to court-martial o happy to be assigned to court-martia the courts open, able lawver and district-attorneys duly commissioned and district-attorneys duly commissioned, the great criminal was permitted to remain in prison, and not a word was said of justice. For two years this has continued, and now, at the end of two years, the Government permits him, an unpunished assassin, to be taken from prison and released on bail. If this is right now, when did it become right? If, after all, the Government has no evidence showing the complicity of Davis and Booth, why was not the charge withdrawn? vithdrawn?
Well, it was as a traitor, and not an as

Well, it was as a traitor, and not an assassin, that Mr. Davis was held, and as such he should have been kept in jail. But why keep him in jail? Treason is a orline, and a crime, according to Mr. Johnson, that should be punished. There is a lawful way of punishing men in this country. To keep a man in prison without a trial is a violation of law, not obedience to it. Mr. Davis may have committed many crimes—so many indeed that, according to one howling Pharisee, "it is a disgrace and reproach many indeed that, according to one howling Pharisee, "it is a disgrace and reproach "to our country that he should ever be per"mitted to desecrate with his traitor for"prints the soil of a free State." But how
do we know that he committed crimes?
There is but one way of knowing tethe verdict of twelve trusty men. Because Mr. Davis is a criminal, must
we also be criminal? Because he is
known to have committed, must we
also commit what is certainly moral treaknown to have committed, must we also commit what is certainly moral treason to the Constitution? If it is right to take Jefferson Davis, citizen, and imprison him two years without judge or jury, why not citizen Thurlow Weed, or citizen William Cullen Bryant? But it is popularly believed that Mr. Davis is a traitor, and that, as a traitor, he should long ago have been hanged. Well, it is also popularly believed that if Mr. Thurlow Weed had his deserts he would long ago have been in Sing Sing. We have no legal knowledge of the fact. Mr. Weed has never been arrested nor tried; nor has even an indictment been found. He is at liberty, and so long as he is not legally accused we shall ment been found. He is at liberty, and so long as he is not legally accused we shall insist that he remain at liberty, and if necessary we shall find twenty bondsmen who will answer for his security until tried. The principle is the same, whether it applies to Davis or Weed, or citizen Dermot arrested for assault and battery. The law

arrested for assault and battery. The law has no prejudices—the Constitution no "popular" punishments.

Certain citizens testify their approciation of the principle so conspicuously violated in the case of Mr. Davis by becoming his bondsmen. Liston to the Pharisees howling. It is popular to how at Mr. Davis, and hence hil this loudly-echoing indignation. What is justice? What is law? What is the Constitution? What are the honor and dignity of this nation? Mr. tion. What is justice? What is law? What is the Constitution? What are the honor and dignity of this nation? Mr. Davis is a traitor and should be hanged! Well, Johnson is a patriot, and why did he not hang him? The Pharisees who how over Davis huzza for Johnson. So long as Davis was a fact, we opposed him. The Robellion he led, the slave system he cherishied, the disunion he preached, we have warred upon. We war upon them now, and shall continue to do so until this land is a land of universal freedom and impartial suffrage. But Jefferson Davis is no longer a fact. He no longer represents armed treasen. He is our vietim, our prisoner, the creature of the laws, and one in whose person the laws have for two years been dishonored. Against that injustice we have protested, as we hope to protest injustice in any form, no matter how lofty or lowly the victim. This we do because we boileye it to be right. The Pharisees may how! notwithstanding. We have heard them many and many a time before.— N. Y. Tribunc.

Judge Kelley at Mobile-A Violent Speech
—Riot in Consequence.

Mobile, May 14.—A large number of negroes met to-night corner of Government and Royal streets, to hear Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania. A number of whites were

dso present.
Everything was remarkably quiet until Everything was remarkably quiet until Mr. Kelly began speaking. He commenced by saying he had come to discuss the right of the negroes, which they were entitled to, and he bid defiance to all interruptions and to the world. He had the 15th regiment at his back, and if they proved inadequate the whole United States army would not.

