and Collector of his district. But there is one other point in this last confiscation letter of the vindictive old creature to which we wish to call attention. He says:

when they were nominated for Assessor

"I desire a fair valuation to be placed on all the property, whether personal property abstracted, or real property destroyed, ex-cept Caledonia Iron Works in the County of Franklin, which will not be appraised, as no remuneration is claimed for it."

That at first giance looks like a display of generous self-denial. One would suppose Thaddeus Stevens would be the last man to forgive the rebels a farthing of any damage they might have done We are sorry to spoil the high moral effect of such an exhibition of magnanimous disinterestedness. The secret of Mr. Stevens refusal to put in a claim for loss sustained by himself, is readily accounted for. If report be true, he has found in the ruins of his old, tumble down furnace, a greater source of profit than ever it was when in full blast. We have it, on the authority of his party friends in his own home, that he has rented the to certain very wealthy parties, whom he helped to get out of a tight place in the whiskey business. If the figures have been correctly reported to us, he receives the snug little sum of ten thousand dollars a year rental; with the further stipulation that the most selfish motives. They the aforesaid rich distillers are to rebuild the concern in a substantial and workmanlike manner, at their own proper cost. What per centage of the amount Stevens, after they have thus compen sated him, we have not learned. That he all higher motives to induce the masses has been a shrewd lawyer all who know him admit; and we are assured that he always demanded an i received liberal fees. In the instance to which we refer he has shown that he still puts a very fair valuation upon his professional services. We are informed, however, that his clients are not only well satisfied, but delighted with their bargain. Inasmuch as his furnace was not worth ten thousand dollars as it stood at the time of the burning, Mr. Stevens can very well afford to except it from property to be paid for out of the fund he

The Military Reconstruction Bill. We publish elsewhere a synopsis of the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States in regard to the interpretation of the bill providing a method of reconstruction for the States recently in rebellion. The act was so loose in its structure and so illy framed as to be almost unintelligible in some of its parts and peculiarly liable to misinterpretation, especially in the hands of men unaccustomed to construing laws, as are all the Generals who have been placed in command of the territory which composed the Southern States. The opinion of the Attorney General is of immense importance to the people immediately affected by the act of Congress, and scarcely less so to us of the North. We are all alike interested in securing a speedy and permanent adjustment of the difficulties which are retarding the growth of the nation and crippling all our material interests. The various points raised by the Attorney General are discussed with clearness. and ability. He takes the law as he finds it, not touching the question of have been constantly filled, to the exits unconstitutionality, but reviewing its provisions and laying down explicit instructions for the guidance of those whose duty it is to administer it, and of those who are to be affected by its administration. His opinion specifies clearly who are to be regarded as qualified under the law to take part in the reconstruction of the Southern States, and who are disabled either as voters or

proposes to raise by "mild confisca-

holders of office.
By the terms of the act, as interpreted by the Attorney General, very many of the best and most intelligent of the whites of the States recently in rebellion are disfranchised. They are plainly specified and cannot participate in the political affairs of their section. Still the mass of the whites can vote and hold office under the law. If they should accept the situation and use the influence they possess they may be able to control the coming elections in spite of the attempt of the Radicals to succeed by inflamatory appeals to the negroes. The functions and powers of the Military Governors and the various subordinates created by this anomalous bill, will be defined in another opinion which will be made public in a few

The State Convention. The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the

Supreme Court will assemble at Harris burg on next Tuesday, the 11th day of

Among the many good things said by the Louisville Courier is the sub-

joined:
When a mob of Northern Radicals in When a mob of Northern Radicals insulted and fired upon the President at Indianapolis last year and would not let him speak, it was considered a good joke, But when a little disturbance occurs at Mobile, caused by the intolerable insolence of a Congressional Jacobin, it is a matter worthy of investigation by a Congressional committee, backed by an army. It makes a difference whose or is being gored. difference whose ox is being gored.

BEN BUTLER says that the diamond pin that Booth wore when captured cannot be found. We are astonished. It could not be that Baker or anybody connected with the party that hunted him down could have stolen it. We should as soon suspect Butler himself. I chusetts Legislature.

The Cause of our Financial Troubles. letter of Secretary McCullough the Boston capitalists has given radical newspapers much trouble. Their efforts to counteract the effects of its plain unvarnished statements are diversified but exceedingly weak and unsatisfactory. They talk about the high prices which prevail being the work of hard hearted speculators; try to make light of the ugly fact that all the heavy taxation endured by the people is utterly insufficient to meet the current expenses of the government under their wasteful and extravagant

management; assert that it is not de sirable that the present generation should pay any part of the principal of the enormous public debt which has been created; and indulge in any mount of loose and silly twaddle to blind their credulous readers. They dare not speak the truth, dare not admit that the one great cause of our financial troubles is the impoverished condition of the South. To do so would be to set the seal of condemnation on the course which Congress has pursued. and to furnish to every voter in the in the Northern States the strongest inducements to repudiate the Republi-

can party. In the meantime the people are quiety reading and thinking. They know hat the South produced the great bulk of all that we exported before the war; that it consumed the bulk of our manufactures, and a very large per centage of our agricultural surplus; they see that under the present state of affairs the industry of the South is crushed to the earth, and must continue prostrate until the people of that section are left free to manage their local and domestic institutions as a wise policy shall dictate to them. The masses of the North know, or if they do not, must soon learn that the establishment of a military despotism over the South and the encouragement of the negroes to desert the labors of the field and to devote themselves to political excitethe most worthy soldiers of this city, ment is fatal to the industry of the most productive section of our country. He is very stupid indeed who cannot see that we must go on from bad to worse until the Southern States are permanently restored to their places in the

