FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: Hon. GEURGE SHARSWOOD, of Phila.

The Weekly Intelligencer for the Can 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 sen singly, or to clubs, to any address, from Wednesday, July 3d, until Wednesday October 9th inclusive, for the merely nom

nal sum of FIFTY CENTS. This puts within the reach of all one of th 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

To 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. Ja-Our numerous exchanges will great ly oblige us by making an editorial note of

The Extra Session.

The temper of Congress and the de signs of the Radical majority were very plainly indicated during the first hours of the present extra session. The half dozen amendments offered to the military reconstruction bill were all of sinilar purport. The intention is to make sure that the entire South shall be put completely under the domination of the negroes. The military satraps are expected to employ all the power of the armies at their command to ensure the return of Radicals, white or black, to Congress. This is to be done by annihilating existing civil governments, by disfranchising the great body of white voters, by making the arbitrary will of the military satraps supreme, and by binding the hands of the Supreme Court so that there can be no interference wit. the combined Congressional and mili tary despotism, no odds how outrageous or utterly subversive of liberty and law their acts may be. The great prize is the next President

To secure the election of one of their class the leaders of the Republican party are prepared to resort to the most des perate expedients? Recent elections in the North show that they cannot depend upon the votes of the white men of this section any longer. Without the ability to control the electoral votes of the Southern States, they know they must be most signally defeated. Hence their determination to make perfectly sure of the South. If the Military Re construction bill as passed at the las session of Congress, had been carried out according to its express provisions a vast majority of the white men of the South would have registered and voted. Had they resisted its enforcement and refused to comply with its terms, harsh and unconstitutional as they are, there would have been no July session of the Rump Congress. The very willingness of the Southern people to accept the sitnation has resulted in the gathering of the gang of desperate revolutionists, now sitting like a set of wretched conspirators against the rights of the people and our form of free government, in the Capitol at Washington.

No one who reads the account of the first day's proceedings can fail to see treasonable disunionists who are engaged in plotting for party success at the expense of all the great material and political interests of the nation. To maintain their hold on power, they are basely preparing to defeat the will of a vast majority of the white men of the United States, by consolidating against them the votes of all the ignorant and degraded negroes in the country. That is the one sole object of the Congress now convened in extra session. No one who reads the proceedings which we pub lish elsewhere can doubt it for a moment. The proposed amendment to the Military reconstruction bill. Sumner's universal negro suffrage bill, his proposal for confiscation, the refusal to admit the Congressmen elected by so vast a majority in Kentucky-all these things point to the same end; and all go to show in a most unmistakable manner the fixed purpose of the fanatical majorityin Congress. We ask every one to read, being sure, if he reads, that he cannot fail to be convinced.

The Kentucky Congressmen.

The refusal to admit the Congressmen who were elected from Kentucky by such an overwhelming majority is a most high handed outrage. The Radieals have just as much right to exclude any one of the Pennsylvania delegation. The two States stand in precisely the same situation. Kentucky never seceded any more than did Pennsylvania. The rights of the people to chose their own representations are precisely the same as ours. There is not the slightest difference in any respect, so far as the rights of the members elect, the rights of their constituents and the requirements of the Constitution are concerned. The majority can arbitrarily refuse to admit the members of any Northern State with equal propriety, and the time may not be far distant when that will be attempted. It may be that within five years the Radicals will find themselves dependent upon Congressmen elected by the negroes of the South for a majority. When they are placed in such a position, as we believe they will speedily be, if their present system of rule is continued, they will not scruple to refuse admission to seats in Congress of delegates duly elected from other States than Kentucky. The right is the same, and it will be just as easy to plead necessity as it is to-day, or as it was at any period during the war.

We may yet see the majority of white voters of the great middle States disfranchised by a combination of New England Yankees with Negro Congress men from the military districts of the South. The Radicals have already perpetrated outrages equally as gross as that would be; and have been encour aged to do so by the quiet submission of a people who seem to have lost the spirit of freemen. The Kentucky delegation may all be admitted, even during the present session; but not until the Radicals have made their point by asserting their power and putting forward their claim of right, as they have already done. Does any one suppose a single one of these Kentucky delegates would ever be permitted to take a seat if his presence would destroy the dominance of those who now rule the country through the agency of the despotism they have set up? Let their repeated displacement of Democrats fairly and honestly elected, and their utter refusal to admit any but extreme Radicals from the South answer.

The Doylestown Democrat.

The Doylestown Democrat comes to us this week in an entire new dress. It is one of the largest and most prosperous papers in the State. Its editor and proprietor, Gen. W. W. H. Davis, is a man of marked ability, and his paper gives abundant evidence of it.

Radical Assaults on Judge Sharswood. Republican newspapers in Pennsyl vania seem to be unable to conduct olitical campaign in any other than lisreputable manner. They do not discuss the principles of the two great political parties, because they dare not enter upon such a controversy. They snow and feel that there is an element of conservatism in this State which instinctively revolts against the extreme doctrines of their party. Ever since the Republican party has had an existence its leaders in Pennsylvania have per-

that end they have invented the most barefaced falsehoods in relation to Democratic candidates, and have distorted their acts in the most reckless and shameful manner. When Gen. M'Clellan ran for President that policy was pursued. The same course was followed when Gen. Davis and Col. Linton were candidates for State offices. Republican newspapers and stump orators; while professing to be the especial champions of the soldiers, did not scruple to romulgate the basest slanders against of our own day. officers as gallant and deserving as any this country has produced, merely because they were candidates of the Democratic party. No men have been more belied than Judge Woodward and Hies ter Clymer. The floodgates of billings gate were let loose upon them.

In the Hon. George Sharswood, the Democratic party presents a candidate to able, so pure, so eminently fit for the osition of Judge of our Supreme Court, and so well and favorably known to the people of Pennsylvania, that it is coneded by honest Republicans that he can not fail to be elected. Yet even he is not to escape from the envenomed tongues and pens of the scurvy politicians who do the dirty work of the Radicals in Pennsylvania. Just now all the Republican newspapers of the State are busily engaged in misrepresenting an opinion delivered by him as to the constitutionality of making green backs a legal tender for debts contracted before the present paper currency was created. Who can doubt that Judge Sharswood was right in holding the pinion that a debt which it was stipulated should be paid in gold, ought not to be discharged by the tender of de preciated paper? Is not such an opin on sound both in law and in morals; That was the extent of his opinion. I vent no further. It did not interfere with any contracts made after the paper currency was created. It was only an attempt, a manly and proper attempt to protect creditors in legal rights, which no Court in the civilized world had eve

efore questioned. The denunciation of Judge Shars wood for the delivery of such an opinion cannot alienate from him a single supporter. Capitalists will see in his inde pendence of character, and his unwerving devotion to great fundamenta legal principles, evidence that under his rulings all their rights will be protected; and the mass of the people will rally to his support, because they know that he will stand as a barrier against al attempted encroachments upon their liberties. That he will be triumphant ly elected we firmly believe. The people of Pennsylvania cannot afford to have upon the bench of their Supreme Court a majority of men who are in sympathy with those who have shown un utter disregard of all established law. They desire that the majesty of the law shall be preserved inviolate; and they will not permit a New England Yankee of ultra radical proclivities to be made its interpreter.

