Baucaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1867. FOR JUI GE OF SUPREME COURT: Hon. GEURGE SHARSWOOD, of Phila.

The Weekly Intelligencer for the Cam-

paign. Last year, about this period, we offered to send the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, during the political campaign, to any address for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. The result was that we had about a thousand new names on our list within two weeks, many of whom became permanent subscribers. We now make a similar offer. The WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER will be sont singly, or to clubs, to any address, from day, July 3d. until Wednesday,

October 9th inclusive, for the merely nomi nal sum of FIFTY CENTS. This puts within the reach of all one of the best and most widely known Democratic newspapers in the country. Let each of our readers make an effort to extend our circulation. By so doing they will help forward the good cause. A little effort on the part of each will accomplish much in the aggregate. 'l'o you who are just now reading this we make a personal appeal. See your neighbors and make up a club at once. You can get five, or ten, or more subscribers in an hour or so. Can we rely upon you to do that much for us? We are sure we can.

72 Our numerous exchanges will greatly oblige us by making an editorial note of the above.

The Coming Session of Congress.

The disposition of the destructiv Radical leaders of the Republican party completely to demolish our form of fre government is abundantly evidenced just now by all their newspapers throughout the country. Since the publication of the opinion of the Attor ney General, defining the powers of the military Governors whom they have set up over the territory of the Southern States, there has been a united assault upon both the judicial and executive branches of the General Government. The opinion of the Attorney General is admitted to be strictly in accordance with the terms of the law. He neither adds to it nor subtracts from it. All he has done is to interpret it precisely as any sensible lawyer would be compelled to do, if called upon to give an opinion as to its provisons. In removing Governors and other civil officers in the South. General Sheridan and his associates have violated the law, stepped beyond the line of their duty, and assumed dangerous powers not granted by the reconstruction bill passed by Congress. For saying so, the Attorney General is most bitterly assailed, and the whole radical press is loudly threatening the impeachment of the President, in case he should discharge his plain and bounden duty under the enactment

made by Congress: A July session of Congress is called for, and the probabilities are that a quorum will assemble at Washington early in July. What will be done by the distempered crowd which will be collected together we can conjecture from the tone of speeches made by some of the leading men among them, from the malignant letters of Thaddous Stevens, and from the editorial of their newspapers. The whole question of reconstruction (so called) will be opened up again, and the country will be convulsed anew by an excitement which will have a most deleterious effect upon all its interests.

The design of the Radicals is too plain to admit of a doubt. They have but a single objection in view. All their legislation is for one and the same purpose. They are resolved that there shall be no restoration of the Union, except upon such terms as will make the negroes for Brownlow or die!" masters of the political situation in the

South, and ensure them control of the negro vote. The real objection to the opinion of the Attorney General, and the true cause of their denunciation of the President is to be sought and found in the fear that the agencies they have already adopted for defeating the will of a majority of the white voters of the United States, by driving a horde of barbarian negroes to the ballot box, may be exposed. not prove effectual. What new outrages upon the Constitution, what further assaults upon the rights and liberties of the people will be attempted by the faction of fanatics which will gather in wild anger at Washington in a few days, can be safely predicted. To what extremes of madness and folly they will go remains to be seen. The people await with trembling anxiety and indignant impatience the action of this gathering of conspiring traitors.

Sensible Speech on the Indian Question. Vote for Brownlow or Die! George Francis Train is an original The bitterly malignant character genius. He is the boldest and pluckhose oath-bound political associations lest talker in the country. Bound by which styled themselves Union Leagues no party ties, when he goes into a politis well known. Their leading members cal contest he goes in on his own hook were murderers at heart. Not only did and it is a remarkable fact that he selhey constantly demand the blood of the dom wholly agrees with any party. He entire white population of the South, but "hemp for home traitors" was one has been found consistently opposing the extreme Badicals; and that proves of their favorite cries. Whoever dared to differ with them, to the slightest ex- that he is honest as well as sagacious, tent, in political opinion, was at once de-

nounced as a "traitor," to kill whom was to do God's service. In their cowardly hearts they deliberately committed murders daily. The spirit of the murderer was the prevailing sentiment in their midnight assemblages, and the animus which inspired their daily life. The Thugs of India only excelled them as assassius by carrying into execution

their bloodthirsty desires. A wholesome fear of retribution, and the personal cowardice of their enemies was all that saved the lives of multitudes of Democrats throughout the North. These Union Leagues fostered a spirit of murder, the leaders of them were constantly actuated by a spirit of murder, and a vast majority of those who belonged to them were murderers in all except the overt act. Many a one will feel selfconvicted as he reads what we now write, and will be forced to admit that the foul spirit of murder was a habitual

occupant of his bosom. Since the termination of the war these

organizations may have lost some little of their bitterness, though God knows they are sufficiently malignant still. In the South, however, they have been extending themselves among the negroes in a form more repulsive, if possible, than they ever displayed elsewhere. A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald. savs:

Herdid, says: "A secret society has been started in Memphis, Tenn., which is said to be but one of many hundreds existing through the State among the colored population The organ-ization is ostensibly for benevolent services, but in one of its degrees its requires the in-itiated colored man to take a fearful oath in muscler these who hendon its ranks and) murder those who abandon its ranks and ppose Brownlowism.' That is the very spirit of the Union

Leagues. The method of carrying elections and influencing votes adopted by the negroes of Tennessee, is of a piece with that employed by their parent societies in the North. We do not know that ever the parent society of Phila delphia went quite so far as the sable eaguers of Nashville have done, but the very same spirit was repeatedly maniested. Time and again it cropped out n riotous demonstrations and actual nurders, while by proscription in busiiess affairs, and in a thousand other forms it made itself manifest constantly The existence of such secret oath bound political societies among the ignorant negroes of the South must in the end be attended with the most dis

astrous consequences. That they have been spreading among them rapidly since the passage of the act of Congress conferring upon them the right of suffrage is true, if Radical newspapers are to be believed. They all openly boast that such is the case. It is by such agencies, by oath-bound bands of ignorant blacks, sworn to carry out their purposes, that the Radicals hope to control the political future of the Southern States and of the country. The negroes are all to be driven into the Union Leagues by promises and threats, and then to be forced to vote the Radi-

being murdered if they dare to refuse. How any white nfan in Pennsylvania can be induced to act with such a party is something we cannot understand Their watch-cry in Tennessee is, "Vote