Union, the negro population induced to

engage quietly in labor, and the fields laid waste by war made to yield their rich return for labor. Generosity, magnanimity, Christianity and statesmanship all demanded that we should pursue a humane and conciliatory course toward the South upon the termination of the rebellion. We refused to listen to the teachings of wisdom, and disdained to follow the dictates of kindness. We demanded the pound of flesh, forgetting that by the inexorable laws of political economy, we should he compelled to pay a most enormous price for the gratification of our revengeful feelings. We are just beginning to suffer for our folly. We must and will retrace our steps, but it will take years to repair the disasters which have resulted from the unwise course pursued by the charred remains at an exhorbitant price | fanatics in Congress since the war ended. The people of the North refused to listen to the voice of wisdom, and they are now being taught by rude experience. They declined to heed the dictates of a generous humanity, and they are now being appealed to by see and feel that they can not longer aid in oppressing and impoverishing the South without suffering for it in their pockets. That is a presupposed to be due the Government will vailing argument. Few men are proof remain in the pockets of the clients of Mr. against it, and in this case none should e Self-interest now combines with

> other device can save it. ---

down; neither negro suffrage nor any

to repudiate the corrupt leaders of the

Greeley's "Little Creatures." Horace Greeley hit it exactly when e styled the mass of those who conduct adical newspapers, "the little creatures chom God, for some inscrutable purpose, permits to edit a majority of our ournals." He caught their likeness at once and painted their portraits with photographic accuracy and rapidity. They are the most infinitessimal "little creatures" now living. Greeley knows them well. As an editor of Radical journal he is doomed to read much of their silly and stupid vaporing as he glances over his exchanges. We do not wonder that he burst out in one sharp utterance as full of truth as it is of

bitterness. We know something of the character of Radical newspaper editors in Pennsylvania. Some of them are clever men, and a few are men of ability, but their editorial columns are a disgrace to the profession. For years past they have constantly and persistently indulged in the perversion of all political truth .-They have not dared to discuss in a fair and impartial manner any of the great questions before the people, and upon right settlement of which the best interests of the nation depend. They have all the time acted as if they feared to allow any appeal to be made to the reason of the masses. Their columns clusion of everything better, with appeals to the baser passions of their readers. While the war progressed, and since it ended, their sole aim has been to kindle and keep alive animosity between the two sections of the country. They have preached nothing but hatred from day to day, and from week to week. On the continuance of such an unnatural condition of public sentiment, and on that alone, they have shown that they regarded the very existence of their party as entirely dependent. They have vied with each other in the invention of terms of abuse and in the application of harsh epithets to all who have differed with them in opinion. Take away from the Radical newspapers of the North their stock of foul slang and their editorial columns would be left blank. Never was their such an exhibition of combined weakness, stupidity and malignity as they

constantly present. We do not wonder that Greeley was forced to cry out against them. In their eagerness to seize upon the present adantages of power they have not only shown an utter disregard of all the best nterests of the nation, but even of the more enduring interests of the party hey have been professing to serve. They have cared only for the advance-

Laws Made by Machinery, The went to put correspond of the

late Legislature of this State was so marked, notorious and open that Republican newspapers have been compelled to denounce it in the plainest thems. Such a mass of evidence against it has been adduced that anything which may be added can only be regarded as cumulative. We have become weary of publishing the record of shame which has been made up by the Radical majority of the late Senate and House of Representatives, but almost daily there are new developments of their

iniquity requiring to be chronicled. A Harrisburg reporter, whose facilities for observing the condition of affairs. during the session were equal to those of any one, writes to a Radical newspaper, the Philadelphia Inquirer, a lengthy account of the manner in which laws were manufactured.

Forgetting the Schatorial harvest, the opening of the session looked gloomy for a return to the members of the money they had expended in securing their election, and their only recourse was-If the people would not seek the lawmakers, the law makers could seek the people. ir Forthwith a system of making business was devised, which resulted in

the appointment of committees with varied powers, known as "smelling committees." These perambulated the State, investigating a variety of subjects. To prominent railroad managers they came like hawks upon a brood of chickens." Says the writer:

"If they were really appointed for any logitimate purpose, they never once achieved it. If they found any evil it still exists, for in no single case did they ever remedy it. If hey were designed to secure good legisla-ion on any subject, they never succeeded in the affort. They were of no possible use to he people, whatever benefit may have ne aport. They were of no possible use to be people, whatever benefit may have locrued to the committees."

Another equally bad form of lesisla-

tion was the enactment of special bills of incorporation, for mining and railroad purposes, with the names of friends and relatives of the members inserted as corporators, which measures not unfrequently interfered with the vested rights of other parties. Passing from the above illustrations

of "how to raise the wind," the writer gives the manner in which the laws were made:

were made:

"The legislators of 1887 actually passed taws at the rate of thirty to the hour, without reading them except by their titles. To appreciate the enormity of this transaction it must be remembered that these laws were to govern the widow and the orphan, the beggar and the capitalist, men of all religious creeds, business interests and connections. A solemn duty, that of protecting the citizens in every right that humanity noids dear, thus degenerated into a farce. Day after day, whole pages of printed titles were enacted into laws, without the contents of the bills being read! But this farce was rendered even more ridiouthis farce was rendered even more ridiou-lous. To give a color of deliberation to the transaction, it was required in some cases lous. To give a color of deliberation to the transaction, it was required in some cases that the person representing the Legislative District to which the bill (by its title) was supposed to refer, should say 'All right!' Whereupon it passed. An immense majority thus delegated to some one man the exercise of all their own duty, ability and independ

dgment. "This system produced its unavoidable "This system produced its unavoidable results. Members, officers and reporters, became entangled in the muze. Nobody knew exactly what bills had passed, or what ones had fallen. The duty of the speakers and officers was merely executive, and they had neither the power or ability to resist the wishes of a majority which seemed determined to transform a deliberative body into a machine for turning out laws with lightning rapidity.