The Shortest Road to Negro Suffrage There is much meaningless twaddle in the long string of resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention which nominated the Connecticut Yankee, Henry W. Williams, for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania There is one of them, however, which s plain and very significant when read in the light of occurring events. The seventh of the series is in the following words:

Resolved, That, warned by past misfor tunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State, be placed in harmony with the polit e Court of the State, be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the people, to the end that the Court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws vital to the nation, nor imperit the safety of the public securities; nor impair the operation of the bounty pension and tax laws, which were required for the public defense, nor in any way thwart measures which were essential to the public protection, but that, on the other hand, it may become and remain a fit and faithful interpreter of the liberal spirit of the age, a bulwark of public faith and on impuritial and fearless exponent of the equal rights of man.

The sense, the spirit of the real mean ing of the above resolution is compressed into the words which we have italicised. It means, that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania must, by the election of a Yankee Judge, with radical Yankee principles, be so changed that there shall be no opposition made by it to the enforcement of Sumner's negro suffrage bill in this State, or of any other outrageous enactment of the Rump Congress which may be made to apply to Pennsylvania. That the Radicals fully intend to force negro suffrage and negro equality upon all the States by Congressional enactment, we have no reason to doubt. If they have the right to force it upon the States of the South, they have an equal right to force it upon the States of the North. If they knowingly violated the constitution, by forcing negro suffrage on the South for the purpose of maintaining their hold on power, does any one suppose they will hesitate to enact a law naking the negroes of Pennsylvania voters, whenever they may deem such a law necessary to enable them to con trol this State?

Suppose Congress should pass such a aw, how would we prevent its enforcement? We might resist it by force of arms, and if necessary we would do so but our only sure protection from that, or any other gross outrage which the Rump Congress might be disposed to perpetrate, is the Supreme Court of our State. Under its sheltering aegis, so long as it continues as pure as it has been in the past, our rights and liberties are secure. With a Yankee fanatic, like Henry W. Williams, on the bench we might rest assured that the inde. pendence and the high character of our chief judicial tribunal would be gone forever. He would gladly lend his influence to aid in the enforcement of any

act of the present Radical Congress. The election of Henry W. William would be a direct and very short road to the establishment or negro suffrage and negro equality in Pennsylvania. Those who desire to see our elections and all our State affairs taken charge of by the Radical Congress will vote for the Yankee candidate for Supreme Judge; all others will vote for that distinguished Pennsylvanian, George W. Sharswood.

. Woman Killed on the Lebanon Valley Kailroad. The Lebanon Courier says: A vagrant frish woman, who had been for several Irish woman, who had been for several days about Lebanon, was run over by a train of ears, at this place, on Sanday morning, and cut to pieces. She must have been instantly killed. She was probably in liquor at the time, as a bottle of whisky was found near where the accident occurred. She was about thirty years of age, Coroner Borguer held an inquest over the remains.

Gen. Thomas F. Meagher was drowned at Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, by falling off a steamboat, on the 1st inst.

The Declaration of Independence. We publish on our outside to-day ar ncient paper, once much quoted, and esteemed in this country, the Declaration of Independence, made in the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia as sembled on the fourth day of July, 1776. Every American citizen ought to read it once a year at least. For a number of years past, some six or seven at least, all of this singular old document seems to have been forgotten, except a single clause, containing the five words, "all men are created equal;" and these have sisted in attempting to blind the people constantly been wrongly quoted as o the real designs of the organization. In the conduct of political campaigns they have relied entirely upon exciting the baser passions of the multitude. To

follows: "All men are created free and equal." All else of this really matchless production, which was written by the founder of the Democratic party, and which was always cherished by it, appears to have been completely ignored by the dominant party in the North for the simple reason, as we have good cause for believing, that it could not be construed to apply especially to the negro, to the exclusion of white men. Yet, as we read it, with the jingling of bells, and the noise of fireworks sounding in our ears, we cannot help but think that it describes with great accuracy the doings of the tyrants Suppose some enthusiastic lover of

liberty in ten States of what we were once accustomed to call "Our glorious Union." should undertake to set out the grievances of the people of that section of our country. What terms could he employ more perfectly suitable than those used in the antiquated document to which we refer. Might he not say of the Radical Rump Congress, as our free forefathers said of the King of England and with equal truth, only transposing terms:

The history of the present Congress is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. It has refused its assent to laws the most

wholesome and necessary for the public It has forbidden our Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till its assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, it has utterly neglected to attend

It has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a ght inestimable to them, and formidable tyrants only.
It has dissolved representative houses, for

It has dissolved representative houses, for opposing, with manly firmness, its invasion of the rights of the people.

Li has refused, for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime expressed to all

remaining, in the meantine, exposed to all the dangers of convulsions within.

It has endeavored to prevent the popula-tion of these States by creating an alarming condition of affairs nour midst, and ren-dering property in secure. dering property insecure.

It has obstructed the administration of ustice, by refusing its assent to laws for stablishing judiciary powers. stablishing judiciary powers.
It has made judges dependent on its will done, for the tenure of their offices, and the

amount and payment of their salaries It has erected a multitude of new of It has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

It has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

It has affected to render the military independent of any capacity to the significance. ependent of, and superior to, the civil

It has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by its laws; giving its assent to acts of pretended legislation. For quartering large bodies of armed oops among us. For protecting them, by a mock trial, rom punishment for any murders which hey should commit on the inhabitants of

iese States. For cutting off our trade with all parts of For imposing taxes on us without our con-

For depriving us, in many cases, of the enefits of trial by jury. All these clauses of the Declaration of Independence might be quoted with overwhelming force against the party n power, and not by the South alone. but with almost equal truth by the people of the North. With what remarkable fitness could we of the North use the following language of that sacred instrument in reference to the acts of the usurping and tyrannical Radical Congress. The changing of a few unimportant words would make the charges, so spiritedly uttered by our bold and liberty-loving ancestors, equally applicable to the present day. We can say truthfully of the corrupt cabal of political adventures now convened in extra

session at Washington: They have abolished the free system of American laws in neighboring States, es-ablishing therein an arbitrary government, at once, an example and a fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into They have to ten away our charters, abolished our prost make the

abolished our most valuable laws and altered, fundamentally, the form of our altered, innuamentary, the local government.
They are at this time employing large armies of soldiers to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most

barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation. They have excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and have endeavored to turn loose upon the inhabitants of the Southern States, the merciless negro savages, whose rule of warfare is an undistinguished de-

The parallel we have drawn is no fancy picture. It is but a faint representation of an existing reality. Yet we patiently submit to grievances which the men of the revolution justly deemed too intolerable to be borne. With the power to right all these wrongs at the ballot-box. we have persistently neglected to do so. Inspired by a spirit of fanatical and unreasoning hate, we have given up our own liberties to gratify a mean spirit of revenge against a people in whose veins runs the same blood which fills our own. and to live in concord and amity with whom is demanded alike by our political and material interests. Was ever any people so blind and so utterly and madly foolish? Surely, unless we are determined upon self-destruction, the return of reason cannot be long delayed

The Missing Plank.