Resolution

A Law Belating to Judicial Sales. Between the rascalities and the lunders of the last Radical Legislature of this State it has made itself a reputation for dishonesty and stupidity which will endure for some time to ome. When in the future any one may wish to stigmatize a Legislative body as mean, mercenary and incompe tent, it will only be necessary to say resembles the Radical Pennsylvania Legislature of 1867. The few laws of We publish to-day his speech on the general interest which managed to get Indian question. It is by odds the mos sensible speech which has been made through amid the pressure of a thous and and one paying private bills, turn upon that much vexed question. He out to be not only useless, but almost puts the blame of the present strife upon without exception of a pernicious charthe greedy and rapacious sharks who acter. An act passed relating to judicial have acted as agents of the Governmen sales and the preservation of the lien of In its dealings with the red men. Jus mortgages is exciting considerable alarm where we have no doubt it belongs. among purchasers of real estate sold by We believe Simon Cameron wa present at the delivery of Mr. Train's order of the courts since the approva of the law by wise Governor Geary peech-at all events he was one of the We print the second and third section party of excursion ists before whom it was made. If the Winnebago Chief was

were present :--

monly known as the "Reconstruction acts,"

and that, in view of the great magnitude of

the subject, and of the various interests in-

volved, he deemed it proper to have it con

sidered fully in Cabinet, and to avail him-

self of all the light which could be afforded

by the opinions and advice of the members

of the Cabinet, to enable him to see that

these laws be faithfully executed, and to de-

cide what orders and instructions are neces

sary and expedient to be given to the mili-

tary commanders. The President said

further that the branch of the subject that

eemed to him first in order for considera

ion was as to the instructions to be sent to

the military commanders for their guid-

ance and for the guidance of persons offer

ing for registration. The instruction

proposed by the Attorney General, as set forth in the summary contained in his last

opinion, will, therefore, now be considered

The summary was then read at length.

The reading of the summary having been

concluded, each section was then discussed considered and voted upon as follows :—

First—The oath prescribed in the Supple mental act defines all the qualifications re

mental act defines all the qualifications re quired, and every person who can take tha bath is entitled to have his name entered

apon the list of voters. All vote Aye except Mr. Stanton, Secre

Second-The Board of Registration have

vitnesses or any other form of proof.

Concurred in unanimously.

has then obtained that age.

Concurred in unanimously,

n either of these ten Stat haps, Virginia, as to whic nstructions will be given.

tary of War, who voted Nay.

Mr. United Mr.

۰.

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of the act: SECTION 2. That private sales made order of court, under the said act of doomed to listen to the nervous utterances of George Francis, he must have order of court, under the sale act of the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eigh hundred and fifty-three, shall discharge the premises sold from the lien of the debts of the decedent, except debts of record, and debts secured by mortgage: *Provided*, That the security required by said act shall hav been duity entered felt very decidedly queer. From the earliest days the Indians have been constantly robbed and cheated. Simon's sharp tricks of paying off the annuities

een duly entered. SECTION 3. When the lien of a mortgag of several tribes in notes of the Middle-SECTION 3. When the lien of a morrgage upon real estate is, or shall be, prior to all other liens upon the same property, except other mortgages, ground rents, purchase money due to the Commonwealth, taxes, charges, assessments, and municipal claims, whose lien, though afterwards accruing, has, by law, priority given it, the lien of such mortgage shall not be destroyed, or in any way affected, by any judicial or other sale whatsoever, whether such judicial sale shall be mude by virtue or authority of any order e made by virtue or authority of any of be made by virtue of antiborny or other court, or or decree of any orphans' or other court, or of any writ of execution, or otherwise, how-soever: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to cases of morigages upon un-seated lands, or sales of the same for taxes. The Harrisburg Telegraph mentions a case as having occurred in that city, in which, only one day after the law went into effect, a party bid \$5,000 on a certain property, against which was a mortgage of \$5,000. Thus by the terms of the act to which we refer the purchaser became responsible for the sum of \$10,000 in bidding at a judicial sale for a property which was only worth \$5,000, and which he supposed he was

buying for that sum of money. Regarding the equity of the case, Judge Pearson set the sale aside. The Telegraph says there is no doubt

the next Legislature will repeal the law. But how did it happen that the Radical majority ever passed it? Was it one of or extermination, which comes printhe bills which were put through withcipally from rapacious speculators and out being read? What was Governor other selfish parties, will not be listened Geary about that he did not return it to for a moment. The whole difficulty with objections? Would it be uncharitcan be properly and permanently adable to assume that he did not underjusted by dealing honestly and fairly stand the bill after reading it? with the several Indian tribes. Not only

Proposed Outrage Upon Virginia. Christianity, but other and baser mo-In Virginia there is so large a pre-

lives demand that such a course be purponderance of white men that even ued. Mr. Train might have quoted ounting out all those disfranchised by etter authority than " (Hory to God ' lovode; but, in the characteristically the sweeping military reconstruction bill, the Radicals car have little chance ingrammatical language of "Alligator" John, we have no doubt a general Inof carrying the State. But they are lian war would "bust McCullough." not to be defeated in their desire of seizing upon positions in which they It is noticeable that the war ery of exermination comes from the mouths of may be enabled to thrive upon public he Radicals. The same tongues which plunder. What is called the "Alexandria have been persistently portraying the Constitution" is now to be resurrected and its provisions made to apply. By its voes of the negro and exciting sympathy in his behalf, now join in a howl restrictions nine out of every ten white men of Virginia are disfranchised. Two or the blood of the poor Indian. Such prominent and well known citizens of s Yankee philanthropy. It whines and heds crocodile tears over the pretended Richmond have been arrested for registering in opposition to the provisions of miseries of one race of barbarians, bepause if can make money thereby. It that pretended State Constitution, an instrument which never had either anufis the scent of plunder in an Indian legal existence or vitality. The cases war, and straightway demands the exwill be tried before Judge Underwood. ermination of a whole people. From he hands of such harpies may the good it is supposed, and a decision rendered which will give over the State into the Lord sneedily deliver this country. IT has been decided that a District At hands of a mere fragment of whites and the negroes whom they can control

who dissents as to the second and third auses.

afford the means of carrying on the rebel-lion, will work disqualification. Decision of the Cabinet of the Recencurred in unanimously.

IN CABINET COUNCIL, WASHINGTON, JUNE 18, 1867. Concurred in unanimously. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the fur-therance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel conventions, Congresses and Legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to disqualify. But officers who during the rebellion discharged official duties not in-cident to war, but only such duties as be-long even to a state of pace, and were ne-cessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be con-sidered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opin-ions or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or by writing incited others to engage in rebel-lion, he must come under the disqualifica-tion. All vote Aye, except the Secretary of War. The Cabinet met in council to-day. There Andrew Johnson, President of the William H. Seward, Secretary of State. Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Mr. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy Mr. Alexander W. Randall, Postmaster General. Mr. Henry Stanbery, Attorney General. Mr. William T. Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The President announced that he had nder consideration the two opinions from the Attorney General as to the legal questions arising upon the acts of Congress com

syrvania, lattier of the first whe of Gomber wall Jackson, who was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church of this place.— Since Dr. Junkin's resignation, the presi-dency of the college remained vacant till the accession of Gen. Lee. Among other visitors here on this inter-esting occasion is the venerable Dr. Plumer, well known to the Presbyterian communi-ty, who appears to be in excellent health. No man could be more cordially welcomed here, where the great mass of the popula-tion, both in town and country, are familiar with his person and character. This por tion of the Valley is mainly occupied by a generally of the Presbyterian faith that one might imagine himself among the true blues of the Scottish Highlands. Dr. Plumer is at home when he gets here, and his tongue is unloosed by the genial sympathies of the on. All vote Aye, except the Secretary of War who dissents to the second paragraph, with the exception of the words, "Where a person has by speech or by writing incited others to engage in rebellion he must come under the disqualification."