laws with lightning rapidity.
"Not unfrequently after some apparently riffing bill had been printed for weeks, it would be modified two or three minutes it would be modified two or three minutes before its passage by the substitution of an entirely new bill, with new provisions. It was quite common for a measure which had passed one House in a harmless shape, to have some objectionable amendment quietly attached to it in the other branch. The English language was tortured to supply apparently harmless phrases which could afterwards be construed so as to confer immense powers. In one case a local corporation, nominally to operate in a little township, came very near being transformed into a mammoth organization, by adding the words, "and elsewhere." In another case, under cover of a city railroad in a Western village, was concealed a project to half a security of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of a city railroad in a Western village, was concealed a project to half a steam railroad anywhere in Republican party. Can any one doubt n a Western village, was concealed a ect to build a steam railroad anywhe what must be the result? The late elections are only straws which show he State. The members of the Legislatu of 1867 unquestionably knew that suc how the wind blows. The Republican actices were common at the very time party has had its day, and it must go

they allowed bills to be passed by their title, under the 'all right' system; yet they title, under the 'attright system, yet one took no warning.
"This is the way that laws were made at Harrisburg, and this is the reason why many bills escaped the attention, not only of interested parties, but of the newspaper press at the time of their passage. Does now man wonder at it?"

any man wonder at it?' We ask the honest voters of Pennsylvania to reflect seriously upon the facts as set forth above. Let them remember at the same time that such abuses have only been known since the advent of the Radicals to power. Never were any such charges made against a Democratic legislature; and it is admitted to-day. even by Radical journals, that the corruption and rascality of recent legislatures has been almost entirely confined to the Radical majority.

Relief for the South. As an effort is about to be made in Lancaster to raise funds for the relief of the starving people in certain districts of the South, we have thought this to be an appropriate occasion-to publish the beautiful speech delivered by Rev Dr. Boardman, at the meeting in Phila delphia on the 15th of March. We will not undertake to add anything to this eloquent appeal, which covers the whole ground and leaves no one who reads it

in doubt about his duty. The needs of the suffering people of the South are perhaps greater now than they were in March. Their scanty supplies have been diminished by consumption, and their harvest, though earlies than ours, will not be cut till late in June. This is a critical time with them -the most critical, in all probability that they have had to pass throughand relief now will be most opportune and serviceable. Other sections of Pennsylvania have contributed liberally, and we trust the "Garden of the State" will not be found wanting in this emergency, but that her contribution will be in proportion to the bounties with which a kind Providence has lessed her.

Farewell to Cheap Goods.

The editor of the financial and com nercial column of the Philadelphia Ledger thinks we may bid a long farewell to cheap cotton goods. This will be bad news to poor people, who will sigh, but sigh in vain, for a return of he good old Democratic times when gold and silver were plenty, when taxes were low and almost unfelt, when muslins and callcoes of good quality could be bought for eight and ten cents a yard and when a couple of dollars would fill a large basket with marketing. The

a large pasket with marketing. The Ledger says:
Cheap cottons will probably never be known again in this country. The high price of labor, as compared with prices be fore the war, forbid it. In the days of slavery, the negro women of the South constituted fully one half the field force in the light labor of cotton culture. Even last year they worked in the field to a considerable extent; but a Southern correspondent they have been professing to serve. They have cared only for the advancement of their immediate selfish ends, and have been utterly reckless of the great future. The people are beginning to estimate them as they deserve, and the masses will agree that they have been rightly characterized as, "thelittle creatures whom God, for some inscrutable purpose, permits to edit our (Radical) journals."

The New York Evening Gazette is responsible for the following:
Rev. Joel T. Headley, author of the sky rocketty "Napoleon and his Marshals," and other extravagantly florid books, is declared to be the writer of Detective Baker's sensational assumed to be autobiographic volume.

Portions of the volume look as if they might have been prepared by the Rev. Sereno Howe, late of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Secretary McCullough on the Financial

instead of being diminished during the present year Mr. McCuflough candidly confesses. Enormous and burthenson as is the taxation now pressing upon the people, it will-fail to meet the current expenditures authorized by a corrupt and reckless Congress. This is not a pleasant picture, and its contem plation is well calculated to cast a gloom over all financial circles. We are beginning to reap the fruit of Radica folly. The exercise of ordinary politiwriter says that the prospects at the cal sagacity since the conclusion of the war would have saved us from disasters and difficulties which now seem to be inevitable. When the fanatics in Congress deliberately chose to pursue a line of policy calculated to impoverish the South and to throw all the burthens of the government upon the tolling masses of the North, they deliberately paved the way for financial disasters of the most formidable character. Had the people of the North been wise they would have repudiated the insane policy of the Radical leaders at the last election for Congressmen. They did not see clearly what would be the result of their action, and instead of following the dictates of reason allowed them selves to be influenced by passion and blind prejudice. The day is coming however when the masses will rise up

> its present unfortunate condition will be called to a strict account. The hour of retribution draws nigh. In the meantime there can be no contraction of our inflated paper currency, no return or approach to specie payments, no lowering of prices and no ilminution of taxes. Trade must continue' to be dull, production must be checked, mechanics must be thrown out of employment and distress must ensue. Our troubles can only have an end when the Republican party is driven from power, the South restored to the Union and the present reign of extravagance which now distinguishes our legislation replaced by a rigid economy in the management of the finances of the Nation.

against those who deceived them. Then

they who have brought the Republic to

How the Radicals Make Laws.

We publish elsewhere an account of the manner in which the Sunday Liquor Law and the Gettysburg Lottery Swindle were pushed through the Legislature. The people will read this expose of the manner in which laws are made by the Radicals with astonishment.— Such an exhibition of reckless careless ness on the part of legislators was never before known. The truth is, it has come to pass that a majority of the members of both branches of our legislature are chiefly employed in looking after paying jobs. If there is a private corporation seeking legislation the eyes of every member of "the ring" are wide open, and each one takes especial good care to secure his "divy." Business of a publie character is left to the care of a few honest men in each branch; such men for instance as Wallace, and a few others in the Senate, and Boyle, Jenkins and a select dozen or so in the House. The rest give all their time and attention to the manipulation of remunerative private bills. It is notorious that during the last session the few public bills of a proper character which were passed were put through by, the exertions of the Democratic minority. If they had been left to the care of the rings," which were made up from the dominant party, they would in all probability have been left to sleep in the

several committees. We ask every one to read carefully the account to which we refer. It is high time the people should seriously reflect upon the conduct of the legislatures which have assembled at Harrisburg for several years past. The State is being annually disgraced by the corruption and venality which prevails, and the interests of the people are utterly disregarded by those who are selected to make our laws. Let all honest voters resolve to effect a speedy and permanent reform of the gross abuses which have been introduced by the Radicals now in power.