Some people wonder why the Republican Convention of this State failed to insert a plank in their platform favor ing the striking of the word white from the Constitution of Pennsylvania. We have it from the best possible authority that the Committee on Resolutions deemed it unnecessary, after Mr. Mc-Pherson, the Clerk of the lower House of the Rump Congress, had read the seventh resolution, to say one word more on the subject of negro suffrage or uegro equality. It was and is distinctly understood that Congress will pass a law abolishing all distinctions between negroes and whites in this and other Northern States, and that the Yankee Judge, Henry W. Williams, is, if elected, prepared to back it up with all the power and influence of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. That is how it came that a most important plank was omitted in preparing the Republican

Democratic Nominations.

The Democracy of Cambria county have enominated Col. Jas. P. Linton, for the Legislature. He represented them ably and honestly during the last session. The balance of the county ticket is as follows: . A. Harold.

The Democrats of Blair county have nomnated the following ticket: Assembly, John White; Associate Judge ohn Glass; Prothonotary, R. 1) Cooper John Glass; Prothonotary, R. 1). Cooper Treasurer, H. B. Anderson; Commissioner, A. J. Jolly; Jury Commissioner, J. A. Carothers; Poor House Director, Jus. Juckson; Auditor, J. McCarter; Trustees of Academy, S. B. French, David A. Lowry.

Thad. Stevens Insists Upon Being Burled With Negroes.

The Express has discovered another f those remarkable acts which it predicta will add the lustre of immortal renown to the name of Thaddeus Stevens. It admits that he never made any special professions of piety;" but it might have gone further and have said with truth that he has been all his life a scoffer at religion and a reviler of sacred things, Still the Express thinks the old sinner will be saved, because, to use its own language:

"He has always recognized what all Christians admit in the abstract to be a fundamental principle of Christianity, that "God is no respecter of persons, bu every nation he that feareath him, worketh righteousness, is accepted with him;" that "he hath made of one blood al the nation of men to dwell on the face of the earth;" and that "the rich and poor mee Nobody doubts that Thaddeus Stevens

has always been in favor of negro equality, and here, where his domestic arrangements are so well known, his practical recognition of his pet theory is perfectly well understood. But, Mr. Stevens has given another

demanding the admiration of the world: Several years ago, when the Lancaster Cemetery was incorporated, Mr. Stevens purchased two lots, for which a deed was duly executed. Some years later, in looking over his papers, he noticed, for the first time, the clause prohibiting the interment of colored people in the Cemetery. He at once reconveyed the lots to the company, with his reasons, and asked that they be put upon the record. A short time ago he purchased a couple of lots in Woodward Hill Cemetery, and when the deeds were handed to him he noticed a similar clause excluding the burial of people of color. The brave old man declared that he could not consent to have his bones laid in a cemetery where any of God's children were excluded for no fault of their own, and he promptly returned Several years ago, when the Lancaster ault of their own, and he promptly returne the deeds. He then, only a few days ago selected a lot in "Shreiner's Cemetery," the deeds. He then, only a lew days agy, selected a lot in "Shreiner's Cemetery," where no such distinction is made among the dead, and there will the dust of the Old Commoner repose—not, we trust, however, until he has seen the great work of reconstructing the nation, on an enduring basis of liberty and equal rights, which he has so consistently labored for, triumphantly consummeted

summated. There are few men, indeed, who have given to the world such open and notorious evidences of a belief in negro quality as Thaddeus Stevens has done A personage not of his race, a female of dusky hue, daily walks the streets of Lancaster, when Mr. Stevens is at home She has presided over his household for years. Even by his own party friends she is constantly spoken of as Mrs. Stevens, though we fancy no rights of mother church ever gave her a claim

to the title. It is natural for men to desire to sleep their last sleep with those they have loved in life. If Thaddeus Stevens insists upon being buried side by side with the woman he is supposed to have taken to his bosom, it is entirely a matter of taste. But, why did he not purchase a lot in the African burying ground at once? There no white man's opnes would have jostled his, and she, who has so long been his most intimate associate, might have been gathered to his side without exciting public scan-

Hon. James Moore Wayne.

Hon. James Moore Wayne, one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, died on the 5th inst., of typhoid fever. The great age and failing strength of the Judge had for some time past betokened approaching dissolution, so that his death, which took place at his residence in Washington parter law afternoon was not after them. vesterday afternoon, was not altogethe inexpected. Judge Wayne was born in Sayannah,

Judge wayne was born in Savannan, Georgia, in 1787, and was nearly eighty years of age at the time of his death. Under the instruction of private tutors he received a primary education at home, and was afterwards sent to Princeton College (then Nassan Hall) in Naw Lorsey where he crede sau Hall), in New Jersey, where he graduated with honors. Returning home he engaged in the study of law in the office of of Savannah; but removed to the North a of Savannan; but removed to the North a few months afterwards in consequence of the death of his father. Repairing to New Haven, Conn., he became a pupil of Judge Chauncey, under whose tuition he soon obtained admission to the bar. Returning Chauncey, under whose tuttion he soon obtained admission to the bar. Returning to his native place he commenced prac-ticing law, and his admitted talents soon won for him a large and lucrative practice. Brought before the public in a prominent manner by his profession, it was not long before he entered into politics, and after a before he entered into politics, and after a lapse of three or four years he was returned to the State Legislature by the opponents of the "Relief law," which had then pro-duced considerable excitement and oppo-sition throughout Georgia. The ability he displayed as a legislator obtained for him a re election, and he would have been return-ed a third time had he not positively declined f Savannah, and in 1824 was elected on of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia by the Legislature of that State. As a Judge the deceased gave general satisfaction, and was known in his State as satisfaction, and was known in his State as an upright, impartial and able jurist, many of his decisions being even now accepted as law in his State. He presided in the Supreme Court for five and a half years, when he resigned to take his seat in Congress, to which he had been elected in 1829.

As a member of the House of Representatives Judge Wayne obtained great rountiles.

As a member of the House of Representatives Judge Wayne obtained great reputation. A fluent debater and skilled logician, as well as a learned jurist, he soon took a foremost position. While admitting the constitutionality of protection, he earnestly favored free trade, as being of sterling benefit to the country. He was very determined in his opposition to the re chartering of the United States Bank, claiming that while it could be constitutionally established, it conferred dangerous political powers d, it conferred dangerous political powers in the hands of a few men. One of the ablest speeches on this subject was delivered by him on the 16th of March, 1832. During the him on the leth of March, 1832. During the same year the celebrated nullification laws of South Carolina were passed; and in his annual message, in December, President Jackson mentioned the opposition of that State, and designating it as endangering the integrity of the Union. Soon after the President issued his famous proclamation, which was met by a storm of fierce denunciation on the part of Mr. Calbonn and the ciation on the part of Mr. Calhoun and the ciation on the part of Mr. Calhoun and the Southern democrats. Throughout this political war, Judge Wayne stood firmly by the side of General Jackson, defending and approving his course, and voting for the Force Bill, which was passed in January, 1833. For so acting he was strongly denounced by a portion of his own party, but upon returning home and canvassing his district he was re-elected to Congress by an increased majority. Before this term had expired Judge Wayne's political life ceased. In the year 1845 he political life ceased. In the year 1855 he was appointed by President Jackson to vacancy in the Supreme Court of

fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of the United States caused by the death of Judge Johnson. Of his course during the past thirty-two years, as one of the Supreme Court Judges, it would be unnecessary here to speak. His decisions were generally accepted as fair and impartial, and are daily quoted in courts of law. When the rebellion broke out he remained steadtast to the Union, although his native State and many of his relatives had engaged in it.