Judge Kelley continued in this strain for some time, using language, expressions and incendiary sentences which were calculated to invite rictous demonstrations. He was here interrupted by a white man on the outskirts of the crowd, whom the police promptly arrested.

The first shot was fired at this point, but it is impossible to say who fired it. Instan-

The first shot was fired at this point, but it is impossible to say who fired it. Instantaneously shots followed from the negroes, who were all well armed. The firing then became general. A large majority of the shots were fired by the negroes, as but very few of the whites present were armed, having attended the meeting to listen quietly to Mr. Kelly, and without the remotest idea of causing a riot.

The police succeeded in quelling the riot before the arrival of the companies of the 15th regiment, who were ordered out by Col. Sheppard, and appeared as soon as possible, but not until the meeting had been

sible, but not until the meeting had been dispersed.

Everything is quiet, and there is little or no excitement at midnight.

It is impossible to say positively the number of killed and wounded. Three men were killed, one white man and two negroes. A number of persons were wounded, among them one policeman and a white how. vowed that he would not cut his hair or groe beard until Jefferson Davis should be re-leased, has just called upon a barber.

From South America. The New York Herald says:

The New York Herald says:
Our South American letters are dated at
Rio Janeiro on the 9th of April, and Buenos
Ayres on the 25th of March. No new movement had been made by either party in the
Paraguayan war. Picket-firing and the
throwing of shells occasionally into Curupaity were the only hostile maneauvres
going on. Minister Washburne arrived at
the camp of the allies on the 11th of March,
from the Paraguayan government, to which
he is accredited, and and a secret conference
with Marquis Caxias. It is believed the
conversation was in reference to the prowith Marquis Caxias. It is believed the conversation was in reference to the proposed mediation on the part of the United States, and that Marquis Caxias declined to admit of any mediation whatever. The recruiting of the National Guard for service in the field is utterly opposed by the members of that organization in Rio Janeiro. In Pernambuco an open revolt is threatened in the event of the order being enforced. The Paragnayan army is well supplied with everything through Bolivia. No sign of want is visible among them, while the allies are discontented, being bound up in a swamp and deserted by ound up in a swamp and deserted by heir allies. A Peace Conference was held the Government House, in Buenos Ayres which General Mitre, the Provisions at which General Mitre, the Provisional President of Uruguay, and the Brazilian Minister were present. It is believed all favored a speedy peace. The profered mediation of the United States is in great favor with all classes, Lopez, the President of Paraguay, among them. Operations against the rebels in the Argentine Republic were actively prosecuted, and the force of the latter had been reduced to a few guerilla bands.

A Thrilling Incident. A Thrilling Incident.

As William Paget and others of Elmira were observing the river on Saturday afternoon, they saw all at once two small boys, about ten or twelve years of age, standing on a small slab raft in the midst of the swift current, and fast approaching the dam. They rushed to the bank and halloced to them to lie down and cling to the raft. The law boys and cling to the raft. hallooed to them to lie down and cling to the raft. The lads heard and heeded the injunction, just as their frail support bore them safely over the surging waters of the dam. But at the first alarm, Sol. Smith, a most daring and intrepid carsman, leaped into a row boat, and with simply a strip of board for an oar, steered the boat into the current, passed over the dam, and with an almost superhuman skill overtook the boys, and rescued them from what seemed inevisible at first a watery grays. As soon as and rescued them from what seemed inovi-table at first, a watery grave. As soon us the boat touched the shore, the boys leaped out and ran off up Maln street before their names could be ascertained. Their gallant rescuer was congratulated for his humane, self-sacrificing act by all who witnessed it.

The Crop Prospect in the South. The Crop Prospect in the South.