under the disqualification.") The Duties of the Board Appointed to Su-perintend the Elections...This Board, hav-ing the custody of the list of registered vo-ters in the district for which it is constitu-ted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registra-tion list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the Board to receive his vote if then qualified by residence. They can-not receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time in consequence of absence, sickness or other cause. The Board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifica-tions of any person whose name is not on the registration list, or as to the qualifica-tion of any person whose name is on the list. at home when he gets here, and his tongue iq unloosed by the genial sympathies of the ecclesiastical and Virginia surroundings, though when he speaks of the changed con-dition of the South, then there is a pathos in his sentiments which is touching. The law class of Judge John W. Brocken-brough has become one of the institutions of Lexington. The graduating class, which has just pasend successfully through its exhas just passed successfully through its ex-amination, numbers twenty-one young men, a good many of them from Western Virginia, where the eminent legal reputa-tion of the Judge, who once presided over the United States court for that district, is wall known. well known. The Virginia Military Institute, which ion of any person whose name is on the

The Virginia Military Instituto, which furnished the South so many of its skilled officers in the late war, is also situated in this town. It was established in 1839, the Legislature of Virginia having determined to convert the old arsenal at Lexington into a military school. A certain number of the cadets was educated free of expense, and expected, in return, to teach in the schools of the State. General F. H. Smith, the original superintendent, whose great energy and tact have contributed so much to its success, is still the presiding officer. It was this institu-tion of which Stonewall Jackson was a pro-fessor before the war, but his military list. Concurre-i in unanimously. The mode of voting is provided in the act to be by ballot. The board will keep a record and poll book of the election, show-ing the votes, list of voters and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district. Concurred in unanimously.

Second—The Board of Registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the persons applying for registration than this prescribed oath, nor to administer any oath to any person touching the qualifica-tions of the applicant or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of The Board appointed for registration and or superintending the elections must take he oath prescribed by the act of Congres .pproved July 2, 1882, entitled "An act to irrescribe an Oath of Office." tion of which Stonewall Jackson Was a pro-fessor before the war, but his military abilities were not known to the public, possibly not by himself. I visited the in-stitute at that time, and heard the names of various officers, but do not remember any mention of that of Jackson. Gov. Letcher, a citizen of Lexington, who was Governor of Virginia at the beginning of the war, and Concurred in unanimously.

he applicant or entering upon any trial or nvestigation of his qualifications, either by The President announced to the Cabine that, after full deliberation, he concurred with the majority upon those sections o the summary upon which the Secretary o War expressed his dissent, and that he con-All vote Aye except the Secretary of War who voted Nay. *Third*—As to Citizenship and Residence of Virginia at the beginning of the war, and who first placed Jackson in an importan War expressed his dissent, and that he con-curred with the Cabinet upon those sections approved by unanimous vote; that as it appeared the military commanders enter-tained doubts upon the points covered by the summary, and as their action hitherto had not been uniform, he deemed it proper, without further delay, to communicate in a general order to the respective command-ers, the points set forth in the summary. Third—As to Citizenship and Residence —The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State, and of the United States, and must be a resident of the county or parish included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period of less than twelve months at the time he applies for registra-tion, but he cannot vote at any election un-less his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year. As to such a who first placed stackson in important military position, was one of the few, per-haps the only man in Lexington, who sus-pected the genius for war that slumbered under a remarkably plain and unpretend-ing exterior. OMAHA, June 19.—The superintendent o the Union Pacific railroad says that work on the road will have to be abandoned un

Interview with Old Thad.

the full term of one year. As to such a person the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished. Mr. Drake, editor of the Union Springs Alabama) Times, who was in this city a ow weeks ago, gives the following report of a visit which it seems he made to Mr.

itevens' : Mr. Stevens was in his fine library, quit Fourth-An unnaturalized person canno feeble physically, but intellectually more vigorous, prompt and lucid than is usual in men of seventy-four years old. He is tall, ake this oath. An alien who has been inturalized can take it, and no other proof men of seventy-four years old. He is tall, and has the bone of a large man, but is now very thin in flesh. The face and head are both good-the eye uncertain; the mouth, with its thin, el-well ups, and the strong jaw tell the sec t of the bitterness and despotic power and revenge that fills his heart and keeps the man alive. Upon first entering the room by a door, which gave me a full view of the man, there was some-thing so like a smile on his face, that I thought his heart and his speeches, his con-science and his words, were not in harmony. This soon flitted, and from that time to the close of the interview, the whole counteof naturalization can be required from him. All voted Aye, except the Secretary of War, who voted Nay. Fifth-No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath ; for he must swear that he Sigth-No one who has been disfranchised Sixth - No one who has been distrangenerations of for participation in any robolilon against the United States, for folony committed against the laws of any State or of the Uni-ted States, can take the oath. The actual participation in rebellion or the actual commission of folony does not amount to distronghisment. The sort of distringuisment This soon flitted, and from that time to the close of the interview, the whole counte-nance-from the grand, arched forehead to the hard chin-was the very ideal of cold, pitiless intellect. I told him who I was, the views I cutertained, and requested that he would say nothing to me which he would desire kept secret. As he had been taking a great deal and was quite ex-hausted, I was forced to question rapidly and confine myself to leading topics. The most of the conversation was heard by a gentleman who called with me, and who can vouch for its correctness, which is aldisfranchisement. The sort of disfranchis nent here meant is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime. No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchise-ment for participation in rebellion alone, nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except, per-haps, Virginia, as to which State special increase will be given can vouch for its correctness, which is al nost verbal All vote Aye except the Secretary of War,

I told him I had come to hear from him, whom I regarded as the great head and master of his party, just what his party de-manded and why, just what his party de-manded and where their demands would at what p

The Valley of Virginia. [Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph approv f Horace Greeley for next President. LEXINGTON, VA., June 17th, 1867 The Prince of Wales has been admitted member of the Paris Jockey Club, This pleasant little village of two thousand inhabitants, is now the scene of unusual in

Inits bieasain size of the scene of unusual in-terest, excited by the approaching com-mencementat Washington College, of which Gen. Leels President. This is an old collegi-ate institution...under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and was handsonnely endowed by General Washington, in re-cognition of whose munificence his name was given to it. The college has never had a large number of students till the Presi-dency of Gen. Lee, whose popularity has increased its numbers three-fold. The pre-decessor of Gen. Lee, who resigned I be-lieve during an early pariod of the war and went North, was Rev. Dr. Junkin, of Penn-sylvania, father of the first wife of Stone-wall Jackson, who was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church of this place.-In Norfolk, Va., thus far, the registry of oters stands 849 whites to 640 negroes. Three workmen were sufficiented to death in a well in Brooklyn, on Saturday. The yearly take of shad in the Connecti-cut river is about 500,000. Cincinnati's new boulevard is to cost \$1,-000.000. The rinderpest continues to prevail badly in Holland.