Radical Assertion of State Rights. The Radicals have assailed the doctrine of State Rights most bitterly .-From the very beginning of the rebellion they have made persistent and unceasing warfare upon all who have dared to stand up for the reserved rights of the States in the Union. By dint of the most unscrupulous misrep resentation, they have managed to in duce many simple-minded people in the North to believe that the preserva tion of the reserved rights of the several States was incompatible with the maintenance of the power and sovereignty of the general government. They have time and again asserted the right of Congress to exercise supreme control over the affairs of the several States. When it was proposed to foist negro suffrage upon the Northern States, the friends of the bill, Sumner, Wilson, Thad. Stevens and their followers, pretended to derive the power from that clause of the Constitution which relates to a Republican form of government, and from the amendment abolishing slavery. Then the power o Congress was spoken of as supreme and the right of the several States t regulate the election fran chise was com

pletely ignored. But they have already shown how inconsistent they can be on this. as or other questions. In Missouri, a Radi cal State court has dec ided that neithe the Supreme Court of the United State nor any other branch of the General Government can prevent a sovereign State from determining the qualifica tions of voters there in. In deciding the case of General F. P. Blair, a decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of Missouri which deprives hin and a large class of white men from voting. Such a decision was necessary to insure a continuance of the Radical rule with which the people of that State have been cursed; and it was forth coming, all the opposition of the party to State Rights to the contrary notwithstanding. In rendering its decision the Court said:

Prior to the adoption of the Federal Con atitution, the respective States possessed unlimited and unrestricted sovereignty and retained the same ever afterwards, ex and retained the same ever afterwards, except so far as the y granted certain powers
to the General Government or prohibited
themselves from doing certain acts. Every
State reserved to itself the exclusive right
of regulating its cown internal government
and notice.

nd police. That is as une quivocal an announce nent of the doctrine of State rights as was ever made at any political assemblage in the country. We put it upon record as the boldest and broadest assertion of State rights made by any court since the war begun. It serves to mark the inconsistency of the Radical leaders and the disposition to resort to any expedient to maintain their hold on nower.

The Government advices from New Or-leans shows that the Government is fully secured in its account with the First Na-tional Bank of that city, and private de-positors will get a large share of their

To the Patriot Baughters.

we understand, ladies, that you feel agrieved at a suggestion which we longer to a number of distinguished. Boston merchants. It will be seen that the is no longer so hopeful of our financial tuture as he once was. He like every sagacious mannor the day, begins to see plainly the troubes which threaten to come upon us right speedily. That the National debt will be increased instead of being distinct the managers of the Hamiltonian to the managers of the Hamiltonian t believe to be exceedingly worthy of all the pecuniary aid that it can obtain .-We were informed yesterday, ladies, by these who assumed to speak for you, that you had published such an account as we desired, in one of the newspapers of this city, about a year ago. As you never furnished this account to us for publication you can hardly be surprised that it had not come under our observation, or that of the class of this community among whom our paper alone circulates. We find the account referred to in the Express of May 5th, 1866, (a newspaper published daily in this city for the edification of a small circle of admiring friends.)

The only portion of this so-called re port, ladies, which at all refers to the moneys received and expended by you, is the following:

Is the following:

To fair for Soldiers' Home, \$300; groceries for soldiers' families, and others in need, \$700 92; coal for soldiers' families, \$107.80; shoes for soldiers, \$87.55; olothing for soldiers and families, \$831.40; meat for one year, \$85; sewing and knitting, \$105.10; it disabled soldiers and funeral expenses, etc., \$363.04; total amount of expenses in making the hospital clothing and other stores, in paying their freight, in buying provision, and in paying the expenses of nurses, etc., \$12,103.88; total amount of receipts of the Society, \$14,600.00; total amount of expenses, including the above bills, \$14,482.30; balance on hand, \$18.30.

You will pardon us, ladies, for saying

You will pardon us, ladies, for saying that such a loose lump statement as the above must necessarily fail to satisfy the public. It is not such an account as should be rendered of any business transaction. You were obviously aware that this was not an "account" at all, for you yourselves style it simply s 'report." You will observe that it is not very specific in its statements. You state your total amount of cash receipts to have been \$14,500.60; but do not give a single one of the items making up that amount. Your Society was organized, as you say, April 22, 1861. On February 22, 1864, and the ensuing week, you held a Fair, which we be lieve realized nearly \$13,000; so that, if this amount is included in your statement of total receipts, you received in the first two years and ten months of your existence, less than \$2,000. If you say the receipts of this Fair are included in your statement, we shall have no hesitation in believing such to be the fact; although we had not heretofore fully understood you to state that this was so. As you remember, about the time the Fair was held, the Sanitary Commission was holding Fairs all over the country, and there was talk of your Fair being somehow under their auspices; so that we thought there might ave been a separate account opened by

you for the large receipts of this Sol llers' Fair. Again, in your Report, you specify the special purposes for which you appropriated \$2,288.42 of your fund; but, you simply state that the balance of the fund paid out, \$12,193.88, was expended in making the hospital clothing and other stores, in paying their freight, in buying provision and paying the expenses of nurses, &c;" this was a lumping charge, which only your very natural ignorance of book-keeping, would justify you in expecting would be entirely satisfactory to the contribu-

