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

WERELY INTELLIGENCER will be sent 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 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. 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. for Our numerous exchanges will greatly oblige us by making an editorial note o

That Seventh Resolution.

The seventh resolution adopted by the Republican State convention, which nominated Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is perfectly revolutionary in its character. Its boldness is literally startling. In it the deliberate purpose of making the Supreme Court of this State a mere office for registering the decrees of a political party is distinctly enunciated. Law is no longer to be the rule of the highest judicial tribunal of the State, if Judge Williams is elected. Statutes and decisions, the great principles of legal science, the work of centuries of careful investigation, are all to be ignored and swept away. There is to be a new light in which judicial investigations are to be carried on, what those who nominated Mr. Williams are pleased to call "the liberal spirit of the age." They demand "that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions?

they hold. Are the property holders of Pennsylvania ready to trust their rights to such a tribunal? Would the masses be content to have their liberties put at the mercy of a court so constituted? Never was a more infamous resolution penned. The lawyer who willingly takes his stand on such a platform as that ought to be unanimously repudiated by all who have any regard for their rights and their liberties. Henry W. Williams ought not to receive the vote of any Pennsylvanian unless he repudiates that plank of the Republican platform. When any party openly advocates the election of Judges for political purposes and the prostitution of our courts of justice to subserve the selfish interests of any political organization, it exhibits a reckless audacity which should lead all right thinking men to abandon it at once. This the leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania have boldly done. Let the people remember that when they come to vote for Supreme

Beware of the Fate of Mexico. The white people of the United States ought to study the history of Mexico before they assent to the Radical proposal to break down all distinctions founded upon race or color. In that country Negroes, Indians and mixed breeds that are enjoyed by the whites. And what is the condition of the country? She has not had five years of good government in the whole period of her independent existence. She is a standing reproach to Republicanism. Anarchy and civil war prevail there all the time. The ballot-box has given place to the cartridge box. The only courts heard of are courts-martial. Murder and robbery are the order of the day. The country is full of Sheridans, all busy at "reconstructing." The Sheridan who triumphs to-day shoots the Sheridan he vanquished yesterday, who had shot some other Sheridan the day before "Mild confiscation" (of the Stevens kind) is enforced continually. Whenever a Mexican Sheridan occupies a city or district, he demands a "loan" and collects it at the point of the bayonet. The enemy who drives him out makes a like demand and enforces it in the same way.

The only race on earth that is capable of wielding the ballot to good purpose is the unmixed white race. This is indeed the only race that has shown itself canable of maintaining good and stable government any form, either Republican or monarchical. These are not mere random assertions. They are historical facts. If Negroes, Indians and mixed breeds are capable of self-government, why has the Republican experiment been such an unmitigated failure in Mexico? Here in the United States, where the ballot was confined to the white race alone, and so long as the interests of the whites were kept steadily in view, our experiment of self-government was grandly successful. But let us break down all distinctions arising from race or color, as has been done in Mexico and as the Radicals propose to do here, and confer the elective franchise upon negroes and persons of mixed blood, and who can doubt that the fate of Mexico will be ours?

A Well-informed Lawmaker. Zach. Chandler, United States Sens tor from Michigan, made a speech to the Senate on Friday last, justifying and giorifying the shooting of Maximilian in Mexico. This is the same bloodthirsty individual who besought the Governo of Michigan to appoint auti-compromise delegates to the Peace Convention at Washington, and expressed the opinion that "the Union would not be worth a rush without a little blood-letting." He is still for blood-letting. He appears to be as ignorant as he is sanguinary. The New York Tribunc exposes his ignorance in the following drily caustic sentence: "We reckon that Mr. Chandler erred in telling the Senate repeatedly and emphatically that a son of Henry Clay was garroted in Cuba as a filibus-We reckon he did! He had probably heard that a son of Henry Clay was killed as he lay wounded on the battle-field of Buena Vista by the same Mexican "greasers" who shot Maximilian, and in his ignorance of geography he supposed Buena Vista was in Cuba! Of such stuff are Radical

lawmakers mada. Radicals in Trouble.

There is trouble among the Radicals in Ohio. The Hon. Samuel Galloway has declined the nomination of that party in a letter which cuts like a rawhide whip. He attributes the circumstance that he was not nominated as Governor to the fact that he was uncommitted to the ambitious schemes of rival Presidential appirants, and affirms that he has a soul to which official honors have no charms, if tainted and purchased by the sacrifice of true manhood. If Mr. Galloway expects to attain office without "the sacrifice of true .manhood," he must leave the party to which he is attached at present,

"An Unhappy Fallure."