It is represented that the prospect for raising crops this season on the bottom lands of the Mississippi is quite discouraging. The New Orleans Price Current says fences in very many instances have been swept away, mules, and other stock soathered or entirely lost, and, above all, the laborers who had been employed to cultivate the lards have proof of them, been laborers who had been employed to cultivate the lands have, most of them, been compelled to find new and distant homes. In the lower portion of Louisiana, the destruction caused by the floods is almost without precedent. Many planters, we fear, will be entirely ruined in their pecuniary affairs, and it will take a long time to enable even the most favored among them to recuperate. The planters on the left bank of the river have so far not been disturbed by creyasses, and we learn that, as turbed by crovinses, and we learn that, as a general thing, wherever the fields have not been overflowed, the young cane looks as promising as could be expected consid-ering the remarkably cold and backward season which we have had up to this time.

Execution of Fogler. Fogler, the murderer of Mr. Dinsmore, in December last, was hung at Washington, Pa., on Wednesday. He made a statement confessing his own guilt, and reiterated his story in regard t the guilt of a son of the Hon. William M. atgomery, who was tried and cleared at the last session of the court. The execution was performed most bunglingly, the rope being so long that the condemned man's feet struck the ground, and the executioners were compelled to shorten

demand man's feet struck the ground, and the executioners were compelled to shorten the rope and hang him again.

Young Montgomery was tried in February last and acquitted. The atrocity of the crime with which the prisoner was charged, his youthful appearance, and the prominent position held in the community by his relatives, conspired to render the trial one of unusual interest, and the court room was crowded daily by people, many of whom had been attracted from a distance. Messars, Wm. McKoman, David Wilson, Aloxander Wilson, Goorge Hart, Truman Brady and Robt. F. Gibson, Esqa., appeared for the prisoner, and District Attorney Crumrine, H. S. Vankirk and N. P. Fetterman represented the Commonwealth. The efforts of the defense were mainly to the proving of an alibi, a sister-in-law of the prisoner, who resided at his father's house, tostifying that he retired to bed at ten o'clock on the that he retired to bed at ten o'clock on the that he retired to bed at ten o'clock on than hight of the murder, and had been at home during the entire evening. Fogler was brought into court at the request of the counsel for the prosecution, but refused to tostify. The jury retired at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, and a few minutes before eleven returned a verdict of not guilty.—The prisoner was then discharged by proclamation.

Judge Hise, a member of Congress from Kentucky, who committed suicide a few lays ago, left the following note on his

"I have lost all hope of being able to aid in saving the country from the impending diasters and ruin in which despotic and un-constitutional rule has involved her. I have been brought into the public ser at an age too advanced, and at a period too late to allow me to hope that I can do any-thing in aid of the restoration of constituthing in aid of the restoration of constitu-tional government, even if admitted to a seat in Congress, which, it is said, would be refused.

"I am enfeebled by the infirmities of age and by disease. I am weary of the world and intend to leave it. I am sick at heart,

and resort to death for relief. I shall leav and resort to death for relief. I shall leave a por, afflicted wife, and kind relatives and friends, none of whom have any know-ledge of my purpose. I have kept my in-tent to seek death for relief from the sor-rows that afflict me a secret from all. I do not think even a suspicion of it exists in the minds of either wife, kindred or friends.

the minds of either wife, kindred or friends.

"ELIJAH HISE.
"Sunday, April 21, 1867."
"There is a codicil to my will in my coat pocket, since placed in the hands of my wife.

E. HISE."
Suicide ran in the Judge's family. His father disemboweled himself some years

ago in Russellville, Kentucky, and he had also an eccentric brother, named Jos. Hise, who jumped from a vessel, between New Orleans and Havaha, and was drowned.

Orleans and Havana, and was drowned.

A Negro 'Commits a Rape on a White Girl.