The Indians are attacking the grading parties on the Pacific Railroad. The sum of \$5000, a gold watch, and other property, were stolen from a steamboat at. 3t. Louis on Saturday.

Great part of the village of Camden, near Utica, New York, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$75,000. More pork disease has been developed in Springfield, Mass., from eating ham, but

News Items.

o deaths as yet. The workships of the Nashville Peniten-tiary were burned on Saturday evening. Loss, \$80,000.

A wealthy banker of San Francisco died cecently, bequeathing twenty thousand collars towards paying the public debt.

Twelve deaths by yellow fever recently occurred on board a steamer which had ar-ived at Hilton Head, S. C., from Havana. A girl has been arrested in Newark.N. J., for trying to steal a waterfall from the head of another girl on the street.

The tallest policeman in Great Britain died recently of consumption, at Kelso. He was six feet ten inches high.

A minister walked fifty miles to be pre-sent at the Baptist Convention in Lynchburg. Va.

News from the Plains shows a continuance of Indian depredations. Gen. Hancock has gone to Denver, Colorado. Gen. Thomas s at Omaha.

The Union Congressional Committee at Washington has heard from enough Con-gressmen to form a quorum of their inten-tion to attend the July sessien of Congress. Messrs. Bartell, Coffroth and Johnson ave been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First, Second and Third Districts of Calfornia, respectively.

In New York, yesterday, one John Schmidt tried to murder Elizabeth Knaur, and then cut his own throat, making a wound from which he died in a few hours. In North Carolina, the Crops on many of the plantations have been utterly destroyed by the rains. There has been no stoppage i railroad trains by the freshets, however. The express train which left Cleveland for Cincinnation Saturday morning, ran over a wagon near Galion Station, dilling a maan and woman and injuring 3 children. The French steam frigate Ribourt, from Martinique, arrived at New York on Wed nesday.--She has a crew of 480 men, and mounts thirty-two guns.

General Sherman telegraphs to the Gov-rnor of Colorado, "I don't belive you will ave trouble with the Indians if your people vill be arduously prudent." The Presidential party arrived at Boston

on Saturday ovening. The President was received by the Mayor on bohalf of the elty authorities, and by Governor Bullock on behalf of the Stateor Mussachusetts.

A mail train fell through a trestle bridge at rencock's Station, N. C., on Saturday night. Two men were killed and several others injured. The bridge had been weak-ened by rains.

the Onion Preside failed says that work on the road will have to be abandoned un-less there is more protection from Indians. The following dispatch has been sent to Gen. Grant and the Secretary of the In-terior: "OMAHA, June 5.—If Gen. Buford has reported what the telegraph attributes to him in regard to Indian affairs, he is guilty of rockless misrepresentation or criminal stupidity. 'A wariare is now being carried on upon the plains by savago Indians, in small parties, against defenseless sottlers, nailroad surveying parties and laborers, barburous and unprovoked. The govern-ment must not be deluded by any such re-ports as Buford's. J. M. THAYER, United States Senator." The U.S. steamer Wincoski arrived at The C. S. steamer withous in the second standard and the presence of the second standard stan

twenty others damaged by fire in Chicago, on Friday evening. Loss, \$100,000. A woman in one of the houses was burned to death while trying to save other persons

Skidmore, the air gun murderer, com-mitted suicide in the Brooklyn jail Thurs-day. He wrote several letters before entring fais threat, confessing his crime, bidding farewell to his mother, and asking forgive-ness for his sins. United States Senator." JUNCTION City, June 19.—A lotter dated Fort Wallace, 12th instant, reports a num-ber of Indian outrages in that vicinity. On the 3d a farmer named Thompson, of Pond Greek, was killed and scalped between Pond

Creek, was killed and scalped between Pond and Goose creeks. On the 6th, two men from the mines, names unknown, were killed within a mile of the same place. On the 11th, a conch from the west, having on board Lieutenant Bell, three soldiers, lady passengers, the driver and guard, was attacked by about twenty-five or thirty Indians, twonty-five miles from Fort Wallace. One soldier was killed, and the others dismounted and fought the Indians for four miles, and finally Of the Surratt jury one is a wood dealer, another a real estate agent, another a hat-ter, two are paper hangers, another an extensive hardware merchant, two have etired from active business, two are growers, and one is a dealer in fancy dres

Samuel Gregory, of Delaware county, in Samuel Gregory, of Delaward county, in this State, recently hung his "warmus" on a bush, while repairing a worm fence. An old sow came along and "chewed" the gar-ment, lacerating a roll of greenbacks in one pocket, containing seventeen hundred dol-lars, which were rendered worthless. ought the Indians for four miles, and finally

1,650 tons in all,

The longest train of cars that ever passed (Pa) Argus to have recently pussed over the Lebigh Valley Rallroad. It consisted of 275 loaded cars, averaging six tons weight

The second secon and his body horribly mutation. diams are so troublesome that the stage drivers refuse to go out, and eight of them have deserted their conches. At Pond Creek, it was rumored that Gen. Custar had been defeated by Indians who came down in large force from Platte Valley.

Indian Hostilities.

School Director in Pennsylvania. The The state of feeling excited is calculated two offices are incompatible ----Forney Dead-Heading on Hotel Keepers John W. Forney is a born toady. In that capacity he shines as he never did in any other. Since he has been in England he has been busily engaged in an earnest endeavor to find an Englishman of some little notoriety with vanity sufficient to submit to being beslimed with fulsome flatteries, to be published on this side the Atlantic, "in my two journals, both daily." We record it as an evidence of their decency and selfrespect that no such Englishman has been discovered as yet. The chagrin of Forney thereat can be readily conceived by all. He seldom writes anything much worth reading, except it be of personal character. He is good at abuse, being a combination of the born blackguard and toady. Without some one to fawn upon with sickening sycophancy, he is completely lost. Finding no Englishman in want of the services of a parasite like himself, he has taken to licking the hand of his hotel-keeper. That may seem like very small business by "deadheads," can find it in perfection in the last issue of the Press. We sup pose the Secretary of the Senate of the United States congratulates himself on having hit upon a cheap method of discharging a hotel bill. The readers of Forney's letters from Europe, if any people there be with patience to wade through his twaddle, can tell how he