tors to the funds of your association. We believe, however, that we now understand your friends to say that you have embraced in your Report, all the moneys you ever received from any source, and can readily satisfy any doubting mind that they were all expended for legitimate purposes. Have we understood your triends aright? If so, we regret that our hopes that the 'Home for Friendless Children" or some other equally worthy charity, would be benefitted by the reception of a handsome sum from you, are doomed to disappointment. We have endeavored to talk to you rankly ladies, yet courteously; we would deem it base indeed, to take ad-

vantage of our position as Editors and as men to treat you otherwise. We know it would be utterly impossible for you as women, to respond roughly to rough treatment, and that you are therefore practically defenceless; we respect too much that one of your sex, for whom we have the least respect, to take advantage of her helplessness. We know it is disagreeable to you even to be alluded to in public prints; yet you are often called upon to occupy public positions as patrons of public charities, and you, very properly, often assume the disagreeable responsibilities which are thus cast upon you. The most responsible of these offices, is that of the proper disposition of the moneys entrusted you, for the public will require an account to be exhibited to them o their disposition and amount, ever when they have been placed in the hands of "angelic woman." You were not angelic during the war, dear friends; but now that Peace has unfurled her snow-white banner, we trust that you read your bibles more attentively, and have attained a heavenly frame of mind. Thus as the public did not seem to understand the state of the fund in your ands, Patriot Daughters, we have een compelled to call upon you for an explanation, and we think we have done you a real service in so doing, because we have given you an opportunity for explanation, which you may still further improve through our columns, should such be your inclination. In suggesting that you publish a detailed statement of your receipts and expenditures, we have only given expression to the wish of the community, which it might be as well that you

liould heed. We regret, ladies, that a scurvy felow who edits a scurvy sheet in our own, should have assumed to be your champion in this matter, and we fee quite sure that he has made this assump tion without your authority. To be championed in such a way, is worse than not to be championed at all; for even you ladies, we fear, cannot touc pitch without being defiled.

Two Currencies. The Cincinnati Enquirer says

We have two currencies—one for the people and one for the bondholders. The pe ple and one for the bondholders. The people are obliged to take legal tenders for their debts, while the bondholders have gold. The legal tenders are good enough for the masses but the bondholders must have something better! The money of the people is subjected to State and local taxation, while that of the bondholders, derived from their bonds, is exempted from it. The bondholders therefore, have the gold currency and no taxation, and the records they are negate turnercy with heavy cold currency and no taxation, and the people have a paper currency with heav axation.

We have a computatry paper cut rency for the people and a gold currency for the owners of the Government bonds—the latter currency is at par and the former is now thirty-eight percent. below par. The people are taxed and the capital in bonds is not taxed. It is thus that we have a method, provided by which the capitalist can escape bearing any share of the public burthers; but there is no such provision for the laboring man.

The New York Constitutional Convention has began its sessions in Albany.

Henry Clay's Warping.

Henry Clay in the city of Louisville has drawn attention to this great and popular political leader. We publish herewith, as appropriate to the time, the memorable warning of Mr. Clay as to the injurious effects of the Abolition sgitation in the North, delivered in the Senate of the United States in 1839; a prophecy which has had so painful and melancholy a realization. Looking down the vista of the future with the glance of the sun, the statesman of Kentucky predicted what would be the consequences if Abolitionism organized a sectional Northern party. How truly it has all come to pass, and how unfortunate that his warning was not regarded, any man can perceive at a glance. Here it is in his speech upon the Abolition question, made, as we have before said, in 1839. We quote from Colton's life of Clay, page 157, volume 6. He said:

from Colton's life of Clay, page 157, volume 6. He said:

"Sir: I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy. Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that if there be any thing in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false to our allegiance to it, if we do not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as one mun, against the linhabitants of the slave States; union on the one side will beget union on the other, and the process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered pussions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human mature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, while the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of Union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us will have been extinguished foreverone section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not now attempt to describe scenes which now happily and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, confiagrated cities, murdered linhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should those Abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they succeed in their object of uniting the people of the States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must insure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy Wr ished by Holy Writ that 'the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.' But if they were to conquer, whom should they conquer? A foreign foe, one who has in-suited our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir; no, sir! It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory; a self, a suicidal conquest, a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who descendants of common ancestors, who nobly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor; and fought and oled side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean—severed our country from the British Crown, and established our inde-

Relying Upon the Negro Vote. We find the following item occupying prominent place in all the Radical

newspapers of the country: The Republican State Central Committee of Maryland has issued a call for a Border State Convention, to be held on the 12th of State Convention, to be first of the facts of September next, in this city. The States of Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tenessee, and Missouri are invited to co-operate in the movement with Maryland, and to send to the proposed convention as many delegates, without regard to race or color, as each State may deem expedient or find delegates, without regard to race or color, as each State may deem expedient or find convenient. The object of the convention is to organize and make an influential appeal to Congress on the part of the Border States for the passage of the Sumner-Wilson bill, or other efficient legislation which may lead to the establishment throughout the Lipin of the grand principle of manhe Union of the grand principle of bood suffrage.

The Radical leaders frankly admit

that they can not maintain their hold on the power they have so flagrantly bused without the aid of negro votes. Unless they can summon to their assistance that class in the North and the South they very well know that they have no hope of succeeding at the coming Presidential election. Every election which has been held for months past proves that the mass of white voters in the North are falling off from the corrupt and fanatical party now in power. Another despatch from Washington says that Senator Sumner and others of his class are busy at the National capital writing letters to Radical Congressmen, urging them to be present in July, in order to pass a law conferring the right of negro suffrage upon the negroes in the different Northern States and territories. The work they say will not admit of delay. They have abandoned all hope of being able to succeed without the passage of some such sweeping enactment. What a condition for a political party is that! How can white men with a sense of proper self-respect continue to support it? It is confessedly left without hope of success unless it can succeed in defeating the will of a vast-majority of

the white men of the country, by stuff ing the ballot boxes with negro votes Previous Pardons. When Geary was inaugurated Governor he endeavored to attract attention by making a grand flourish about the pardoning power. With much parade he announced certain rules by which he said he intended to be governed in all cases of the kind. Whether this was done to deceive the public as to his real intentions is not definitely known, but his conduct would lead to the supposition that it was. Since he has been governor he has made most reckless use of the pardoning power, not refusing in any instance to pardon numerous applicants of the Radical persuasion. In number of counties Radical offenders arraigned for crimes and misdemeanors have produced previous pardons and been discharged upon them. At the last criminal sessions for York county no less than four such pardons were exhibited and the accused thus sheltered from the punishment they deserved. One of the rules voluntarily laid down for himself by Geary, if observed, would have prevented his granting any previous pardons. We agree with the Age in expressing a hope that a full history of all of that character will be given t the public, to show how Geary's preaching and practice differ.