Among other pungent things which he New York Herald's correspondent epresents Thaddeus Stevens as saying of some of his leading Republican brethren is this that John W. Geary, the resent Governor of Pennsylvania, an unhappy failure." That old Thac has arrived at a just estimate of Geary s undeniable. But our Hovernor is no the only "unhappy failure" we are afflicted with. The Republican party itself is a failure, and the whole tenor of Mr. Stevens' remarks shows that he o regards it. This party started out ten years ago

as the champion of "free speech," and in less than five years, by mere brute force, it closed up every mouth in the whole country that refused to sanction the outrages it committed. It proclaimed its intention to "bring the government back to what it had been in he earlier and purer days of the Republic," and it had not been a year in ower before it began to uproot the foundation upon which the grand structure of the Federal Government had been laid by Washington and his compatriots. It cried out with a loud voice against the extravagance of Democratic administration, and yet, according to the public averment of one of its own leading members of Congress, (Dawes, of Massachusetts,) it stole more in the

first year of its administration of the government than Buchanau had expended in his whole term. Avowing itself the party of the "Union," it failed to preserve the Union by peaceful means, and actually (according to its own interpretation of the result,) split

it in twain by force and arms. Mr. Stevens himself pronounces the Republican party a failure. He regards it as too much demoralized to have any hope of future success founded upon an appeal to the reason of the people. He admits that the only way to save it from defeat at the next election, is to create a furor-to raise an excitement-to stir the passions of the people to such a and they be rendered incapable of distinguishing clearly between good and When a party that has so long had the administering of all our governments, both State and National, admits that it can maintain itself only by muddying the political waters of the country, so that no one may see to the bottom, it may of a surety be written lown as a most "unhappy failure." Geary will not lack the comfort that misery is said to derive from company. His party is as bad a failure as himself.

Old Thad's Conversations. We call attention to the communication of "The Citizen" in another column, asserting, notwithstanding Mr. Stevens' denial of its truth, that the conversation which Mr. Drake, the Alabama editor, had with Mr. Stevens a few weeks ago, was correctly reported by Mr. Drake in every particular. The Philadelphia Press of this morning complains that the Democratic newspapers have not acknowledged the correction made by Mr. Stevens, of the account of this interview. They have not done so, probably, because they have been waiting to see whether the "correction" would not be corrected by the other parties to the conversation. Will the editor of The Press deem it to be his duty as a public journalist to acknowledge our correspondent's affirmation of the verity of Mr Drake's report? In reference to the late conversation which Mr. Stevens had with the New York Herald correspondent, we are likewise waiting to hear what that correspondent has to say in reply to Mr. Stevens' strictures upon his report. Meanwhile we take occasion to say that, enjoy the same rights and privileges as we are informed, Mr. Thos. B. Cochran, Phonographic Reporter, was stationed in an adjoining room during Mr. Stevens' conversation with the Herald representative and took a verbatim report of what was said. We are likewise informed that Mr. Cochran declares the report of the conversation as published, to be exceedingly correct. If our information as to this matter is correct,

> Behind the Folding Doors. Mr. Thomas B. Cochran, the short and Reporter to whom we referred as having been employed by Mr. Stevens to take notes of his conversation with the New York Herald Reporter, waited upon us on Monday with his account of that interesting affair.

the truth be made known.

Mr. Cochran states that on Monday, June 24th, he was met by Col. O. J. Dickey, who told him that a Reporter of the Herald was to meet Mr. Stevens at 4 o'clock that afternoon, and engaged him to be there at the same time to take notes of the interview. He went to Mr. Stevens' house accordingly at the appointed time, and was stationed in the room adjoining that which was to be occupied by the distinguished chieftain and his guest, and opening into it through folding doors. Mr. Stevens was to occupy the lounge and a chair was arranged for the Herald representative with its back towards the folding doors, which were placed ajar, and Mr. Cochran sat with his ear to the crevice.