cal ticket under the imiminent fear of

torney is not eligible to the office of That Sheridan The Radical newspapers of Pennsyl vania, not being able successfully to assail a single one of the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, have with great unanimity engaged in publishing a report that a resolution thanking General Sheridan was offered and indignantly voted down Now mark how completely that lie can At a late hour in the day, James Buchanan, Jr., a delegate from Warren county, and a nephew of ex-President Buchanan, offered a humorous resolution intended as a burlesque condolence with (lovernor Wells of Louisiana, upon the fact that Gen. Sheridan had admin istered to him "a dose of his own medicine." Wells has long been known as an advocate of the very course pursued by Sheridan : but does not relish his doctrines when a practical application is made to himself. Mr. Buchanan's resolution was only intended to be taken as a joke, and as such it was well received, the whole convention uniting in a roar of laughter. Before any action could be taken upon it, Mr. Buchanan withdrew it, and so the matter ended. The tying rumors in regard to this matter which are being so industriously circulated by the Republican pressonly furnish an evidence of their utter disregard of truth, and their entire lack of decency and ordinary political honesty. The Radicals are perfectly welcome to all the capital they can make out of this matter. The course of General Sheridan can not be successfully defended by any party; and while there are none likely to sympathize much with Governor Vells, all right thinking men must condemn the high handed action of the commanding General, because no warrant for it is to be found anywhere, and because it is a direct blow at the

town Bank, and getting his partners to effect an exchange of beads and trinket for his bank bills at a merely nominal value, is only one glaring instance of the meanness and unblushing rascality of our Indian agents. It is not strange that the Red Men should be in angry mood. They have been constantly cheated in every possible way. We have never kept any treaty we made with them. They have been outraged as no other people ever were. Train told nothing but the truth when he said "the Indians always kept faith, the whites generally lied." He did much to enlighten the country, when he showed that speculators along the frou-

tier and elsewhere are directly interest-

ed in getting up another Indian war for the purpose of plundering the public treasury. We know nothing sadder than the story of the Indian race. One does not need to believe in the romances of Cooper to have his indignation excited by the outrages constantly practiced upon the children of the forest. It is high time a wiser and more humane policy should prevail. We hope the cry

Petty Thieving.

The late Radical Legislature of this State increased largely the number of useless officials, who are expected to do nothing but loaf around the public build. ings at Harrisburg, and draw their salaries. In the absence of the more prominent thieves, who disgraced the State last winter, their subordinates have been exercising their wits in devising some method for plundering the public. They searched the capitol buildings horoughly. Of course new carpets, new chairs, new tables, new desks, and complete new outfit will be the first thing wanted when the time comes fo the assembling of a new Legislature It was to be expected that old things should have passed away. That has been the order ever since the Radicals have had control of the Legislature; but such pickings were not sufficient to satisfy the new gang of loafers. They

have taken to stealing all the books and reports they could lay hands on and selling them for old paper This industrious gathering up of the

the State Capitol are only a little thing crumbs about the Capital is only of a They begin to look large, and are cerpiece with the whole course of affairs tainly very ugly. What a commentary on the "God and Morality party" do under Republican rule. It is a bit of petty thieving. There is no need for these developments present. Never making a loud outery about the matter. was there such unblushing theft, and 'We only record it as one of the ordinary such a carnival of all kinds of corrunoccurrences of the day. It would have tion as has been developed under the been strange indeed, if anything which rule of the Radicals now in power. It could by any possibility have been conpervades all classes of their public offiverted into money should have been cials; and from the highest to the left. The people of Pennsylvania will not regard so small a matter as this. lowest of them, they seem to be ready They have been plundered in every to plunder the public on all possible ccasions. To steal when in office is way until they resemble the old woman's eels, which eventually got apparently the only law of public acused to being skinned. The masses of ion which they recognize. Is it not this State are patient-very patient-as about time for the people to make a

complete change?

California Democracy.

patient as beasts of burthen. Beath of John K. Raub.

In another column will be found an obituary notice of Dr. John K. Raub. None who knew him in life will read it without deep and sincere regret at his departure. He was a man of decided talent, a most skillful physician, a genial and wholesouled gentleman, a warm and disinterested friend, a public spirited and useful citizen, a kind husbar and parent, and was universally log which all who knew him. The second second who knew him. The t Lancaster county vo. e more l^{ay lo}'Widely ng the eight-hour law. missed than the date known and universally popular, he had a multitude of friends, all of whom loved thim devotedly, and all of whom sincerely regret his decease.

Dr. Raub was a prominent, consistent and influential Democratic politician, and an excellent public speaker. In professional and social life, as well as in business and political circles, he will be much missed. Peace to his ashes.

THE small-pox is said to be raging in Williamsport, and the Radical State Convention is advertised to assemble there on the 26th. We hardly know which of the two plagues is to be most dreaded.

most sacred constitutional rights. ing his last letter. It is to be hoped he Not Such a Little Thing. has dined and wined well. If he has We are not sure that we were right in

not, his "two newspapers, both daily," stating that the robberies committed a must be held in as low esteem by the American manager of the Langham Hotel, as they are by all decent people in this country.

The Registration in Louisiana.

Satrap Sheridan has been doing his work well. He has so managed affairs in the military district of Louisiana, that the Regaters lists foot up as follows: negro voters 49,822, white voters 21,829; a clear negro majority of 28,000. No wonder the leaders of the Republican party are ready to revolt at any proposed interference with the model Military Governor-no wonder the Rump Congress deems it necessary that it should reassemble in July, to amend the

Reconstruction Bill, so as to prevent any interference with their military The Democracy of California have satraps. If they all do their work as nominated H. H. Haight for Governor, well as Sheridan has done his, there will William Holden for Lieutenant Gover be only one thing more needed; and nor, Henry L. Nicholas for Secretary of that is to have the Radical tickets print-State. Robert Watson for Comptroller ed on colored paper, say yellow, and to Antonio F. Coronell for Treasurer, and march the negroes en masse to the polls. John W. Dast for Surveyor General with a yellow ticket in their black The convention adopted resolutions fingers. That will ensure the success condemning the reconstruction policy of the Republican party beyond a peradof Congress, opposing impartial suffrage venture. Of course Congress will inecognizing the obligation for the paycrease the powers of Sheridan and his nent of the national debt, and favorfellows, and will shield them from any interference on the part of the Presi-GENERAL SICKELS, whose letter of dent. That is precisely what the July esignation has been received, writes to

session is called for. he department at Washington, stating that the whole amount of money ap GENERAL SHERIDAN is determined propriated by Congress for the purpose not to act with even ordinary fairness of putting into operation the system of and decency. He has telegraphed to military reconstruction will not be suffi-General Grant, peremptorily declining cient for the Carolinas alone. He comto extend the time of registration in plains that the department will not Louisiana, so as to allow the whites a furnish him with the funds necessary. chance to register. He denounces the The people will find out before very | opinion of the Attorney General, and long what a sum of money will be shows a disposition not to be controlled needed to enable the Radicals to carry | by any authority except his own wrong the elections to the Southern States will and the evil desires of a set of radithrough the agency of the negro vote, cal fanatics.

construction.