Soon after his return to Savannah from New Haven Judge Wayne married Miss Mary J. Campbell, of Richmond, Va., with whom he led a long and happy life.

Fiendish Outrage and Murder by Negroes in North Carolina. A fiendish outrage and murder was per-petrated in Janes county, North Carolina, a few days since, by three negroes. The negroes went to the house of Mr. Reeves Foscue, and making an attack upon the family, captured them and shut them up in an out-house on the premises. They in an out-house on the premises. They then robbed the house of all its contents then robbed the house of all its contents, and not becoming satisfied, set upon the family and committed the most cruel murders ever recorded. The first victims were Mr. Foscue and his wife, who were taken out and murdered before the eyes of their children. They then seized a daughter of Mr. Foscue, and her child, an infant about five months' old, and after snatching the child from her arms and killing it, murdered the mother. A young daughter of the family caught up a child and started to run away from the child and started to run away from the scene, when she was fired upon by the miscreants and herself and the child both vounded.

wounded.
She continued on her way, however, without being further molested, and succeeded in reaching a neighbor's house some two miles and a half distant from the scene of the saving. the murder. Upon examination the child was found to be dead. Sheriff Craven, o Newbern, North Carolina, has left ther be dead. Sheriff Craven. of with a posse of men, and a meeting of the citizens of that city was called on the same day to concert measures to aid in the ar-rest of the murderers of the Foscue family.

"THEIR NAME IS LEGION," may be applied to the innumerable diseases to which the skin is subject. It would be well for those who are afflicted with apparently incurable ulcers, old sores, erysipelas and eruptions, to use Grace's Gelebrated Salvo, which cures in a very short time, cuts, burns, scalds, flesh wounds, &c.—Communicateds,

The Tammany Society of New York.

How the Democracy Celebrated the

The New York Herald furnishes an extended report of the dedication of the new Wigwam, which is being built by the Democracy of New York. We make a few

extracts:

At nine o'clock on the morning of the 4th the sachems, braves and warriors assembled in the temporary council chamber, Masonic Hall, and soon after the doors were thrown open for the admission of invited guests, friends of the society, and the Democrats of New York.

At ten o'clock, under the guidance and direction of the special committee the direction of the special committee, the members, with their friends and invited guests, assembled in procession opposite

the Seventh regiment, marched to the situation which the Democrats of Tamman ose erecting their new council cham
We cannot do better here than intro duce a
DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING. The hall, which will be erected under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas R. Jackson, architect, is to contain committee rooms, an elegant concert room, library and club

high, with a frontage of one hundred and twenty two feet deep. The material to be used will consist of red brick and marble exemplification of the faith that is in used will consist of red brick and marble. There will be a basement which may be rented as store. Opening from Fourteenth street there will be three entrances. The library will be thirty-two feet by forty. Adjoining this apartment will be the concert room, with a celling thirty-two feet high; the approach to this satle being by an entrance close to the Academy of Music. Some idea of the size of this apartment may be formed when we state that it will be fifty-two feet wide and seventy-four feet deep. It will contain a stage, a gallery and about half-a-dozen private boxes. From eight hundred to one thousand persons may be seated in this hall.—Dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen will be on the second floor. The principal him. The Express thus sets it forth as will be on the second floor. The principal hall where, we suppose, the democrats who still adhere to Tammany, will in future as-semble, is to be one hundred and four feet semble, is to be one hundred and four feet front, one hundred and ten feet deep and fifty feet high. A platform at one end of the hall will give accommodation to about one hundred persons. It will communicate with the committee rooms by means of a staircase, and a circular gallery running round three sides of the hall will add to the till ty of this room for public meetings. It utility of this room for public meetings. I is calculated that this main hall will ac-

commodate no less than three thousand five commodate no less than three thousand ave hundred persons. A pediment on the cen-tre of the building will conspicuously bear the words:—"Tammany Society;" on ei-ther side "1763" and "1867," while a niche will display the statue of an Indian more than life size. It is believed the cost of creeting the building will be consthing in erecting the building will be something in the neighborhood of \$300,000. LAYING THE STONE.

Shortly after teno'clock Mayor Hoffman, wearing the insignia of the Tammany So-ciety, and followed by several members of that body, reached the spot selected for laythat body, reached the spot selected for laying the foundation. The announcement
that this ceremony would take place on the
anniversary of the nation's independence
drew together a crowd of spectators, who
had collected on Third avenue and Fourteenth street. The band discoursed music
in the intervals of the proceedings. The
unclouded glories of the day and the historical and national memories which it was
calculated to call up lent more effect to the alculated to call up lent more effect to the cene than could be given to it by the mer

scene than could be given to it by the mere accessories of flags or music.

Deposited in a casket placed in the stone were the following: Gold and silver coins of the United States coined in 1867, bill showing the cost of same in currency, History of the Tammany Society, by R. G. Horton; programme of the day and copy of invitation, and New York Ledger, with notice of same; manuscript of oration by the Hon. Gulian C. Verplank; photographs of the Grand Sachems, Sachems and members of Tammany Society, and other democrats; Valentine's Manual, Mayor's message and other public documents; copies of daily papers of July 4, 1867; photograph of old corner stone, report by White, Morris & Co., bankers of prices of gold and United States securities, &c., July 3, 1867; coins of 1800 and 1803, contributed by E. A. Levette Mercet More and contributed by E. A. Levette Mercet Mercet and contributed by E. A. Levette Mercet and con prices of gold and United States securities, &c., July 3, 1867; coins of 1800 and 1803, contributed by F. A. Leggett; Manual of the Board of Education, Japanese coin and history of the same in the Japanese language, portrait of Washington, Constitution of the United States, Declaration of Independence, with biography of the signers; copy of anode written for the occasion, by Mr. De Witt Van Buren.

On laying the stone John T. Hoffman, Grand Sachem, spoke as follows amid

rand Sachem, spoke as follows, amithe cheers of the assemblage:

Brothers and Friends—In the name of Tanunany Society, or Columbian Order, and by direction of the Council of Sachems, I proceed to lay the corner stone of a new hall which will, for the next half-century at least, be the headquarters of the democracy of New York, where the great principles of civil and religious liberty, constitutional law and national unity, which

form the great corner stones of the republic will always be advocated and maintaine The anniversary of the birthday of American Independence has been well chosen to can Independence has been well chosen for the ceremony. Standing here to-day, and recollecting that "liberty is our life," let us reaffirm and redeclare the sentiments of the "Great Declaration," and renew our pledge to erect here before the next anniversary an editice which, in the greatnes of its proportions and the perfection of all its parts, shall be emblematic of that per ect union of States and of people upon lect union of States and of people upon which depends the peace, prosperity and happiness of the American nation. (Cheers.) At the conclusion of this speech Mayor Hoffman announced that they would proceed to Irving Hall, where the Declaration of Independence would be read and speeches delivered by eminent speakers. The procession then reformed and marched to Irving Hall.