Matters being thus arranged the Her

ald Reporter, punctual to the hour.

was ushered into the great presence The Reporter took the seat assigned him, and, note-book in hand, proceeded to record whatever of interest Mr. Stevens might choose to favor him with. The Reporter's participation in the conversation was limited and he asked but few questions, Mr. Stevens proceeding with his discourse for over an hour, with but little interruption. The Reporter spoke in so low a tone of voice that Mr. Cochran was able to hear but little of what he said, but he thinks he heard all that Mr. Stevens said. The account of the conversation which appeared in the Herald, Mr. Cochran states to have been substantially correct throughout, except in that paragraph towards the conclusion of it, wherein Mr. Stevens is said to have spoken of Raymond and Butler. The sentiments therein attributed to him Mr. C. did not hear Mr. Stevens utter, and does not think he spoke them. The remarks attributed to him relative to Cameron and Geary, however, he recollects hearing him make.

The Herald reporter left shortly after five o'clock, and intimated to Mr. Stevens that he would call on him the next morning at nine o'clock and submit to him his notes of the interview after he had written them out.

Mr. Cochran has his phonographic notes of all that Mr. Stevens said, and expresses his willingness to write them out whenever requested to do so by those who employed him to take them. Of course he considers them the property of those who paid for them, and does not feel at liberty to furnish them to any one else. This certainly is all right; but let the party who had them taken have them written out and published, so that the vexed question as to whose corns old Thad. did tread, and whose he didn't, may be set at rest.— We are lookers on in Vienna, and have sylvania. no especial interest in this process family quarrel; but as fair-minded men we would like to see in this instance, we would like to see in the triumph of no especial interest in this pretty as in every other, the triumph

Another Leap from the Back Window Thaddens Stevens, like Ben Wade has got himself in trouble by opening his mouth too wide in the hearing of newspaper correspondents. Old Ben as had to write several letters to explain away what he was reported to have said in favor of seizing the proper-ty of the rich (North as well as South) and dividing it among the poor; and the worst of it is that the public put no

faith in his explanations. Old Thad, as we see by a full report of the proceedings of Congress on Wednesday, rose to a "personal explanstion" in the House and "disclaimed and repudiated" the sentiments attributed to him by the correspondent of the New York Herald, in the article we published yesterday. We print this personal explanation" below. We think any person who will read it carefully must come to the conclusion that Mr. Stevens did express the opinions and indulge in the strictures upon leading Radicals attributed to him by the Herald's correspondent.

In the supposed security of his private residence he spoke his mind candidly and freely about public affairs and certain public men of his own party. If t was understood between him and his visitor that the conversation was to be considered private and confidential, then the latter was guilty of gross misconduct in making it public. But the whole thing bears the appearance of having been got up for public use. In deed it looks like the work of Mr. Steen's own hand. Our belief is, that he dictated, if he did not actually write every line of it, both questions and anwers, with the possible exception of a few introductory paragraphs which we

did not republish. But sitting in his own residence at Laneaster, writing or dictating sarcastic and contemptuous remarks about leading men of his own party, was a more enjoyable thing to Old Thad than meeting some of these men on the floor of the House while they were still smartdepth that their reason will be drowned | ing under his strictures. Butler, we dare say, was as mad as any of the Philadelphia Butchers who assembled at Harrisburg during the memorable Buckshot War, and Schenk probably felt more inclined for a fight than he did at Vienna. Under these trying circumstances,

and having grown too old and infirm to jump out of the back window and run away, old Thad was put to the necessity of wriggling out of what he had said as best he might. He did it awkwardly. as all must admit who read the follow

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.
Mr. Stevens, (Rep., Pa.) rising to a personal explanation in reference to a correspondence published in a New York journal, last Monday, said if those remarks referred simply to myself, no matter what they were, I should treat them as I do all such things, without notice; and, indeed uch things, without notice; and, indeed, to far as they refer to any principles which have announced, I have nothing to say I have announced, I have nothing to say, It is because they contain unpleasant private strictures that I desire to say a word, and I shall contine myself to them alone. This publication purports to be a private conversation with me in my sick room, some two or three weeks ago. I have no disposition to criticise the practice of disclosing private conversations anytice of disclosing private conversations any-where. Anybody who undertakes to do battle with a newspaper always gets the worst of it. Of course the principles set forth in the article I have no fault to find with. A person who seems to be very much of a gortleman, and a very intelligent man, called at my house, and asked if he could have some conversation with me. I told him if he would allow me to lounge, I had no objection. I got up, dressed myself got. no objection. I got up, dressed myself, got on the lounge, and allowed him whatever time he saw proper to talk; he talked to me like a very intelligent gentleman, which I have no doubt he was. The only fault have to find is, that without submitting the have to find is, that without submitting the manuscript to me, he should have disclosed what he says was my conversation with reference to my cofleagues in the House, All the rest I waive, for leare nothing about anything else; as fur as criticism of myself