A Black Snake in the Capitol Grounds A Black Sinke in the Capitol Grounds. A morning or two ago, as a couple of me-chanics were passing through the Capitol Grounds, at an early hour on their way to their daily labor, they discovered a black snake lying on the board walk. The men at once attempted to dispatch the ugly customer, but his snakeship escaped to his hiding place under the boards. This is not a "snake story," but strictly true.—Har-risbura Telegarah. isburg Telegraph.

A single snake seen about the capital grounds at Harrisburg in summer seems to excite much wonder; but "snakes' swarm there every winter and are not dreaded in the least. The black snake seen to glide under the boards at Capitol Hill must be the ghost of one of those that failed to slip quietly through the Legislature last winter.

Still Stirring Up the Banks.

The New York Herald, good and nuch quoted Radical authority, is still after the National banks with a very sharp stick. Its last effort is as follows: The apostles of the "advanced ideas" of agrarianism, contiscation and repudiation are rather behind the age. The conglom-erate party of Pacific Railroad excursion-That may seem like very small business for the Secretary of the United States Senate, but it suits Forney's capacity exactly. His last letter to his "two papers,both daily,"Isalabored laudation of one Sanderson, an American Col. by title, and manager of the Langham hotel London, by occupation. Any one who wants to read a column and a half of puffing, such as is frequently gotten up to "dedhends" "can find it in perfection ists, under the inspiring influence of prairi rich for the destruction of his small iron rich for the destruction of his small iron foundry by the rebeis, and to build up the radical party by seizing and parcelling out the lands of the South to hungry partisans. Weadell Phillips, with all the New England land stealers and lazy negroes of the South at his back, go in strongly also for confisca-tion. Everywhere the apostles of agrarian-ism, repudiation and confiscation are active; but as we said, they began too late—they but, as we said, they began too late-the are behind the times. The government i are behind the times. The government is in advance of them. It will take all the pays his hotel bills in London, by readproperty of the country and leave only the husks for the men of "advanced the husks for the men of "advanced ideas." The entire property of the nation may be about twelve thousand millions. The government takes five hundred mil-lions a year, which in twenty-four years will absorb the whole wealth of the nation. But if the national banks remain in exist-once the property of the country will be

But if the national banks remain in exist-ence the property of the country will be devoured by them and the government together in much less time. Confiscation is going on now at a fearful rate, so that Ben Wade, Thad. Stevens, Wendell Phillips and all the rest of the radical agra-ritups and levellers may save themselves any further trouble; there is no room for them to come in As to repudiation, that must follow, of course, from the enormous burdens piled upon the people, which they will be unable to bear, and from the gov-ernment leaving them nothing wherewith ernment leaving them nothing wherewith to pay taxes. This is the way we are go-ing. Where we shall bring up remains ing. When to be seen.

The Witnesses Against Surratt.

The Washington correspondent o the Sunday Mercury calls attention to the character of the men who have testified to seeing Surratt in Washington on the day of the assassination. Some of them are not at all reputable. Dve has been arrested for passing counterfeit money, and another of them is thus spoken of: Another delectable witness was William B. Cleaver, the man who outraged the little beggar girl of the Seventh Ward, until she died from his lust, and for which he was convicted and sentenced. For some reason best known to Gen. Carrington and Judge Fisher, this damnable brute and murdere was ordered a new trial, and the benefit o was ordered a new trial, and the benefit of bail extended to him, about two weeks ago, and now he appears in a new role—a wit-ness against Surratt. Now is not this a picture to be commented upon by honest people? Upon the cross-examination of Cleaver, it came out that both Impeacher Ashley and Conover had had a talk with him—Cleaver—and it was through them that he was summoned as a witness that he was summoned as a witnes

that he was summoned as a witness. Here is a man with the halter almost around his neck, and with the gallows star-ing him in the face, brought into court to bear false witness against his neighbor. Who believes that Dye, or Cooper, or Dave Reed, the gambler, or this blood-hound, Cleaver, ever saw Surratt in town at the time of the assassination? No one in this community. John Surratt was known to thousends of people bere, and yet there is housands of people here, and yet there is thousands of people lefe, and yet there is not one of our populace who saw him, but mere sojourners and strangers, who never heard the name of Surratt until after the murder, now state they saw him muffled up and disguised at the theatre, and in two years after they are able to swear to him in open court as the man,

Seventh.—As to disfranchisement arising from having held office, followed by parti-pation in rebellion. This is the most im-portant part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. The ap-plicant must swear or affirm as follows: That I have never hear a member of any stop-upon what terms and at what prova-ble time his party would recognize the Southern States as equal members of the government-and to ask his interpretation of the present measure of seconstruction. Then prefacing the question with the re-mark that it was an indelicate one to put to upon what terms and That I have never been a member of any State Legislature nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an outh as a member of Con-gress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, and after-wards engaged in insurrection or rebellion

wards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or mfort to the enemies thereof Two elements must concur in order to

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify persons under these clauses. First, the office and official oath to support the constitution of the United States; sec-ond, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time men-tioned. A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the federal constitution, and has not afterwards en-gaged in rehellion, is not disqualified. So, aged in rebellion, is not disqualified. oo, a person who has engaged in rebellion ut has not heretofore held an office and aken that oath, is not disqualified. All vote Aye except the Secretary of War who votes Nay.

Eighth-Officers of the United States-As bighth-Officers of the Ornical States-AS o these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the robellion held any office, civil or mili-ary, under the United Stutes, and has taken in official oath to support the constitution of the United States, is subject to disquali-fication. ication. Concurred in unani mously.

Ninth-Military officers of any State prior the rebellion are not subject to disqualieation. All vote Aye except the Secretary of War.

vho voted Nay. Tenth-Municipal officers, that is to say officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police and other city or town officers,

re not subject to disqualification. Concurred in unanimously. Eleventh—Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of con-ventions framing or atmending the constitu-tion of a State prior to the rebellion are not waiting the constitu-Subject to disqualification. Concurred in unanimously.

Twelfth-All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the constitution of the United States are subject to disqualification, including county officers. They are subject to dis-qualification if they were r-quired to take, as part of their official oath, the oath to support the constitution of the United States. Concurred in unanimously.

employments under the State authority are ot disqualified, such as commissioners to ay out roads, commissioners of publi vorks, visitors of State institutions, direc ors of State institutions, examiners of banks notaries public, commissioners to take ac nowledgements of deeds.

wards participation in the rebellion. An act to fix upon a person the offence of en-gaging in the rebellion under this law must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the com-mon unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting. o be disqualified from voting.

who votes Nay.

Forced contributions to the rebel cause.