The Odd Fellow, published at Boonsborough, Md., says, John Gates, a colored man living at Hirum Sansely's about 14 miles from this place, was arrested last Friday morning by Dallas Smith and others, churged with committing a rape on Miss Flook, a young girl about 15 or 16 years of age, who was also living at Mr. Sanvely's. He was taken before Justice Devilbiss of this place, and after an examination of the case was committed to the Devining of this face, and the all examination of the case was committed to the county fall to await his trial before the court. Constable Samuel Dagenhart, assisted by Dallas Smith, took him to Hagerstown the same day, where he is now safely ledged to await his trial. Horribie Accident.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the County Physician was called to view the mutilated remains of a man named Richard Charnley, a native of England, who was almost instantly killed by being caught in a belt which he was in the act of adjusting, in the upper story of the Clarke Thread Manufactory on the Passaic river. The shaft to which the belt was attached was but a short distance from the ceiling, and around this shaft he was rolled with the rapidly of lightning, his head striking against the ceiling at every revolution. His brains and blood were dashed around in every direction, bespattering the workmen, the ceiling, floor and machinery. His right leg was torn off, and a silver watch was hurled to the opposite side of the building a distance of some eighty feet. Deceased was a machinist by trade, and had been brought out here by the Messrs. Clarke to adjust some of their machinery. He was recently a foreman in a factory in Manchester, Eng., and had been the recipiont of a testimonial from his fellow workmen in February last of a gold medal suitably inscribed, and a chain attached, which he had on his person at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and three children in England, and a short time ago sent them a sum of money, to enable them, it is supposed, to About three o'clock yesterday afternoon ie County Physician was called to view and a short time ago sent them a sum of money, to enable them, it is supposed, to join him in this country.—Newark (N. J.)

The Famine in South Carolina. Mr. W. Gilmore Simms says that, so far the can see, there is no possible escape for as he can see, there is no possible escape for South Carolina from general famine, in which all must suffer, and many perish nless the charities of the outer world should e more prompt and more bountiful than itherto. He says that the very beasts are ropping dead at their work for want of

food.
This is the story which is coming from almost every section of the South; and yet millions at the North, who would give millions to avert the consequences of a general famine at the South, do not realize that there s any danger of this dire calamity.

An English writer upon the subject of diamonds and other precions stones says that but a small portion of the gems sold and worn are genuine. The diamond mines of Golconda are giving out and those of India are rapidly failing. The scarcity of India are rapidly failing. The scarcity of counterfeiters, who manufacture spurious gems that frequently deceive expert connoisseurs. Brazil is now the chief source of supply for diamonds, but the annual production of that country is very small.

Massachusetts Morals.—A Wicked Parso and Licentious Legislator. Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Herald. BOSTON, May 13, 1867

Boston, May 13, 1807.

The most shocking and revolting instance of human depravity ever recorded has been bescreed for the disgrace of Massachusetts. A man, high in social position, occupying a high place in the esteem of this community, pastor of the Baptistchurch in Abington—a man prominent in the cause of education and temperance, and withal a member of the Legislature—has so lowered himself in brutal passions and practices as to contaminate the whole atmosphere around him. The unfortunate man is Rev. Sereno Howe, and his career of crime was suddenly brought to a termination on Saturday evening, and so indignant and excited were the citizens of Abington that it was almost by a miracle so indignant and excited were the citizens of Abington that it was almost by a miracle that he escaped from the town with his life. It seems that Howe settled over the Baptist church in Abington some six years since, and by apparent exemplary conduct he won the confidence of his parishioners and the community in general. Being very forward in promoting the cause of education, he was made Chairman of the School Committee of the town, and was entrusted with the general educational supervision of the

he general educational supervision of the youth of the whole town. He was also youth of the whole town. He was also a prominent temperance advocate, an industrious advocate of prohibition, and as such gained access to the confidence and esteen of the prohibitionists all around him. Al sorts of honors were forced upon him, and he had the respect and good will of eyery-body who knew him, until his brutal practices were revealed on Saturday.

A few days praylous it was generally tices were revealed on Saturday.