not a word to say. I am charged with some kind of foollsh aspiration (haughter), and matters of that kind, which I re-gard not. But to the point: In the first place, then, so far as my remarks are supplace, then, so far as my remarks are supposed to any member of the House, I do as I suppose I have a right to do, disclaim them all, not knowing precisely how far anything said would justify inferences; but I disclaim them all, and I repudiate sentiments which they claim. I do not desire that they shall stand, any of them, in record against any of my colleagues, members of the House. Even if I had said them myself vesterday in debate. I should rise myself yesterday in debate, I should ris and we have it from what we consider o-day and apologize, and disclaim then very good authority, a reference to Mr. all: but I do not admit the truth of them all; but I do not admit the truth of them, because that would be an opening of the question of disclosure of private conversation. I leave them as they are; I will refer but to s single case or two to show how absurd some of them are. The reference to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Schenck) and his colleagues, seems to me to be its own answer. The article says that I accused him of want of backbone and blood: now if there be anything for Cochran's phonographic notes, will readily decide the question as to the accuracy of the Herald's account. Let the Cochran report be produced, and let and blood; now if there be anything for which that distinguished gentleman has been noted ever since I knew him (20 years),

been noted ever since I knew him (20 years), I think it is a determined backbone which would bear him through anything he undertook to do. If he has not quite as much blood as he had before he went to the field it is of quite as pure a quality; I think not deteriorated by his action in favor of the nation. I wish, therefore, distinctly, and in a lump, to repudiate the whole of those remarks, and to say even if I had said them yesterday I should robuke them and apologize for them to-day. In reference to apologize for them to-day. In reference to the distinguished gentleman from Massa-chusetts (Mr. Butler) I am accused of saychusetts (Mr. Butler) I am accused of saying that he had acquired his reputation by false pretenses. If there be anything in the world that he will be acquitted of, and that it would be absurb to accuse him of it, is the acquiring a reputation, or anything else, by false pretences. It, therefore, is an abrurd charge, and one which I utterly repudiate, not holding myself responsible for it in any way or for anything attributed to me in reference to any of my other colleagues. reference to any of my other colleagues. cannot help condemning the manner of at-tempting to disclose what is said to have tempting to disclose what is said to have been a private conversation, yet waiving that whole matter, I desire to disclaim and repudiate the sentiments of the whole thing.

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.) inquired whether
Mr. Stevens had expressed the belief that the N. Y. Herald was the only true Union paper during the war. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevens replied: This cross questioning is yery dangerous, for it might bring

ing is very dangerous, for it might bring me into difficulty with my friend Horace Greeley. (Laughter.) Legislative Bribery. The corruptness of that political organization which delights to style itself 'the party of great moral ideas" is certainly unparalleled. The New York Times, itself a consistent supporter of the party to which a large majority of the New York Legislature belong, says that in '65 the New York Central Railroad wanted a bill passed allowing an increase of fare. It was referred to a Committee of five. The Chairman was not for sale, but the other four demanded \$6,000 a piece for reporting in favor. After much higgling they consented to take \$5,000; and this was paid, in greenbacks. One became alarmed by the opposition of his constituents, and refused to vote for it in the Senate, but insisted upon keeping his money, as the price of reporting favorably from the Committee. A threat of exposure made him give back the money. When it came before the Senate one Senator lemanded \$25,000 for his vote, \$10,000 in advance, and \$15,000 when it became a law. The bill could not be passed with-

man did not get his \$15,000. In the As. sembly some members got \$1,000 and some \$250 for voting for it. The editor of the Times says: The editor of the Times says:

"The case here narrated is but one of hundreds. Bribery has come to be the rule,—it is the regular way, and the only way, in which bills of great money value to corporations or individuals are passed in our State Legislature and in our Common Council, and there is scarcely a man who has ever had occasion to seek the passage of such bills who does not know this to be the fact."

It must have been passage of sorrupt It must have been nearly as corrupt as recent radical legislatures in Penn-

out him. The other Senators could not

get their money unless it passed, and

they insisted that the agent should com-

ply with his terms. It passed, but Gov-

ernor FENTON vetoed it. So the poor

The office of the Lehigh Coal and Navi-gation Company, at Whitehaven, Pa., was robbed on Tuesday night of \$35,000, \$5,000 reward is offered for the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the money.