"Do you pursue your harsh policy as a party measure for the purpose of in-timidation?" timidation?" He answered at once. "I do nothing merely for party purposes. I regard my proposed action as equitable, and resting upon principles of law," "But, Mr. Stevens, by what provision of the Constitution are you warranted in per-verting a war made to resolve a doubtful

captured with the other Generals of Maxi-milian's staff. He was known to be in the city, and the authorities were sure of cap-turing him. On Friday, the day after the betrayal of the town, Escobedo issued an order that all officers of the Imperial army who did not surrender within twenty-fours would be summarily disposed of when captured. On Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, Mendez was found concealed under the floor in the house of a citizen named Bartoli. Then he knew his doom was sealed. He occupied the uight in writing letters to bis family. Next morn ing, between nine and ten o'clock, (pleasant scene for a bright Sunday morning,) be was marched down the Alunch and shot. He met his fate without a sign of fear. According to the custom in this country with what are called traitors, he was shot in the back, Mendez protesting against it, declaring that he was not afraid to face death, but verting a war made to resolve a doubtful question, and the right itself to make which was doubtful, into an excuse for going be-yond its purposes, in treating the defeated so barshly as you propose?" "The Constitution does not enter into the question—has nothing to do with it at all, You made an issue of war. The North— whether wisely or nuw selv it is no use now whether wisely or unwisely it is no use now to inquire--accepted the issue and conquered you. By a thousand acts, which some of you. By a thousand acts, which some of my party seem now to forget, the govern-ment recognized you as a belligerent na-tion, and your defeat left you no rights under the Constitution nor any claim to be treated by its provisions. While you were belligerents, I regarded you also as great criminals, who had forfeited all rights of person as well as property. I propose to deal with you entirely by the laws of war, and though not caring to have those laws executed to the full extent of hanging the try, and was not afraid to face death. but try, and was not afraid to face death, but the officer in charge of the shooting party declared that his orders were explicit on the point. "Very well," said Mendez, "shoot away." He knelt down, his back to the regiment, and four men stepped forward and fired. From nervousness or some other cause, their aim was very bad, and the wretched man was nothing like fatally wounded. Busism binnself up, he pointed executed to the full extent of hanging the poor devils, I regard it as a matter of the simplest equity to punish you by fines at least sufficient to indemnify loyal men for the damage sustained at your hands." "Will you persist in your confiscation measure, Mr, Stevens---will you be satisfied with no least?" wounded. Raising himself up, he pointed to his head, (previous experience in such scenes had made him familiar with the scenes had niade him familiar with the routine,) and the corporal put the muzzle of the piece to his ear and blew out his brains. So died Ramon Mendez, than whom Mexico has produced many better and many worse men. An Indian, with much of the Indian crueity and indiffer-ence to life in his composition, he had also a large share of Indian honesty and trust-worthiness. With many opportunities of enriching himself fraudulently, he re-mained poor to his dying day, and was

vith no less ? '
"No sir! Anything less would be unjust to those wronged by your crime." "Will you be able to bring your party to

your support ?" "I do not know-we had a hard work to

I do not know-we had a hard work to secure the passage of the Military bill-but I shall take care of myself, and devote all of my strength and ability on this measure of instance " Well, Mr. Stevens, there are good men

in the South; honest men, who took an oath of loyalty to the United States government in good faith, upon the assurance that they yould be treated as citizens. The unsettle would be treated as citizens. The unsettled condition of politics bears hardly upon them. Lands are valueless, and industry is discouraged. If you—and I say you, because you are your party—intend to per-fect the proposed confiscation, do it quickly. Do not torment the South by delay and deception. Bring Wilson home, and don't let him tell any more lies to honest people. Let the issue be distinct and well under-stood. You are consistent and have been frank, at least."

trank, at least." Mr. S. now complained of being overwork-ed. I begged him to answer one or two more questions. "Would you be pleased to see organized in Alabama a government similar to the

in Alabama a government similar to that of Tennessee under such men as Brownlow, a few of which I am sorry to say we have among us, Mat. Safford for instance?"

He replied hesitatingly, "It is not a mat-ter of men at all: It would depend upon circumstances and principles. We would

ter of men at all: It would depend upon circumstances and principles. We would inquire whether you had a State, and—" I here interrupted, seeing that he was dodging, and asked the following question: "Suppose, sir, Alabama should organize a government enfranchising the negro, pro-viding for his education, and giving ample guarantees for his protection before the courts and in society, and under that government should send good men, who could take the 'Test Oath,' to Congress, would you admit her to representation?" Without a moment's pause, he answered with strong emphasis, "No, sir," and thus closed the interview. of this power of scent this is my simple ad

THE Carlisle Volunteer, quoting the ac ount of the late sale of Mrs. Lincoln's he had been absent six or eight hours." The August Interest. The transfer books of the old loan of the Commonwealth will close, as usual, on the ist of July, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest on the lst of the semi-annual interest on the lst of

furniture at Chicago, remarks : It is a fact on record, that more money was expended to furnish the White House during the four years that the "late lament-ed" and his family occupied it, than had been expended during its occupancy by Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Filmore and Buchanan combined, and yet when President Johnson took And yet when President Johnson took possession of it, it had to be refurnished again from top to bottom, as everything had been carried off._

Prospect of Fruit.

Prospect of Fruit. Notwithstanding the unusually cold win-which we experienced in this region, a gre is still a tolerably fair prospect of uit. The peaches to a material extent taye been killed, but other fruit of a more hardy nature, although affected, presents quite a promising appearance. The uni-versal testimony is also that the wheat crop never looked better or promised a larger yield.—Carlisle Volunteer.

HAVE you a Cough, Cold, pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," Consumption? If so, know that reliet is within your reach in the shape of Dr. Wietar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which in many cases where hope had fled, has snatched the victim from the yawning grave.

extended 3.850 feet-over two-thirds of a nile.

mained poor to his dying day, and was

rue to the cause he espoused

the crop wherever it appears."

Power of a Horse's Scent.

The Shooting of the Mexican General Mendez. A correspondent who was in Queretaro, Mexico, before and at the time of the sur-A box containing Government bonds valuables to a large amount, deposited in the National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, render, gives the following particulars of General Mendez's capture and death : "I have mentioned that Mendez was no

is mysteriously missing. It contained nearly the entire fortune of a young lady The bank is not responsible, as it was de-posited by construct captured with the other Generals of Maxi-milian's staff. He was known to be in the posited by courtesy.

posifed by courtesy. East Boston Locomotive Works are mak-ing locomotives for Pennsylvania. Latoly when an order was received they had not a single sheet of iron in their works, but in three days the Bay State Iron Company furnished all they required, and in forty days the locomotive was completed from the rough, with its tender and other accom-paniments.