A few days provious it was generally whispered about the town that he manifested a strange desire for the constant companionship of the youth of both sexes, and upon reviving incidents of the past many circumstances were remembered which, now that suspicion had been aroused, pointed to him as one of the vilest of men. The suspicions were soon confirmed by a conversation which was overheard by a parent, of her own and some other children.

conversation which was overheard by a parent, of her own and some other children, concerning their visits to the minister's study, and of the things which they saw and did, all of which were indeent and extremely disgusting. One of these children, a little girl, was taken to task by her mother, and she made a full contession of Howe's proceedings with her and other children in the town, and the story was told to the father. He immediately consulted to the father. He immediately consulted with other heads of families in the town, with other heads of families in the town, and they in turn had conversations with their own children, when it was established beyond a doubt that the very worst of their suspicions were confirmed by disgusting facts. Very many of the children in town, it appears by these investigations, had been invited and sequently with edgerground to become accessions.

investigations, had been invited and se-duced by this elergyman to become acces-sories to the gratification of his instail jus-sions, and both sexes of the youth of the village were among his victims. His posi-tion as school committeeman gave him un-usual facilities for circulating among the young, and over some of them he seemed to hold a power as strong and mysterions as it was o'll and dobauching. Many of them used to sleep with him nights in his study in the vostry of the church, and it is stated that some of his engagements of this kind were made a week or two in advance, and were made a week or two in advance, and also that he used to take young boys with him to Boston to gratify his passion. One fact in confirmation of this statement is that when in the Legislature he frequently had

with him in his sent youths of ten or fifteen years.
All of these facts having been talked over by some of the prominent citizens of the town, it was decided to wait upon Rev. Mr Howe on Saturday evening, and see what he had to offer in explanation of the stranghe had to offer in explanation of the strategy stories which were circulating about him. When called upon, he was conducting an evening prayer meeting in the vestry of the church. One of the gentlemen of the Com-mittee, a father of one of the children when he had instructed in debauchery, told him what they had heard, and asked if he had anything to say. mything to say.

He received the charges with the utmost

omposure, and replied, with an air of in-ured innocence, that he had nothing what ver to say in reply to such slanders, and hat furthermore he did not wish to be inever to say in reply to such sanders, and that furthermore he did not wish to be interrupted while conducting a religious meeting. The gentlemen then retired and Rev. Mr. Howe returned to the vestry to continue the exercises of the meeting. Subsequently, however, before fluishing up his meeting, he was waited upon a second time by the same gentlemen, and informed very emphatically that he must make some explanation of the accusations against him or prepare forthwith for a hasty exit from the town. At about the same moment a suggestion of a rail and tar and feathers was made by one of the crowd; whereupon the dignity and air of injured innocence which he had all along manifested gave way to astendshment and grief. He quickly left the church, and the davotional services inside were brought to a hasty termination. While a crowd was rapidly gathering he improved the opportunity of minution.

gathering he improved the opportunity of darkness to make good his escape. Some of the most indigment, however, were still negistent in their determination to have persistent in their determination to have revenge by applying a coat of tar and feathers, and if he showed resistance to lynch him upon the nearest tree. This spirit of a mob finally became so prevalent that some of the prominent citizens of the town were obliged to appeal in a speech to the crowd to desist from any violent demonstration. This wise counsel prevailed, and Howe was allowed to spend the night unparticular in a property of the manufacturity of the producent town, and he was

armed in an adjacent town, and he was not heard of again until he reached this harmed in an adjacent town, and no was not heard of again until he reached this city to-day.

The news of Howe's crimes and the disgusting details reached the State House before the arrival of the members of the Legistature, and met them as they came up one by one to their day's work. The stories told by his neighbors and those who held the printed particulars engrossed the attention of every one, and groups gathered on the portice and in the lobbies carnestly discussing the affair and expressing indignation and sorrow. The natural excitement of the members was heightened by the appearance of Howe, who, a half hour before the time for opening the session of the day, showed himself in the House and attempted to brazen it out. The questions eagorly put to him by friends, whether or not he was guilty, whether he has any explanation, or whether anything could be said to meet the charges and make his innocence certain, he answered dedgedly that he had nothing to say and no explanabe said to meet the charges and make his innocence certain, he answered dodgedly that he had nothing to say and no explanation to make. His friends told him that, the circumstances being as they were, the best and safest thing for him to do was to leave the State House at once, and repair to parts unknown, whither all criminals fly after the commission of their crimes against the laws and humanity. It being also intimated that he would be treated roughly and perhaps unmercifully if he did not

intimated that he would be treated roughly and perhaps unmerifully if he did not make tracks before much time clapsed, he concluded that it was, after all, best to leave. So he dictated a resignation of his soat, which was placed on the Speaker's desk, and left the House, it is trusted, forever. On account of this fresh and almost unprecedented news concerning a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, the House of Representatives did not come to order until a long time after its usual hour. From Mexico.