Old Thad's "Pronunciamento."

The National Intelligencer takes much the same view of Mr. Stevens' publish ed "conversation" with a correspon dent of the New York Herald that we expressed of it on Friday. It believes with us that the questions and answers were carefully prepared, that they were intended for publication, and that the whole thing was designed by old Thad as a bid for the Radical nomination for the Presidency. It can not have escaped the observa

versation," that Mr. Stevens made a direct tilt at every man who has as yet been brought forward prominently for his party's nomination. He struck squarely at Grant, Chase, Wade, Cameron, Butler and Colfax, all of whom have been named for the Presidency. The bid he made in his own behalf was worthy of his Satanic nature. To the implacably vindictive portion of his party he offered vengeance upon the Southern people. To the avaricious he offered payment of the public debt out of the proceeds of the sale of property confiscated from "rich Rebels." To the "border sufferers" he offered compensation for their losses, and to the negroes who are henceforth to wield the

ree farms. These are high bids; but nigh as they are, they will fail to secure for Mr. Stevens the position he aims at.
From the National Intelligencer.
Mr. Stevens' Bid for the Presidency. We call attention to an extraordinary let ter on our fourth page, from correspond ence of the New York *Herald*. It is utterly impossible for a politician of ordinary as tuteness not to see that the replications of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens to a series of care

political power of the South he offered

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens to a series of carefully prepared interrogatories, covering all the ground of the present great issues in politics, are his gage of battle against "any and all comers" in the contest for the Presidential nomination.

It is not unlikely that no such verbal inquiries and replications were made. It is, perhaps, charitable to suppose that the inquiries were presented in writing, and that Mr. Stevens answered them verbally. that Mr. Stevens answered them verbally that Mr. Stevens answered them verbally, in a manner fully premeditated. If there had not been collusion or previons understanding, who supposes that Mr. Stevens, at his great age, while in a condition of depressed health, in the heat of summer, would have got up out of his bed to receive the reporter of even a reputable and reliable political journal of his own party, to say nothing of the Herald, and submitted to a series of questions that other heads than nothing of the Herald, and submitted to a series of questions that other heads than such a one had undoubtedly united in framing, and the answering of which took up many hours, at least, in writing out on the spot. No reporter could give such careful and thorough answers of his replies from memory. We admit that it is just possible that he might have taken them down in short hand. So considered, what is the air or attitude Mr. Stevens presents to the country? Why, that of detying, ridiculing, and condemning most of the leaders, of his perty, and appealing for support as a and condemning most of the leaders, of his party, and appealing for support as a Presidential aspirant, to the people, whom he supposes are, or will be, captivated by his wholesale ideas of an utter overthrow of the whites in the South. Mr. Stevens has since harped upon the same string in Congress with increased fury, and, as things are going, who shall not say that the political leaders that he so harshly denounced at Laurester will not by another year be

leaders that he so harshly demounced at Lancaster will not by another year be cowering at his iron feet?

Mr. Stevens' demonstration is perhaps the most remarkable of its kind on record. His quasi apology for them in his double-dealing, rambling, pointless remarks in the House serves only as a correction of an error or two that the Herald reporter might, like meny others have easily fallen into. ike many others, have easily fallen into n disclaiming or apologising us to state nents of the *Herald* report, Mr. Stevens ments of the Herald report, Mr. Stevens said that he did no more than he would have done if he had made a speech of the same churacter the day before; thus showing that there is no verity in his dischaimer whatever. Besides, he only proposes to apologize to certain members of the House, and not at all to Senators and others that he assailed at Lancaster. We take it for created that none of those persons are satisranted that none of those persons are satis-led with his disclaimer, a fact, in our opinion,

for which Mr. Stevens has the most pro-found indifference. They have all been subject to like scathing for years buck in his open speeches or in side-wind or under-tone remarks, and well authenticated pub-lic and private conversations. Good Advice.