THE CEREMONIES AT IRVING HALL On the conclusion of the ceremony of laying the corner stone the Sachems, war-riors and brayes, of the Columbian Order riors and braves, of the Columbian Order, marched in procession from the ground to Irving Hall, where the remainder of the programme of the day's ceremonies were to be carried out. As the members entered the hall the Seventh Regiment Band (Grafulla's), stationed at the entrance, played some national airs, which elicited loud applains from the large growty who had as plause from the large crowd who had as sembled to witness the founding of a new wigwam destined as the future shrine of worshippers at the democratic altar The exercises within the building consisted of an oration by Gulian C. Verplanck, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by John E. Burrill, the reading of an ode written for the occasion by De Witt Van Buren, interspersed with music by the band, and at the finale a liberal supply of refreshments solid and liquid wors except refreshments, solid and liquid, were served out in the busement of the building, to which Sachems, warriors and braves and invited guests did full justice. The ball, invited guests did full justice. The ball, under the able management of Mr. Douglas Taylor, was very fancifully decorated with American flags. From the centre of the roof, radiating in every direction, was gaily-colored bunting, while along the galaries the Stars and Stripes were draped fan-like, the blue stars appearing in the centre pieces. The rostrum was covered by a magnificent silk flag with deep vellow frames. At the ilk flag with deep yellow fringes At the ack of the platform were ranged the stanlards of the society. An immense flag was spread across the rear of the platfor nd on either side of which were the follow

ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, 1776 ONE DESTINY, 1867 Under this was the following:

CIVIL LIBERTY THE GLORY OF MAN. On the right was the following motto: "The Democratic Party—Upon its union and success depends the future of the republic. He who would seek to lower its standard of patriotism and principle or distract its councils is an enemy to the countries."

On the left of the platform was anothe notto, as follows:

"The Tammany Society—Founded in 1789; in its very foundation identified with the establishment of the Union; ever faith-ful to its obligations, she has added another proof of her devotion by sending forth her sons to protect and maintain it."

Mayor Hoffman and his associate Sachems, braves and warriors appeared on the platform in the regalia of the Columbia Order. There was a very numerous at There was a very numerous at-nee of the Order, among whom were is Monell, Garvin, Hearne, Alker, I; Sachems James B. Nicholson, Villiam M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny Richard B. Connelly, Isaac Bell, Thoma Barr, General Frederick Conkling, John E. Burrill, Douglass Taylor, A. Hall, and a host of others.

Hall, and a host of others.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Hon. John E. Burrill. The delivery of it was clear in utterance, well emphasized, its most noted passages pointedly dwelt on, eliciting the applause of the audience. When he had concluded the audience gave three hearty cheers, the band playing "Hail Columbia."

"Hail Columbia."

Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck delivered a most able and eloquent address, rehearsing the history of the Society, giving sketches of a number of its many very distinguished members, and concluded as follows:

Let me, honored Grand Sachem, and you Sons of St. Tarmara semi-popuratible. ons of St. Tammany, again congratulate ou on this auspicious occasion. The hall you on this auspicious occasion. The hall you are about to rear is, I trust, destined to you are about to rear is, I trust, destined to witness the festive anniversaries of the Society and the great gatherings of our electors during many years of peace and prosperity, under the guardianship of recovered and unimpaired constitutional freedom.—Yet haply it may be—may Heaven avert so fearful a calamity!—that hereafter some wide-spread delusion may for a time separate you and the principles you maintain. rate you and the principles you maintain from the confidence of a majority of the

be prostrate in the dust, and be trampled upon by the foot of usurping and usurping an it must come, that hall will become as ti were a lofty watch-tower on the works of some impregnable fortress, defying every assault, though all around, far and wide, is ravaged by an enemy. On that solitary tower your chiefs and your mighty men will stand, to watch, to guard, to raise the loud above as a converse of dearner.

will stand, to watch, to guard, to raise the lond alarm on eyery approach of danger, and, when the spre hour of liberation arrives, then to summon the people to vindicate their rights. Then fear not. Haye no dread, no doubt of the result. The people will recognize that voice of truth and of power which in days past had roused them from wild and fevered dreams. No; that call cannot be vain. They will throng to the rescue. They will raily under your time honored banner. The thick clouds of deludion will roll away like the morning mist before the glorious beams of the rising sun. Then will that hall resound with the songs of triumph.

Letters from President Johnson, Secretary Seward, Gov. English, of Connecticut, and other prominent Democrats throughout the country, were read.

and other prominent Democrats throughout the country, were read.

Addresses were then delivered by S. S. Cox and A. Oakey Hall. On the conclusion of the latter address, Grand Sachem Hoffman called for three cheers for the "Union, the Constitution and the old Democracy"—"that never betrayed the flag." At the call the whole assemblage rose and gave three cheers and a "tiger" with a force and will that brought back to memory the echoes of the Old Wigwam. The band then struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," to the strains of which the meeting dispersed, Grand Sachem Douglas Taylor conducting the invited guests to the refreshment saloon. Orand Sachem Douglas 1 aylor conducting the invited guests to the refreshment salcon. There, after a good time generally, closed the ceremonies and exercises of laying the foundation stone of the new Wigwam, where some future war horse or leading Sachem will from time to time rule the figure democracy.

PHE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS Extreme Radical Measures to be Adopt ed.—The Kentucky Delegation Ex cluded.

erce democracy.

SENATE.

Both Houses of Congress assembled a moon on Wednesday. The number of Senators present exceeded what was expected There were 34 at roll call, and Mr There were 34 at roll call, and Mr. Van Winkle of West Virginia entered the chamber immediately afterward, making 35 present and 18 absent. Of the absentees five are at home upon the Pacific coast, and could not possibly have arrived since they were notified of the necessity for a session. After the reading of the resolutions under which the sesson was ordered there was a which the sesson was ordered there was omewhat prolonged discussion upon it somewhat prolonged discussion upon it.

A committee of two, consisting of Messrs.

Anthony and Buckalew, was appointed to
wait upon the President to ask him if he
had any communications to make.

Mr. Sumner desired to present petitions
from certain Southern citizens, (most probably negroes) asking relief from political
disabilities.

isabilities. Mr. Fessenden interposed objections, ot expedient at the time. He contende hat the Senate should direct all its atten

that the Senate should direct all its attention to the subject of reconstruction.

Summers petitions were ordered to be laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Chandler desired to call for all correspondence relating to Mexico. That subject was also laid over.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following, which was ordered to lie on the table:

ADIC: A Bill in addition to the Act passed March 2, 1867, to provide a more efficient fovern-ment for the Rebel States, and the Act Supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867. Be enacted, &c., That all offices held un-Be enacted, &c., That all offices held under the pretended authority of any of the rebel State governments of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Florida, be and the same are hereby declared to be victed at the expiration of thirty days from the passage of this act; and the commanding Generals of the several military districts established by the acts to which this is an addition shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and emand they are hereby, authorized and empowered to continue in office any person who, before the expiration of the said thirt

who, before the expiration of the said thirty days, may have been discharging the duties of such office, or the said commanding gen-erals may, respectively, in their discretion, appoint other persons to perform the duties of any of the said offices, or the said comof any of the said offices, or the said commanding generals may, if, in their judgment, it be the purpose of the acts aforesaid, and can be best secured thereby, order elections to be held by the people for the election of suitable persons to fill the same; and the elections thereby authorized shall be held according to and in conformity with the terms and conditions provided for in the act to which this is an addition.