Booth's Diary. Grave doubts are expressed as to the authenticity of the diary which has peen published as that of J. Wilkes Booth. Gross inaccuracies of statement are detected in it for which Booth could have had no possible motive. It does not tell the story of the assassination correctly, for Booth exclaimed "sic semper tyrannis" after he leaped on the stage and not as he fired at the Presi dent. Baker repeated several circumstances as being mentioned in it which do not appear in what was published As a whole it is thought to be unlike Booth's habitual style of expression .-It is getting to be generally believed that for some purpose Stanton and his tool Baker have palmed off a forgery on the public.

Ohio Politics.

The Republicans of Ohio have been hunting all over the State for a candidate for Governor, and have had no little trouble to find a man willing to run on their negro suffrage and negro equality platform. They have at last acceeded in inducing General R. B. Hayes, of Cincinnati, to consent to be beaten. The Democrats of that State are in high hopes, and are organizing for a grand struggle. They expect to redeem the Buckey State.

A Negro Triumph in Washington. ton has resulted in a triumph of the negroes over the white men at the capital of the nation. A special telegraph to Forney's PRESS announces the redilbas follows:

to Forney's PRESS announces the repulses follows:

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1867.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1867.

When the election here to day passed off very quietly, and, sithough there was some excitament, no disturbance occurred. The police arrangements for preserving order were so perfect that any attempt at disturbance was hopless. The Copperheads used every effort to deceive and mislead the colored voters. They had prepared five different kinds of bogus tickets, and so completely counterfeited the regular Republican ticket that the cheat could only be discovered by the closest scrutiny of the names of the candidates.—The white Republicans and the more intelligent of the colored men were everywhere active and vigilant. They had lyignance committees at every precinct, and each colored man's ticket was carefully examined by members of these committees before he voted it. The Copperhead judges of elections, in several precincts, endeavored to defeat the Republicans by delaying votes. In this way hundreds were prevented from voting, and this has had the effect of lessening the Radical majority. It did not, however prevent the Republicans from carrying the city. They have elected the general ticket, consisting of collector, register, and surveyor, by about two thousand majority. They will have a majority in the City Councils. The fact that only a portion of the Board of Alderman were elected this time, will leave that hody still in the hands of the Copperheads. It is a great triumph of freedom and universal suffrage. Next year the Republicans will elect every city official from the Mayor down; and thus redeem the national capital from Copperhead rule.

deem the national capital from Copperhead The Press has an editorial glorying over the result, in which it says: The news from Washington this morning

The news from Washington this morning proves conclusively which way the colored man will vote. Every effort was made by the Democracy, first to prevent their registration, and then to delude and deceive them, but they were not to be defrauded out of their votes or ticket. They came to the polls in early morning, in large bodies, and patiently camped there until it came their turn to vote, when almost to a man they throw their ballots for the party and the flag that made them free.

Being now confessedly dependent Being now confessedly dependent upon the negroes for future success the leaders of the Republican party all hail the result of the election at Washington as a grand triumph for their party. It

is the only place they have carried for Wherever white men vote nonths. they are badly beaten. Letter from Thad. Stevens. The following letter from Thad. Stevens appears in all the city papers

this morning. It is addressed to Hon. Ed. McPherson, of Gettysburg. It will be seen that the sickness of the old man has not lessened his malignity: nas not lessened his manguity:

LANCASTER, Pa., May 28, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Short as your letter is, I fear I cannot answer it without violating an injunction of my medical advisor not to become excited. You live in a region which was two or three times invaded by the armies of Jefferson Davis. In the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland,

of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams and York they visited almost every farmer and other inhabitant, and plundered them of their horses, cattle, provisions, wagons, and money, when found, beside some detached cases. They laid in ashes one thriving village of 6,000 people, and turned the inhabitants houseless into the streets to seek shelter in fence corners. No provision has ever been made, or law making to reimburse the plunders No provision has ever been made, or is now making, to reimburse the plundered citizens. By the law of nations a government makes no compensation for damages done by an invading army, unless such government be victorious, when it always provides by treaty for the payment by the vanquished enemy. A government which neglects to make such provisions on behalf of its plundered citizens is basely negligent of its duty. A quasi pence exists half of its plundered citizens is busely negligent of its duty. A quasi peace exists between the late belligerents, the terms of which are dictated wholly by Congress, which is under the control of the Republican party. Nothing but the proceeds of the confiscation of a small portion of the property of wealthy Rebels can be applied to pay the damages inflicted by the marauders, unless it be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

unless it be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

A few Republican meteors, always erratic in their course, are filithing through and exploding in the Republican atmosphere. They attract sufficient public attention to enable them to assure the amitable Rebels who inflicted this injury that they need fear no confiscation; that nobody of any note in the North is in favor of imposing such punhe North is in favor shment for the sake of remuneration, or of ustice. They assure them that nothing shall be taken from Alken's estate of milions, from Hampton, Davis, Orr, Faulkne or from a thousand others who are still worth their hundreds of thousands, to reworth their fundreds of thousands, to imburse the loyal men, North and South, who were plundered of their estates, and to aid your poor neighbors to rebuild their humble tenements.