Coroner Leonard, in a communication to the Express of yesterday, advises that paper to imitate the Intelligeneer. This is capital advice, and if acted on it would work a wonderful improvement in the Express. But how would its readers be able to recognize t after it had undergone such a radical change? Accustomed as they long have been to read falsehoods in its columns, could they believe it was their old paper if they should find it speakng the truth? This difficulty might e overcome, however, by borrowing an idea from the artist who painted an animal not in much favor among the children of Israel, and then, fearing it might not be recognized, wrote upon it the inscription—'this is a pig." Now let the Express take Coroner Leonard's kindly advice and imitate the Intelli gencer and then to obviate the danger of its not being recognized by its patrons in its new and improved character, let its publishers print across its pages,

in large and distinct letters, a notifica-tion that "this is the Express." The Supreme Court. Most gratifying reports reach us every lay from various parts of the State, showing the general satisfaction which s felt at the nomination of Judge Sharswood for the Supreme Bench. The strength of our candidate is demonstra ted by the fact that the Republican press can find nothing to assail in the man. His learning is undeniable, and his ability is unquestionable. There are a great variety of qualities essential in the character of a Judge, and all of these are harmoniously blended in Judge Sharswood. His firmness and impar-tiality are proverbial. He possesses pa-tience, perseverance, precision and promptitude. His kindness and uranity towards the younger members o the bar of this city has very much endeared him to them. Their feeling for him is a mingled emotion of reverence and affection. We believe that their strenuous efforts, regardless of political considerations, will be united in his behalf, and will constitute one of the numerous agencies which will inevita-

bly secure his election.—*Phila. Mercury.*A Remarkable Case—A Girl Insensible for Seven Weeks. A Remarkable Case—A GITI Insensible for Si ven Wecks.

At Dansville, New York, a little girl maned Robinson, aged about ten years, was seized after dinner with a sort of fit, her muscles becoming as stiff as a board. Her jaws were firmly locked, the abdominal muscles hard, the toes drawn to the bottom of the feet, the fingers tightly clenched and drawn into the palms of the hands, and the entire form so rigid that she could be raised on end by the head or feet like a stick. At the same time her forearms were revolving around each other with a rupidity that no well person could imitate. This motion continued for about half a day. Her respiration and the circulation of blood continued normal.

ued normal. In this strange condition she continued In this strange condition she continued about seven weeks without taking a particle of nourishment, although every effort was made to introduce food in a liquid form through an opening made by extracting a tooth, or by injection. The only medical agent that could soften the muscles was chloroform, and the effects of an application only lasted four or five minutes. Once she opened her eves and replied to a question from her ter eyes and replied to a question from be ather: "Are you sick Susan?" "Yes father: "Are you sick Susan?" "Yes, father, I am very sick, and going to die." A liniment composed of chloroform, ammonia, camphor and turpentine was finally resorted to, and the entire skin was red with friction, the use of which, after a few days seemed to relax the muscular rigidity, and she at last became able to make signs for food. About seven days after she opened her eyes she recovered the full use of her faculities, and she is now as well and as faculties, and she is now as well and a hearty as ever.—Rochester Express.

Hrave Girls.

The Newburg, N. Y., Journal, gives the following statement about the conduct of two young ladies at the disastrous boiler explosion recently on the Newburg branch of the Eric Railroad. "Two daughters of Mr. Merritt, one of the injured men, hearing the explosion, ran from the house to the scene of the accident, finding the three men, McBurney, Merritt, and Sears buried in the rubbish and entirely senseless from the concussion and injuries received by the explosion. They extricated Merritt and McBurney and carried them into the house; returning to Sears' assistance, found an Brave Girls. McBurney and carried them into the house; returning to Sears' assistance, found an iron balance wheel weighing eight hundred pounds lying directly across him, partially supported by rubbish, yet holding him securely as a vice. The two girls raised the wheel, draw him out, and carried him into the house also, providing for the injured men's comfort with all the means at their command. When they had done this, one remained to take care of them, and the other mounted a horse and rode post haste for a physician,"

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following in the reconstruction bill as finally passed and sent to the President;
Section 1. That it is hereby declared to

Section 1. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the set of the second day of March, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed the twenty-third day of March, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, were not level State governments, and that tion of intelligent readers of the "con-

Causiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the army of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved, whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall fequire it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official powers, any civil or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or the performance of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State, or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 3. That the General of the army of the United, States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment of some death, resignation, and the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail crapted in the all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the any officer in commanders.