SEC. 2. That the boards of registration in the several Military districts established by the acts to which this is an addition shall the acts to which this is an addition shall ration any person applying to be r

have the power to refuse to admit to registration any person applying to be registered who they may have just grounds to believe may be seeking to evade the requirements of the acts aforesaid; and to this end they shall have power to examine all applicants for registration, and also to receive such testimony as shall exist in regard to the qualifications of all persons applying to be registered; and at any time within twenty days after the completion of the registration. ays after the completion of the registratio hey shall be, and are hereby empowered. upon the production of proof sufficient to upon the production of proof sufficient to satisfy them that the name of any person who has been registered has been wrong-fully, or by false representation, to erase the name of such person from such lists. ENJOICEMENT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY

etc. Mr. Summer asked, and by unanimou consent obtained leave, to bring in a bill to enforce the several provisions of the consti-tution abolishing slavery, declaring the immunities of citizens, and guaranteeing a minunities of citizens, and guaranteeing a republican form of government by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens. This bill is a long one, and similar to that introduced by Mr. Sumner during the former session. It declares that all constitutions, laws or regulations of any State or Territory in aid of slavery, or growing out of the same, null and void. Acc. and readers f the same, null and void, &c., and resolves hat every citizen of the United States wh nay have been born a slave or is the deendant of a slave, or by reason of race scendant of a slave, or by reason of race or color deprived of equal rights, shall in every State and territory have the right, if not otherwise disqualified, to vote at all elec-tions for members of Congress, for Presi-dential electors, for Representatives and Senators of State or Territorial Legislatures, for all State, county, city, town and other officers of every kind upon the same term-and conditions as white citizens are, and may be allowed to be registered and to vote; and every provision of every State rote; and every provision of every State and Territorial constitution, statute and and Territorial constitution, statute and ordinance which is now, or hereafter may be enacted, and every custom and principle of law heretotore recognized in any State or Territory, contrary to the foregoing provisions, are hereby declared null and void. Fines and penalties are to be imposed for obstructing such exercise of the elective franchise.

ANOTHER BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES.

ANOTHER BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., asked, and by unanimous consent, obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read and passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed. It is entitled a bill further to provide for the government of the rebel States.

It enacts that on the — day of —, 1867, the several provisional State governments then existing in the Rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia. , North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia. Iorida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana. Arkansas and Texas, shall be set uside far as the same shall then be administ far as the same shall then be administered far as the same shall then be definitive, executive, judicial or ministeriat officers, under authority of any said States, and all such offices in any of said States shall, on that day be vacant, and no person shall then or thereafter perform any of the duties or exercise any of the powers of said office in virtue of the authority of any such State conferred prior to the day; any such State conferred prior to the day; provided that this section shall not be conany such state continued prior to the day; provided that this section shall not be construed to include officers of any municipal subdivision of said States, such as county, district, parish, township, city, town or village, or by whatever other name such subdivision may be known; but all the officers of this description, in any of said States may at any time after the passage of this act, be removed from office by the orders or authority of the military commanders of the district appointed under the act of March 2, 1867, entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States." The bill further provides that the commanding general in each military district shall appoint a suitable person to fill each of the offices in any State in his district made vacant by this act, and that the time for the completion of the registration in the rebel States may be extended by the commanding generals to any day prior to the first day. ovided that this section shall not be co ommanding generals to any day prior of the first day of November, 1867, &c. The last, or twelfth section, follows: That no constitution adopted by any o the said rebel States shall entitle such State the said rebel States shall entitle such State to representation in the Congress of the United States, unless it provide that all elections by the people in such State shall forever be by ballot, and declare that such State ever remain a member of the Ameri-can Union; that every citizen of such State owes paramount allegiance to the United States and that no law or ordinance of such

States and that no law or ordinance of such State in subversion or contravention of the authority of the United States, can have any binding force.

A BILL EXPLANATORY OF THE RECONSTRUC-Mr. Edmunds, (Rep.) of Vt., asked, and by unanimous consent obtained leave to bring in a bill in explanation of the recon-struction acts. It declares the true intent and meaning of the same to be that the military authorities of the United States in military authorities of the United States in the rebel States is paramount to any civil government existing therein, and makes all such civil governments subordinate to the military authority, and prohibits them from interfering in any way with the exercising of such military authority. The commander of any district shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, whenever, in rate you and the principles you maintain from the confidence of a majority of the people of our land; that these sacred principles, and the rights and liberties which they proclaim and support, may for a time of the United States, whenever, in the opinion of such commander the proper der. Henry C to suspend or remove from office or from the performance of official duties, and the the speakers.

exercise of official powers, any officer of person holding, or exercising, or professing to hold, or exercise any civil, or military office, or duties in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority lerived from or granted by, or claim under any State or the government thereof, whether regular or provisional. It is made the duty of the President to detail for service, and to employ a sufficient military force to secure at all times the complete and effectual execution of this act, and the act of which this is explanatory, &c.; and the last section reads, "That the acts by the officers of the army already done in removing in the said districts persons exercising the functions of said officers and nder any State or the government thereof

moving in the said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead are hereby ratified, confirmed and legalized."

BILL SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT, ETC.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., asked, and by unanimous consent obtained leave, to bring in a bill further supplementary to the Reconstruction acts, and to give true construction to the same. First, That they shall be construed to authorize the officer the Reconstruction acts, and to give true construction to the same. First, That they shall be construed to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any military district under said act, whenever he shall deem it necessary to the due performance of his duties, to remove or suspend from office any officer or person exercising authority under any so called State government existing in his district, and to appoint another person in the stead of the officer or person so removed, and to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any military district, whenever he may deem it necessary, to prohibit, suspend or set aside any action or proceeding of such State government, or done under its authority—it being the intention of said act that during its continuace the said so called State government of the residence of the res ts continunce the said so-called State gov rnments of the rebel States shall be allowed to continue only as provisional governments, subordinate to and subject to the control of the officers assigned to the military districts aforesaid, respectively; and all acts heretofore done by any such officer in accordance herewith shall be deemed valid.

MILD CONFISCATION.

Mr. Summer offered the following resolu on, which was ordered to lie on the table or the present:

Resolved, That the reconstruction of the

rebel States would be hastened and the best interests of the country promoted if the President of the United States, in the exer-President of the United States, in the exercise of the pardoning power would require that every landed proprietor who had been engaged in the rebellion, before receiving his pardon therefor, should convey to the freedmen, his former slaves, a certain portion of the land on which they have worked, so that they may have a property of the land on which they have worked, so that they may have a homestead in which their own labor has mingled; and that the disloyal moster may not continue to appropriate to himself the fruits of their

Mr. Howard offered the following resoluon, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to communicate to t senate copies of all orders, instruction proulars, letters or letters of advice issue circulars, letters or letters of advice issued to the respective military officesa assigned to the command of the several military districts under the act passed March 2, 1867, entitled, "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebul States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867, also copies of all opinions given to him by the Attorney General of the United States touching the construction and interpretation of early states are for the construction and interpretation of early states and of all and interpretation of said acts, and of al correspond not relating to the execution of said acts to timely have taken place between side acts (1) thiny have taken place between himself and any of said commanders, or between him and the General of the army, or between the latter and any of the said commanders touching the same subjects; also, copies of all orders issued by any of d commanders in carrying out the pro visions of said acts or either of them; also that he inform the Senate what progress has been made in the matter of registration ander said_ock, and whether the sum of

money heretofore appropriated for carrying them out is sufficient.