umble tenements.
It is scarcely to be endured that Congress for two sessions should sit indifferent to these sufferings, and take no steps to inforce these rights. These remarks apply to large portions of Maryland, of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, as well as to the Slave States. He who can patiently listen to that patent humanity which we now see propagated has more command of listen to that patent humanity which we now see propagated, has more command of himself than I have. Indeed it looks as if we were still to add to the burden of our taxation to defray the expenses of transportation, and the ovation of triumphant traitors. But I must stop, or I shall commit the fault against which I have been warned. With great respect, your obedient servant,

Another Letter from Thaddeus Stevens LANCASTER, Thursday, May 23, 1807.
To the Chairman of the County Committee and the Assessors of the Townships of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Perry, Cumberland and

GENTLEMEN:—As I am about to prose GENTLEMEN:—As I am about to prose-cute the claims for confiscation at the next session of Congress, if I should be permitted to appear there, I desire to ascertain certain facts. Will you aid me in procuring them in a small part of our own State? Invite returns from all the people in each township of the amount of property which the Rebel raiders, or the armies of the so-called "Con-federate States," destroyed or appropriated to their own use during their several incur-sions into Pennsylvania, and hand the same ions into Pennsylvania, and hand the same o the Assessors of the different townships, who are requested to return the aggregate who are requested to return the aggregate for each township to the Chairmen of the respective parties of the different counties. May I here ask that the various newspa-pers of the counties above named pub-lish this notice for a few weeks in aid of the object specified, as I intend to press the payment of the demages done to lovel men out of the conas I intend to press the payment of the damages done to loyal men out of the confiscated property of the conquered belligerents; I desire each and every person; who resided in the above-name counties to make out a list of the amount of all property of which he was despoiled by the Rebel raiders or the Rebel Government, and return the same to the assessors of his township, who, I hope, will forward the same to the Chairmen of the County Committees of each party, who, I hope, will take the trouble to aggregate the same and return it to me. o aggregate the same and return it to me. I desire a fair valuation to be placed on all I desire a fair valuation to be placed on all the property, whether personal property abstracted, or real property destroyed, except Caledonia Iron Works in the County of Franklin, which will not be appraised, as no remuneration is claimed for it. This may seem to be asking our friends to take considerable trouble, but as a small part of the labor only falls to each person, it will the labor only falls to each person, it will be found light. I hope it may finally prove profitable to the injured people. Yours, THADDEUS STEVENS.

profitable to the injured people.
Yours, THADDEUS STEVENS.
P. S.—Were it not presumptuous in me,
I would invite all the loyal men of all the
States who have been plundered by Rebel
radicals or confiscated by the Confederate
States, or either of them, to form associations and furnish statistics, such as are
above solicited. Claims so imperatively
just must be finally allowed and paid, but
he funds to pay the same will certainly be just must be finally allowed and paid, but the funds to pay the same will certainly be raised nowhere except out of the fines and confiscation of the richer and more atrocious malefactors. Feeble as my powers are, if I had five years more added to my He, I should not doubt but that this would become an accoimplished fact. Such justice urged by a determined will, though feeble intellect, cannot fail. If I should be denied that extension of life, Providence will raise up to the work some younger and abler man to whom these facts would be of great assistance. I trust it will not be supposed that I have abondoned the determination to procure small homesteads for the freedmen, procure small homesteads for the freedmen to be furnished by the Rebel masters whom hey conquered at our request—homestead sarned by the the late slaves and annexed earned by the the late slaves and annexed to their master's estates. Let them now be severed by partition.

All the newspapers in the several counties named are respectfully requested to publish this article.

Mauritius.

Commercial advices received in Liverpool from Mauritius give a mostalarming account of the mortality from fever. Upward of 6,000 persons died in March, and from the 1sto the 15th of April more than 5,000 deaths had been registered. Of this number one half died in Fort Louis. The population of Port Louis is 80,000, and according to the circular of Messrs. A. Duff & Co., the deaths have averaged over 200 per day. It was hoped that the approach of cooler weather would have the effect of causing the epidemic to subside.

The Indians along the Platte river are said to contemplate a general and simultaneous attack upon the whites early this month.

The National Finances-Important Let-Becketary hotallock, in reply to an in-

Besides in Calloch, in reply to an invitation from a number of prominent Bostonians, inviting him to visit that sity, has writtent a letter decilinistic the invitation on account of official sides and the country. We quote the middle of the condition and the condition Federal Government, the dullness of trade throughout the country—partly the result of a decrease of production, and partly of the natural reaction which always follows periods of excitement and speculation—together with reduced taxes, will very considerably affect our revenues. This combination of adverse direumstances unity retard a return to specie payments, and with large issues of bonds to be made to the Pacific Ruilroad and its branches or divisions, will prevent for a briof season a reduction of the public debt, and may over render a temporary increase of it unavoidable, but it will not weaken my faith nour ability to move on again in the right direcability to move on again in the right tion at an early day. On the contrary, believe that this check to our progress wil lead to improvements in our revenue laws and to an increase of efficiency in their execution, hasten the representation in Congress of the Southern States, and secure greater economy in all branches of the public execution. llo service.

Some surprise may exist that I have not for some months past reduced the circula-tion of United States notes according to the tion of United States notes according to the authority conforred upon me by Congress, and an inference may be drawn from it that my opinion upon the subject of contraction has undergone a change. Permit me to say, therefore, that I am as much persuaded as ever of the importance of an early return to specile payments, and of a reduction of the currency, as a means of checking extravagance and speculation, and of increasing production, without which all efforts to restore permanently the specie standard will be ineffectual. What the country needs, in order that specie payments may be resumed and maintained, and real prosperity secured, is an increase of industry and a restoration of our former habits of economy. As a people, among habits of economy. As a people, among ourselves, we must earn more and spend ourselves, we must earn more and spond less. In our trade with foreign nations we must sell more or buy less. Any different prescription for existing financial evils is, in my judgment, quackery. That contraction will tend to bring about this desirable condition of things I have never doubted, but I have nevertheless suspended the reduction of the circulation of United States notes, and for the following reasons, either of which would perhaps have justified my course, and all of which have had more or less influence in determining it:

First, The views of a majority of the members of Congress, as indicated by a number of votes last winter, were adverse to immediate contraction, and I have not felt at liberty to place myself in practical

to immediate contraction, and I have not felt at liberty to place myself in practical opposition to the law-making branch of the Government, without whose support I must be powerless.