From Mexico.

The news from Vera Cruz, Mexico, is to the 4th inst., and from Mexico city to the 25th of April. Marquez had about seven thousand men in the capital, and was closely beselged by Porfirio Diaz. The aqueducts supplying water to the city had been cut off and no food was arriving. Artesian wells, however, were supplying the inhabitants with water. Maximilian was reported still at Quereture, sustaining the seige. The reported death of General Miramon is denied. The seige of Vera Cruz was being carried on with more than usual activity. Slaai and Morida were in the hands of the liberals. Imperialist accounts say that Maximilian had arrived in Mexico city with eight thousand troops to relieve Marquez. Minister Campbell's messenger to Jaurez, with the intercession of the government for Maximilian in case of his capture, returned to New Orleans yesterday. He left Jaurez at San Luis Potosi, on the 23d of April. Maximilian was inside of Quereture with fifteen thousand men, while Escobede had thirty-five thousand outside and possessed all the roads but one. The messenger was treated with the greatest consideration and courtesy, but the feeling among the liberals was so bitter against Maximilian and his officers that it was thought they could not be saved from violence in case of capture.

Attempted Suicide. The Mount Union Times gives the follow ing curious account of an attempted suicide On last Saturday, a man living in Newton On last Saturday, a man living in Newton Hamilton, by name of Felty Smith, attompted suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife. The following are the particulars of the affair, so far as we have been able to learn them: It seems that Mr. Smith has been laboring under a mental as well as physical disorder for some time back, and on Saturday last he sent to the store for some kind of patent medicine. After taking some of the medicine, he got an idea in his head that it contained a quantity of brandy. Being a Good Templar, he seemed to be head that it contained a quantity of orange, Being a Good Templar, he seemed to be very much distressed at the idea of drinking brandy, and said it "would send him to hell." He went to an orchard near by, and with a pen kaile cut his throat three times. When found he was very nearly dead, but from latest accounts he will

times. When found he was very nearly dead; but from latest accounts he will likely recover. It is said he burnt a considerable amount of Government bonds before he attempted to kill himself More Negro Biots. NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—A disturbance occurred to-day amongst the negro stevedores on the levee, amounting almost to a

iot.
Two policemen were badly beaten while Two policemen were badly beaten while endeavoring to ressue a negro from a mob of his own color. The military were ordered out to aid the police. The following is a portion of the order of General Mower addressed to the negroes:

The United States government will, if necessary, protect you through the military; but you will not be protected in wrong doing.

ing.
At a meeting in Galveston, a negro speaker drawing offensive comparisons between the races, was interrupted by the United States soldiers, and indiscriminate shooting commenced, a majority of the negroes appearing to be armed.

News Items. It is stated that the Fenian information Massey has arrived in Canada. Generals Grant, Thomas and Dent ar-The Democratic majority in Kentucky by Congressional districts is 42,208. The London Star thinks "it would be a blunder, and even a crime, to execute the sentence of death on the convicted Fenians.

A forgery to the amount of \$17,500 on the Broadway Bank of New York came to light on Saturday. The forger has not been discovered A grand "tournament," for the relief of Southern widows and orphans, is announ-ed to take place at Memphis on Wednes-

animas, poultry and fancy birds imported from the United States by agricultural so-cieties be exempt from duty. The expansion of the rails of a railroad 500 miles long amounts in a hot summer's day to nearly a quarter of a mile, from the point of the extreme contraction in winter. A. Woman's Suffrage Association has been organized in St. Louis, several promi

nent ladies of that city having been

A bogus" Soldiers' Orphan's Home" con A nogus "Soldiers Orphan's Home" con-cern has been exposed in Columbus, Ohio, and one Evan S. Shipley, the acting mana-ger, and O. Boughton and B. F. Williamson, trustees, have been arrested. It is already understood to be the purpos of Jeff, Davis to set to work writing a book

giving a history of the secession movement the Southern struggle, and his own adven-tures from December, 1860, to May, 1867. ures from December, 1860, to May, 1807.