Reports of the intended resignation of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, are again cur-rent. Variance of opinion with the Presi-lent and members of the Cabinet as to the rent. nstructions to inilitary commanders in reference to the Reconstruction acts is allered as the immediate cause of Mr. Stanton's etirement

It is stated that the frequent and late rains It is stated that the frequent and late rains of the present season have bred, in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn., blue black bugs, about a quarter of an inch long, whose-appetite for green things is quite terrible to behold. They go through everything, from the most delicate plants to the largest trees, and are driving farmers and gardeners distracted with their ravages.

The Coolie trade seems to be flourishing at Havana just now. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce reports the arrival on the 12th inst., of 282 coolies from Mucno and Marial, and on the 13th of another invoice of 274 celestials for the cane fields of Cuba. Of those who survive their contract time, many may ultimately find their way to the United States, toald in the cultivation of our sugar and cotton fields.

James Stephens, the ex-Fenlan, has again come into public notice. A correspondent in Ireland states positively that Stephens had paid a visit to Dublin, and returned to France after attempting to defend his course in a Fenlan council in Dublin. There was no sympathy expressed for him, however, In a remain council in Dublin. There was no sympathy expressed for him, however, The writer states that as a result of the Fenian movement the United States will this year gain an abundant supply of the most vuluable emigrant labor from Ireland.

The Crops at the West. Of the Western harvest, the Chicago Re-publican says: "The uniformity of the fa-vorable tone of these reports with reference to the prospective harvests is somewhat re-markable. Spring grain uniformly looks well. All the varieties of fruit promise abundantly, except cherries. With one or two exceptions, winter grain, when spoken of at all, receives favorable mention. There is manifest no tone of discouragement con-A frightful accident recently occurred at Tola, an Austrian seaport on the Adriatic, in experimenting with nitro glycerine for military purposes. The first shell, filled with this substance, burst in the gun, des-troying it and blowing to pieces two men who were loading it. It also frightfully disfurred the face of the corvette cancer. who were loading it. It also frightfully disfigured the face of the corvette captain, Count von Kielmansegge, fractured the leg of a captain, and rendered the colonel and another official deaf.

of at all, receives favorable mention. There is manifest no tone of discouragement con-cerning the corn crop. Though late, it is starting finely under the influence of the June heat, and there is plenty of time for it to grow and produce a heavy harvest if the season is favorable. In the more west-ern sections of the State the potato crop is seriously endangered by the presence of the new potato-bure, which seems to be moving Omaha dispatches state that on the 12th, at Fort Sedgwick, Colonel Dodge had a citizen named Hendricks flogged one hun-dred lashes on the bare back for selling whisky to the solders. On the same day and at the same place, a soldier received twenty-five lashes for stealing a gun. On the next day a soldier was "spread" for two hours for getting drunk, mosquitoes and buffalo gnats torturing him terribly. new polato-bug, which seems to be moving eastward slowly, but steadily devastating

Power of a Horse's Scent. "There is one perception that a horse pos-sesses, that but little attention has been paid to, and that is the power of scent. With some horses it is as acute as with the dog; and for the benefit of those that have to drive nights, such as physicians and others, this knowledge is valuable. I never knew it to fuil, and I have ridden hundreds of miles dark nights; and in consideration and bunklo gnats for uring him terribly. Some time ago a "sink hole" occurred on the Michigan Southern Rallroad in North-ern Indiana. It was about two hundred and twenty yards long, and in order to fill it the company have thrown in two acres of earth, averaging ten feet in depth, three acres of timber and brushwood, the ditch-inge and acranings of fifty miles of rallroad of miles dark nights; and in consideration ings and scrapings of fifty miles of railroad track for about eight years past, the old ties of about one hundred miles of track, and of this power of scent this is my simple ad-vice; never check your horse nights, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured that he will never get off the road, and will carry you expeditionsly and safely. In regard to the power of scent in a horse, I once knew one of a pair that was stolen, and recovered mainly by the track being made out by his mate, and that after he had heen absent six or eight hours." of about one hundred miles of track, and about three thousand car loads of gravel besides the forty rods of embankment, from four to six feet high, that was made before the sinking occurred. At last accounts the hole was about filled up.

Another Horrible Murder by Negroes. The following account of an atrocious murder we clip from the Savannah (Ga.)

murder we clip from the Schmann (car) Republican: On Friday night last, between nine and ten o'clock, two colored men entered the little country store of Mr. W. S. Flynn, on the Albany and Gulf Bailroad, on the pre-tence of purchasing some goods. While one engaged the proprietor's attention, the other came up behind and struck him a terrible blow with a hatchet, which the vil-August. The State Treasurer, however states that this rule does not apply to par ies desiring to transfer to the Common-wealth for the use of the sinking fund. Such weath for the use of the sinking thind. Such transfers may be made at any time. The transfer books of the new 6 per cent State loan will remain open for the greater public convenience until the 15th of July.

terrible blow with a hatchet, { which the vil-hain had concealed on his person. So pow-erful and well aimed was the blow of the assassin that their victim never spoke, the weapon of death cutting the skull almost in twain. They then cut him almost into pieces, and searching his pockets, taking all his money and afterwards setting fire to the store. Before any progress had been made by the fire two colored men entered the store, but field horro-struck at the sight of the murconvenience until the 15th of July. Hon. Isaac Newton. The Commissioner of Agriculture, who has for many years had a residence in our midst, died yesterdayof a complication of diseases, from which he has long suffered. A plain and unpretending farmer of Penn-sylvania, he was selected by President Lin-cola, for his integrity and practical experi-ence, as the head of an important bureau, the duties of which he has faithfully and industriously discharged until the day of his death. Whatever opinions may have been entertained of his capacity, it cannot be doubted that he was in earnest and faith-ful and indefatigable, to the best of his abil-lities, in the discharge of every public duty, while his private life was without reproach as a true and consistent Christian in all the relations of humanity. Mr. Newton was in his sixty-eighth year,—National Intel. fire two colored men entered the store, but fled horror-struck at the sight of the mur-dered man. The alarm was soon given, but the body was consumed in the flames. The axe with which the bloody deed was committed was found and recognized as the one which had been used by Jackson and Williams, who were employed on a turpen-tine plantation in the vicinity of Mr. Flynn's store. This was deemed sufficient evidence the parts of both parties and to warrant the arrest of both parties, and under threats they acknowledged the crime and were immediately imprisoned in the. court-house.

All vote Ave, except the Secretary of War

As the proposition is stated, mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and the done in aid of the cause in which be may have been engaged, do not disqualify but organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be perform their unlawful object, may b classed with acts which do disqualify

Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in Chest, C the form of taxes or military assessments which a person was compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify; but voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authority, or purchase of bonds or securities created to

Concurred in unanimously; but the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Freasury and the Secretary of War express

ed the opinion that lawyers are such officers as are disqualified, if they participated in the rebellion. Two things must exist as to any person to disqualify him from voting. First, the office held prior to the rebellion, and after wards participation in the rebellion. Ar

frank, at least."

Thirteenth-Persons who exercised mer-