SEC. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done, in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office, may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district, or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper

prevent, or obstruct the due and prope iministration of this act and the acts t administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867: "und to facilitate restoration," passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing theregistration of any person, to ascertain, upon stration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question; and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under each to be

ave power to examine under oath, to be dministered by any member of such board ny one touching the qualification of any any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the ground of such refusal or such striking from the list: provided that no person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by of the assassination, but looked quite calm Mrs. Suratt's eyesight was not very good witness thought. 'Vitness had heard Weich

member of any board of registration by a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath presented in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution. as taken an dath to support the Constitu ion of the United States or not, and whethe he was holding such office at the commence ment of the rebellion, or had held it before ment of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial" office in any State, in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of instite. he administration of justice. Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That

the time for completing the original regis the time for completing the original registration provided for in any act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1867; and the board of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of an executive pardon or annesty, for titled to be registered or to vote by reason of an executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SEC. 8. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commander, shall be required to take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for the officers office prescribed by law for the officers

of the United States.

SEC. 9. That no district commander. o member of the board of registration, or any officer or appointee acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SEC. 10. That section 4 of said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever manding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any

appoint another in ms stead, and to fitt any vacancy in such board.

SEC. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

Extensive Coal Field. Extensive deposits of coal have been dis-overed on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas branch, 170 miles west rom Pond creek, on the route of Albuquerque. Mr. Sanderson, proprietor of the Santa Fe stage line, reports the veins from eleven to fifteen feet thick. Tho specimens received here are pronounced good quality of bituminous coal. A three foot vein has also been discovered twenty miles west of Fort Harker. These discoveries it is believed will settle the question of fuel for the Kansa Pacific Railroad.

Pennsylvania Wool. The Greene county Republican says: Little or nothing is being done in the wool trade in this county. Fine wool has not yet been placed in the market, and we hear of but few sales of course or common. Prices range from 45 to 60 cents for the latter. It is obable the trade will not open brisk til

probable the trade will not open brisk till after harvest.

The Washington Reporter says: The wool trade of our county may be said to have hardly yet commenced. Buyers have been on the lookout, and have succeeded in making a few purchases of small lots at about fifty cents. The finer clips are all unsold, and the farmers generally, but very few of wnom are so pressed for means as to be compelled to sell, appear to be disposed to hold on for better figures. Cigars by Machinery. It may interest smokers to know that clears, which have until now been made by cigars, which have until now been made by hand, may hereafter be made by machinery, at a considerable saving in cost, if we can believe reports. A cigar-making apparatus has recently been invented in Germany and patented in this country, which can, it is said, turn out one hundred and fifty thousand cigars a week.

Arrival of Foreigh Convicts. Among the steerage passengers who ar-ived at New York on Tuesday, on the rived at New York on Tuesday, on the steamship Iron Age, from Amsterdam, were ten convicts, who were sent here by the authorities at that place. Some of the passengers informed Capt. Thomas Lay, of the revenue cutter Uno, who reported the fact to Surveyor Wakeman. The convicts are now in the custody of United States Marshall Murray, who will hold them until instruction can be received from the Secretary of State, at Washington, as to their final disposition.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Lessening Rump. The Lessening Rump.

The rump continues "to grow smaller and by degrees beautifully less." The State of Kentucky, which never secseded from the Union, and which was represented in Congress all through the war and since, is now denied admission into the House of Representatives at this most important session. Thus we go on. It is Kentucky this session. It may and probably will be Democratic Connecticut fiext, and by and by Ohlo, New York and Pennsylvania. The rump is ruling us with a high hand, and for the advantage of its members the smaller they are in number the better.

A Washington special says; Pertinent to the impeachment question, it may be said that Chief Justice Chase has recently expressed the opinion very positively, that the impeachment movement was one of great folly. He expresses no opinion as to the facet developed, but simply as to the policy of the movement.

The Trial of John H. Surratt, for the Murder of Abraham Lincoln.

There was a large attendance at the Surattrial to-day, the public curiosity being highly excited to hear the opening test. mony for the defense. Witnesses testified in relation to the clock in front of the the area completely upsetting the testimony of the soldier Dye as to the man who called time" on the night of the assassination Other testimony was given to show that from the location of the President's bow with reference the block of man could not the control of the control with reference to the light, a man could no see the door open in the day time, nor man in the box from the position. Rhodes testified that he occupied when he saw a man open the box

the box from the position whole testified that he occupied when he saw a man open the box door and go away.

Washington, July 9.