A large amount of testimony on the Im peachment question has been taken by the indiciary Committee, and Representative Ashley is still in Washington, busy with he matter.

It is said that Chief Justice Chase will

preside in the Circuit Court at Richmond, should any case occur requiring his pres-pace, and that he cortainly intends holding court in North Carolina next month. The Indians, in large force, are concentrating near Ports Sedgwick, Saunders, Lu-ramie and Phil. Kearney, and the troops at those places are being relinforced. The Indians are very hostile in Arizona. Parties prospecting for coal in Kansas City, have come upon a vein of hard, Situminous coal three feet eleven inches

The St. Louis Germans colebrated the anniversary of the capture of Camp Jackson the other day, how ylgorously, may be judged by the fact that 35,000 glasses of lager were drunk on the occasion. The internal revenue receipts of last week ere \$2,595,869. The Treasury disburse ments on account of the War, Navy, and interior Departments during the same period were \$1,243,090.

Chief Justice Chase has thus far noninated one third of the whole number for the Eastern and Northern States, and for Georgia and Louisiana. The fur store of Messrs. Womrath, Arch treet, above Fourth, in Philadelphia, was obbed on Saturday night of about \$600.

worth of furs. The same firm lost \$5000 worth of skins by a robbery some eighteen worth of skins by a robbery some eighteen months ago.

A youthful gentleman, speaking of the fashionable vellowish hair of a young beauty said enthusiastically that it was "pure gold." "It ought to bo," romarked a friend; "It looks like twenty-four car-

The richest member of the cente is an Irishman, whose property beated at \$2,500,000, and whose daily histories \$1,000. He made his money from no of farm in Pennsylvania, which he pur-Mr. Youatt, the famous veterinary sur

Mr. A bind, the infinite value in a year, year, who has been bitten eight or ten times by rabid animals, says that crystals of nirate of silver, rubbed into the wound, will positively provent hydrophobia in the bitten person or animal. Some men from Cincinnati have organized a company to search for gold in Belleville, Ohio, where it has been known to exist for some time. It is reported they took from twelve to fitteen dollars' worth on Saturday last.

The trustees under the will of Mrs. Lydia s. Rotch, of Boston, propose to publish a new edition of the theological works of Emanuel Swedenborg, with a careful re-vision of the translation. It is intended that the new edition shall be printed in a

apportor style of art. The Petersburg Index contains a letter addressed by a number of respectable colored people of North Carolina to ex-Governors Wise, of Virginia, and Vance, o North Carolina, and Rev. Henry Williams ir., of Petersburg, Va., asking them to address them on the issues of the day. A would-be-bride in Dayton, Ohio, aged

and, has said a general and of the letters in which he said he "existed only in her smiles, and that the happiest day of his life would be that on which he should call her his own."

The distance from New York to Sacrath, the the reference of the said of the should call her his own." The distance from New York to Suchamento, by the railroad route, is 3,129 miles, of which 1,87 have been completed, and are now in successful operation, leaving but 1,252 miles yet to be built. It is confidently asserted that this gap will be filled up within two years.

The Atlantic cable of 1866 has ceased weeking and the disputer is attributed to

The Atlantic cable of 1800 mis ceased working, and the disaster is attributed to damage done by an iceberg, which grounded off the harbor of Heart's Content on the evening of the 4th instant, and is supposed to have broken the cable. The cable at that point lies in about sixteen fathoms of water. point lies in about sixteen authoms of water.