ADJOURNMENT.

At a quarter to two o'clock, after a recess of fifteen minutes, the committee appointed to wait on the President, returned, but made no report made no report.

A resolution calling on the President for all correspondence between him and the military Governors of Southern Territories was passed, and the Senate adjourned until Friday.

Long before the hour of noon had ar ived the gatleries were well filled, and most of the members who were in the city were on the floor in friendly conversation. were on the floor in friendly conversation, A larger number of members were present than was expected. About half the Democratic delegation was present, but before roll call was given they retired from the hall. The roll was called by States, and 127 members answered to their manes. Of these only four was Democratic Proclem. hese, only four were Democrats-Brooks, Wood and Morrissey, N. Y., and Eldridge, f Wisconsin. When the House adjourned there were

present 123 Republicans and 11 Democrats; when the calling of the roll was finished the three new Democratic members who are nnecticut2members hen the Kentucky were sworn in, and then the Kentucky members being called to take the oath of office, Schenck moved a protest against one delegation, John D. Young, charge ing him with being a rebel. A long debate ensued on this motion, occupying nearly three hours' time. Logan, Ingersoll, Benjamin Brooks, Schenck, Marshall, Bingham and Boutwell, made speeches on the question. The matter was finally closed with excluding the whole delegation excepting) one, Geo. W. Adams, against whom no charges of disloyalty were made. Mr. Brooks, of New York, characterized the proceeding as revolutionary, and established. ing him with being a rebel. A long debu the proceeding as revolutionary, and said the Democratic party of the country would stand united at the ballot box, in opposition to such violations of the Constitution and to such violations of the Constitution and the rights of the people to representation in Congress. This movement to exclude the Kentucky members arose outside of the Radical party, in that State. It is simply a part and parcel of the revolutionary programme that was inaugurated with the so-called Reconstruction Committee, in the winter of 1865-66, and the exclusion of the Senators and Paragraphic for enators and Representatives from ten of

the Southern States. The Connecticut election was also up. The Commercial election was also up. The Fejee Mermaid, or some one clse protested against W. H. Barnum's return on the ground of fraud and undue influence. The case was referred to a committee. THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

Mr. Stevens said that he had consulted rith several members of the House and Schate as to the course to be pursued as to whether the Joint Committee on Reconstruction should be reorganized or a sepa-rate committee be appointed for each House, and it was agreed that the latter course was as agreed that the latter course was
He therefore offered the following the best. He therefore offered the ionowing resolution.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be ap-

resorved, that a committee on the be appointed to inquire, what further legislation f any, is required respecting the act of March 2, 1867, or other legislation on reconstruction, and to report by bill or otherwise Mr. Eldridge objects, Mr. Stevens moved to suspend the rules The rules were suspended by a two-third vote, and the resolution was offered and

dopted. On motion of Mr. Judd, (rep.) of Ill., th Secretary of War was instructed to furnish copies of all instructions, orders and cor-respondence relating to or connected with he execution and administration of the act entitled "An act to provide for the act entitled "An act to provide for the more "efficient government of the rebel States" and the act suplementary thereto. On motion of Mr. Covode, (dem.) of Pa., the president was requested to transmit all the official correspondence between the Department of State and Lewis D. Campbell, late Minister to Mexico, and the correspondence with his successor.

Mr. Eliot, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following resolution:—

Mr. Eliot, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a bill prefecting and strengthening the Military Reconstruction act, so called, or otherwise providing for the establishment of a civil government within the States, be reported and acted on as soon as practicable; that no proposition for general legislation be entertained during this session of Congress, and that all matters calling for such legislation be laid on the table or referred without debate.

On motion of Mr. Getz (dem) of Pa., the Secretary of War was directed to furnish information in regard to the flogging a

information in regard to the flogging civilian by Colonel Dodge, at Fort Sedgwick and under what law of the United States of article of war such punishment was in The House adjourned until Friday.

WASHINGTON, July 8.
SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull, Ills., reported from the Judiciary Committee, a reconstruction bill, which, after some objection from Mr. Support rom Mr. Sumner, was read a second time and ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War and Interior as to prigin and extent of the Indian difficulti

Also, a resolution calling upon the State for information concerning recent events in Mexico, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. oward.

HMr. Sumner said he expected this reso ution would obtain an authentic acc of the capture, trial and execution of Maxi of the capture, trial and execution of Maximilian and Santa Anna. The Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee has been instructed to state to the House that the Committee will not be ready to report on impeachment before the 16th of October. This will bring on the issue of a fall session. HOUSE.—The House Reconstruction Committee has a mended the ready to the fall that the content of the fall that the f

mittee has amended the reconstruction bill

aucussed upon Saturday

The Senate Judiciary Committee has re ported a bill perfecting the reconstruction acts different widely from the bill reported by the House.

The impeachment project is freely can-

vassed in the House to-day, with a pros-pect of its being undertaken.

Radical Peace Convention in Vermon LUDLOW, VT., July 5. A Radical Pence Convention was held in Bridgewater early this week. It was de clared that the issue of to-day is man's in clared that the issue of to-day is man's in-alienable right to life as declared in 1776; that it is as wicked to kill men for politics as for religion or pelf, and that war is mur-der. Henry C. Wright, of Massachusetts, L. K. Joselyn, of Rhode Island, and Mrs. M. S. Townsend, of Vermont, were among

News Items. In Alexandria, Va., 2,603 voters have een registered, of which 1,400 are colored. \$1,576,761 in speciewas shipped to Europe rom New York on Saturday. Two hundred and forty-eight new patents will be issued from the Patent Office to-

Hon. Baille Peyton, Jr., has been nominated for Congress by the Conservatives of the Nashville District of Tennessee. During the month of June the receipts rom customs were \$\$11,000,000; and from nternal revenue \$21,000,000.

Most of the Congressmen in Washington ire reported to be hopeful of concluding the lession early next week. The Chicago Republican counts on a wheat crop this year of 225,000,000 bushels, of which Illinois will produce one tenth.

The Examiner and Enquirer newspapers of Richmond, Va., have been united, and will henceforth be published as one paper. One of the Pennsylvania railroad machine shops, in Pittsburg, was burned on Fri ops, in Pittsburg, was burned on Fri-y. Loss from sixty to seventy thousand

The colored people of Upper Ward, in Richmond, have decided to run a colored andidate for Mayor, and three colored andidates for Councilmen. It is reported that Governor Brownlow is

order the arrest of the Tennes. adges who have appointed judges of elec-The report that the Savannah Board of

legistration have been instructed to register il who will take the oath, is denied by the nilitary authorities at that city. The colored people of Richmond'on Friday vening decided on running colored candites for Mayor and Council. The ticket vill consist of two whites and three colored. Quite a number of persons out West have

ost large sums of money by holding their wheat after it had reached very high figures. One man in Wisconsin lost \$3,000 on 5,000 Surveys have been commenced for the improvement of the Illinois River, and its extension by means of a ship canal, so as to admit the passage of 1,200 ton steamers, direct from Chicago to St. Louis. A young German in Terre Haute, Ind., committed suicide on Thursday, by hanging. On his person were found \$2,000, and a letter explaining that an unhappy marriage was the cause of his death.