Second. There have existed for some months past anxious forebodings of financial troubles, and while they continue I have been apprehensive that a contraction of the currency, the object and effect of it being misunderstood or misinterpreted, might produce a panie in the commercial cities,

misunderstood or inisinterpreted, might produce a panie in the commercial cities, which, extending over the country and beyond the speculative interests, would injuriously affect legitimate business and the reyenue dependent upon it.

Third. Large amounts of interest-bearing present and next fiscal year, to which it seefned prudent for me itrst to direct my attention, leaving the question of a curtailment of notes to be determined, from month nent of notes to be determined, from mont ment of notes to be determined, from month to month, by the condition of the country and of the Treasury.

Fourth. Anticipating that the failure of the crops and the other circumstances alluded to would seriously affect business, I have considered it important that the public mind should not be diverted, by the criticisms and complaints of those who are opposed to contraction, from the real cause of trouble; that a sound policy should not be but in peril by being made the "scapegoat"

trouble; that a sound policy should not be put in peril by being made the "scapegoat" for evils resulting from different causes.

You will not infer from what I have written that I am not hopeful in regard to our financial future. It has been my constant aim so to manage the national finances as to aid in bringing the country to a healthy financial condition without being subjected. to the severe disasters which many persons have supposed a large debt and the derangement of business, and the diminution of industry occasioned by the war, and a redundant currency would render inevitable. My faith that this can be accomplished is ble. My faith that this can be accomplished is unshaken. The causes which are now operating against us are exceptional and temporary. The prospect of a good crop of winter wheat was never better. More spring wheat has been sowed and more corn has or will be planted this season than ever before. The people are beginning to comprehend again this important truth, which seems to have been disregarded for some years past, that prosperity is the result of labor, that industry and economy are as indispensable to national as well as to individual wealth. I shall be grievously disappointed if another year does not witness a large increase of industry, of enterprise and of revenue, decided progress towards a resumption of specie payments, and a steady reduction of

cided progress towards a resumption of specie payments, and a steady reduction of the public debt.

Please pardon me for writing so long a letter, and believe me to be, with sontiments of the highest regard, your obedient servant,

Ho. William Gray and others.

Heavy Daimages Against the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Court of Common Pleas, of Snyder County, has been engaged for the last four days in the case of the heirs of Wm. Butler, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which suit was brought for damages for the killing of Col. Wm. Butler, of Lewistown, on the occasion of the great acceldent on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on October 14, 1865, near Landisville, about four miles west of Lancaster, by which nine persons lost their lives and a number of others were wounded. The accident, it will be remembered, lives and a number of others were wounded. The accident, it will be remembered, was caused by the giving way of one of the wheels of the front truck of the third passenger car, and the broken axle tearing out the bottom of the car, throwing to the ground the persons occupying three seats on each side. The wheels of the rear truck passed over them and mangled them in a shocking manner. The car was dragged some distance, and the dead bodies strewn all along that part of the track. Among those killed were Colonel and Mrs. Wm. Butler, of Lewistown; Mrs. A. D. Barr, wife of Hon. James P. Barr, of Pittsburgh, then Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania; William H. Butler, of Williamsport; Mrs. Willet, of Cumberland County; Mrs. Gette, of Wisconsin, and three unknown females. Col. Butler at the time of his death was Whisky Inspector at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

The suit for damages by the heirs of Col. The suit for damages by the heirs of Cot. Butler was first brought in Millin county, but the venue was changed to Snyder. The case excited great interest and was hotly contested on both sides, and was given to the jury on Satuday. After due consideration, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs of eighteen thousand dollars. Another suit will he brought by the same parties to will be brought by the same partic recover for the killing of Mrs. Butler.

Withdrawal of the Nickels.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Director of the Mint, with a view of reducing the quantity of cents in circulation and obtaining a supply of nickel in convenient form, to purchase the nickel cents, paying their nominal value in three and five-cent pieces, which will be commenced on the 10th of June under the following rules:

First. Persons sending or bringing the nickel cents will receive a certificate of the weight thereof, and the amount payable in three or five cent pieces, or both, as they may desire, and with the indorsement thereon; such certificates will be paid as soon as the coins are ready. Withdrawal of the Nickels.

may desire, and with the indosenders thereon; such certificates will be paid as soon as the coins are ready.

Second. They must be careful not to send any but the kind mentioned, which are readily known by the color and size, and by the dates of 1857 to 1864.

Third. The pieces will be taken, not by count, but by avoirdupois or grocer's weight. No lot will be received under 10 pounds, and no spoiled, illegible, or doubtful pieces will be taken.

Fourth. The reasonable expense of the transportation of three cent pieces in sums of \$30, and the five cent coins in sums of \$50 or upward, to any point accessible by railroad or steamboat, will be paid by the Mint. Fifth. This arrangement will be revoked as soon as it is found the issue of three and five cents is likely to become too large, or that the abatement of cents is sufficient. The sole object of this operation is to confer a public benefit, and none of the cents herein mentioned have any special value. Shocking Accident.

Shocking Accident.

On Friday, the 10th inst., while Mr. Antonio Ponce and his two sons were hunting, just north of the city, they started up a deer. One of the sons fired at the animal, which then crossed the road. Thinking that his father was behind him, he fired again; on advancing to see the effect of his shot, he was surprised to discover his father in front of him. The old gentleman was standing perfectly erect, and on being asked by his son why he did not shoot at the deer, he merely said: "My son, I am wounded," and then laid down and died. A single buck-shot had penetrated his breast, just above the heart.—St. Augustine (Fla.) Examiner!