Queer things take place in Logan, Ohio.
For instance, on the 12th instant, two women
by the name of Pontius quarreled and then
fought with clubs. During the fight, a little
child between four and five years of age
was killed, it is supposed, while trying to
get to its mother. The mother was also
heally if not seriously hurt.

was killed, it is supposed, while trying to get to its mother. The mother was also budly if not seriously hurt.

It is said now that the President will accept the invitation extended to him by the Masonic fraternity of Boston to be present at their coming colobration, and will accompany the two Commanderies of Knights Templar from Washington. A revenue cutter will be placed at their disposal by the Treasury Department.

Parts in New York, especially, of stores. Rents in New York, especially of stores, mye experienced a very decided decline

Rents in New York, especially of stores, have experienced a very decided decline since the first of May. There are dozens of places "to let" on Brondway, between Chambers and Fourth streets, and on terms which could not be thought of three weeks since. The general stagnation in trade has produced this result. Two little boys ran away from their home in an Ohio town one day last week, and left a note stating that they were going to Rocky Mountains to hunt buffalo. They were captured about six miles from home, in the act of shooting at some calves with a bow and arrow, taken home and put to lead without their suppor

ed without their supper. Anson G. B. Dodge, of New York city, Anson 6, B. Dodge, of New York elty, Penna, on an entirely new and liberal principle. He proposes to give fitty acres of good land to every permanent settler. The location of this land is on the Smithport turnpike twenty miles from the Philadel-phia and Erle Railread, in Cameron county. A new Opera House in Philadelphia i A new Opera House in Finincian pinnis proposed. The property at the northwest corner of Ninth and Arch streets, having a front of 48 feet and a depth of 126 feet, has been purchased by Mr. Robert Simpson for the sum of \$60,000. The old buildings are to be removed, and an Opera House for Carneross & Dixey's Minstrels erected on their site.

Carneross & Dixey's Ministress orection in their site.

A waiter girl in a hotel at Burlington, Vt., married last fail a mulatto cook in the same hotel, the pious chergyman who united them being of the fire-cating, miscagenation stripe. The mulatto took his white wife to Hartford where he abandoned hor, and she has become a miserable out-cast, and is now in confinement on the charge of bigamy, having induced a young white boy to marry her.

St. Louis has a shocking sensation. A Rev. Mr. Mattice, whose amorous proponsities overcame his clerical exclusiveness, made love to and won the young and beautiful wife of an old physician named Fischer. The reverend lover was a bright and shining light in the Young Men's Christian Association, and to that body Dr. Fischer set forth his grievances. The result is that Mattice has boen dismissed from his charge, and she who loved not wisely has returned to her liege.

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In no portion of the South is greater distress and privation experienced from want of foot than exists to-day in some portions of Southwestern Minnesota and Northern Iowa. Most of the settlers are newcomers, recently located under the Homestead law. Dubuque and other cities are moving to aid them, and help from other quarters is urgently called for. Families have lived on rutabagus for weeks, others on corn ground in a coffee mill. They could kill game, but they have neither ammunition nor money, nor have they seed for their land.

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Some twenty years ago there appeared at Danville, Montgomery County, Mo., a stranger, who brought with him a tape line, a topographical map, and a small boy. The boy soon afterwards disappeared, and the man has ever since led a recluse's life, living in a cave of the rocks, and subsisting principally by hunting and fishing. He seems to have possessed a mania for gold-seeking, and in the prosecution of his searches for the precious ore, he has sunk nine wells in the solid rocks with an axe, the deepest one of which is forty feet.

Mr. Davis for the first time since his arrival in New York, left his hotel on Saturday morning about ten o'clock, and at the urgent request of his friends rode out to the residence of his counsel, Mr. Charles O'Conor at Washington Heights, where he passed that day as also the Sabbath. Mrs. Davis has recovered from her nervous agitation, and, in [company with Miss Howell and escorts, visited the French Theatre on Friday night to witness the farewell performance of Madame Ristorl, and the New York Theatre on Saturday night. On Sunday she jolned Mr. Davis at the residence of Mr. O'Conor. The trip to Canada will be made early this week.