Dr. Wilkes, pastor of the Congregational Church in Montreal, has just gone to Europe. The Doctor has been a radical, anti-slavery man; but, strange to Davis hires and occupies his house his absence. The Mexican folly has cost France an anormous sum. The losses in material alone, or 1864, are estimated at 22,500,000 francs! notice that the expense of bringing home between

the troops. he troops.

At Albany, N. Y., a swindler has been going round selling pieces of cabbage stalk, scented with Night Blooming Cereus as Spanish Lily. He charges fifty cents for a piece three or four inches long. A beloved paster of a congregation out West, last year, received as remuneration for his services \$150 from an Eastern mis-

sionary society, and from his affectionate flock a barrol of whiskey and a keg o varnish. of life walked to a pond near the stable, laid down, and deliberately thrusting his head under the water, held it there until he died of strangulation. He had probably been driven to this extremity by starvation, Ristori is going to visit Florence, Rome

and Naples, and will return to France during the latter part of August, or early in September, when she will again come to the United States. She is quite enthusiastic about the Americans—they are so high minded and so generous. Pine Apples in Paris are made from turnips, and are said to be deficious. The turnips are saturated with an appropriate syrup, which confectioners know very well how to manufacture, and the French journals say the pine apple "18 destined to become a success".

come a success. onne a success."

The City of Mobile has invented a style of dog-catching which, the Mobile Tribune says, is "quite different from the poisoned sausage administered by the police of other cities. The dogs of Mobile are completely The dogs of Mobile are caught it scoop nets, and then tried by a military court before being executed." John M. Langston, the colored orator

and lawyer, of Oberlin, Ohio, was born a slave in Louisa county, Eastern Virginia. He is 38 years of age, and was manumitted by his master's (father's) will who was wealthy planter, and he was edu Oberlin, in the class with Gov. Cox Alexander H. Stephens writes privately as follows: "I am in bad health, have been quite an invalid for several months—I mean much more of an invalid than usual with me. I have been suffering from neuralgia as I never did before. This has interfered

Lord Lyons, formerly English Ministe at Washington, has been appointed Embassador from England to France. But h will retain his present position as Minister to Turkey until after the Sultan leaves England and France, in order to make his (the Sultan's) visit more pleasant. We learn from exchanges in that quarter

We learn from exchanges in that quarter that northern land agents, buyers and explorers, continue to arrive in considerable numbers in southwestern Virginia. One agent is now in Roanoke county searching for a suitable site for a Moravian colony, which proposes to emigrate in a body from Pennsylvania. In the hop producing region of New York the crop is promising, and the farmers of Schoharie, Herkimer and Otsego look complacently upon the poles whose hanging garlands have been so rich a source of wealth to them. The crop in Wisconsin which is becoming a great hop growin

section, is promising.

Farmers in Indiana are complaining of rust in the wheat. In Illinois the potato bug is ravishing the "murphies." The wheat weevil is at work in Northern Indiana, while in the Southern part of the State the harvest has commenced. Another State the harvest has commenced. Anotheweek will make the crop in Ohio, and, far, the prospects are generally encouraging for a successful and profitable harvest. The United States Consul at Mauritius

willow fever was increasing on the island, and had carried off nearly 30,000 persons since the 10th of February. Medical men were of opinion that the pestilence would continue for the year. All who could leave the colony were doing so. Galignani mentions an Chinese conjurer, Ling Loop, who is performing in Paris. Among other feats he swallows a sword of full entire length, and after that swallows a number of eggs. He then smokes a cigarette, and finally produces the eggs unbroken. This juggler will probably success the Arab troops in this

probably succeed the Arab troupe in this ountry. The Osage Indians, in Southern Kansas; have joined in the war against the whites, Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, in a letter to Senator Ross, deprecates peace commis-sions, and says that war is the only way to sions, and says that war is the only way to quiet Indian hostilities; and further says that if Congress will not protect the eitizens and routes of travel he will take the matter into his own hands. The Indians have been attacking the railway laborary. attacking the railway laborers west of Fort Harker and the steamers on the upper Mis-

The St. Louis papers record this sad circumstance: A poor woman who had lost her husband walked from Miller County to her husband walked from Miller County to St. Louis, a distance of 150 miles, with her three children, but when she was within eight miles of her destination she stopped in the woods over night to rest, and during the night a ruffian seized her oldest girl, aged fourteen, and carried her away. The St. Louis police are on the track of the kid-napper. napper.

napper.
During the performance of the circus of Thayer & Noyes, in Rochester, N. Y., on Friday evening. Ellis White, the Lion King, entered the cage of ferious lions, and one of the male animals attacked him, felling him to the floor of the den and fastening his taws upon his shoulder inflicting ing him to the floor of the den and fasten-ing his jaws upon his shoulder, inflicting severe wounds. The circus men came to the rescue with iron bars and linally suc-ceeded in rescuing White from the cage alive, but severely injured.

The effect of the recent rains upon the crops in all the eastern portion of North Carolina has been most disastrous. The damage sustained by planters in Brunswick, Bladen, New Hanoyer, Onslow, Duell's Sampoor West. Duplin, Sampson, Edgecombe, and all the eastern counties, has been very serious castern counters, has been very serious and almost irreparable. The corn and cotton crop have received a most severe blow, while the rice crop around Wilmington has been almost entirely ruined. Along the line of the Cape Fear, and in fact in all the lowlands of the counties named, the damage has been very great.

damage has been very great. The Liquor Law in Boston.

The Liquor Law in Boston.

An Alabamian in a Mobile paper thus hits off the prohibitory liquor law:
Boston seems to be growing worse every day in intolerance. They won't allow a circus to have a "horizontal bar," or a band of "tumblers." Trance mediums' aroforbidden to practice because they call in the aid of spirits. Opticiaus are watched, because it is said people get their glassesthere. The London "Punch" and Wilks' Spirits are forbidden to be sold by the periodical dealers. Apothecaries are forbidden to sell liquor-ice. People are not allowed to eat sour apples, and are liable to be arrested for being in high spirits. Children who complain of stomach-ache are locked up for fear it might be shampaign. Men are arrested on suspicion of being distillers who are caught "rectifying" mistakes. Hotels have had to take, "rum omelets" and "wine sauce" off their bill of free. All bookstores selling histories conjunct he buried on a bier. Vessels are Jywine" are closed at once. Dead people cannot be buried on a bier. Vessels are not allowed to come into the harbor, he not allowed to come into the harbor, be-cause they have to pass a bar in doing so; and sea captains are not allowed to take any "port in a storm"—if they do, they must tell where they got it. Enterprising men dare not show any public spirit; and even the poor washerwoman can only dry two sheets at a time, as any one is liab arrest who has "three sheets in th