At the Surratt trial, to day, Professor Eastman, of the National Observatory, was examined, and testified that on the night of the assassination the moon rose at two minutes past ten, and at eleven o'clock was half way between the horizon and zenith; the sky was cloudy, so that the moon would not have illuminated the north side of any building that night. W. L. Dixon, Chief Engineer of the Government Fire Department, testified to running to a fire that night; it was so dark the engine came near running into a wagon. William A. Kersecker, living at the corner of Sixth and H streets, also testified to the darkness of the night; he was at the door of his house from ten to eleven o'clock, and heard no convernight; he was at the door of his house from ten to eleven o'clock, and heard no conversation from 541 H street. Colonel James R. O'Beirne, William A. Boss, G. Clayton, Joshua Lloyd, Charles Kimball, Frederick Campbell and Samuel R. Brown testified to the bad character of John Lee, one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, particularly his reputation for untruthfulness, David H. Bates was recalled to produce a telegram from District Attorney Carrington to B. W. Vanderpool, one of the prosecution's witnesses, asking Vanderpool to "come on," and saying "he should be paid." The Court decided this evidence in-admissible.

In the Surratt trial, Dr. Wm. O. Baldwir estified as to the bad reputation of John Lee, prosecuting witness. Samuel L. Orne Wm. J. Watson, and others testified to the oad reputation of Tibbets, another pros ond reputation of Tibbets, another prose-cuting witness, and Watson said that Tib-bets, in a conversation last April, had ex-pressed his belief in Mrs. Surratt's innocence. Thos. J. Raybold, who had charge of the boxes at Ford's Theatre estified that on the evening of the assassing testified that on the evening of the assassina-tion he went to box number eight to show a gentleman in; the door was locked, and an usher had the key; witness broke open the door to let the gentleman in. Several witnesses gave testimony as to the bad character of John E. Cleaver, prosecution witness, and the counsel for the defence proposed to put in evidence the records of: rial of Cleaver for an infamous crime, bu the Court decided that the record could no be admitted, Cleaver having been granted

Washington July, 11.
At the Surratt trial, additional testimon as to the bad character of Wm. E. Cleave prosecuting witness, was given. John T Hollahan testified that in February, 1865 ne boarded at Mrs. Surratt's; Atzerot cam frequently to the hourse, and he and Weichman appeared to be very intimate, even wearing each other's clothes; on the morning after the assassination, witness breakfasted with Weichman at Mrs. Surratt's; Weichman did not state then that he knew Booth and his associates, and was going to give their names to the authorities. Witness arrived in Burlington, Vermont, with Weichman and Clarvoe on the 19th of April. While at Essex Junction witness discovered that he had lost his pocket handkgrehief, that marked with Surratt's name. Mr. Holaban testified also to the intimacy of Atzerott and Weichman. At breakfast the morning after the assassination, she did not hear Weichman say that he would inform to the authorities. Mrs. Suratt was not agitated on the night of the weaseinstip but looked out each requently to the hourse, and he and Weich Mrs. Suratt was not agitated on the nigh

man ask Mrs.: Tatt to take Atzerot to board, and she mused. Washington July, 12. At the Surratt trial, to day, Detective Clarvoe testified that when he went to Mrs. Surratt's house after the assassination to make arrests, she said in reply to witness questions. "that she had seen Booth the av. but had not seen her son for two weeks and that he was in Canada." On the mor and that he was in Canada." On the morning of April 17th, the witness went to Weich man's room, and found two handkerchief with Surratt's name on; he told Weichman to take possession of them. James A. McDevitt, another dotective, testified that when they went to Mrs. Surratt's house to make the proof the colored experts and share the colored experts and the colored experts are the colored experts and the colored experts and the colored experts are the colored experts are the colored experts are the colored experts and the colored experts are the colored experts and the colored experts are the colored experts are the colored experts are the colored experts are the arrests, one of the colored servants said sh bad not seen John H. Surratt for two weeks Mrs. Honora Fitzpatrick gave testimony discrediting the statements of Weichman as to what was said and done by Mrs. Surrat on the night of the assassination and at breakfast next morning. Charles B. Stewart, John Case, Frank H. Atkinson and Joseph Carroll, residents of Elmira, N. Y., testified to seeing Surratt in Elmira on the 13th and 14th of April, or about the time of the assassination.

the assassination.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Washington, July 13. In the Surratt trial, on Saturday, In the Surratt trial, on Saturday, Miss Olivia Jenkins testified that John Surratt was away from home on the day of the assassination. She recognized his signature on the St. Lawrence Hall register. David Barry testified that he was at Surrattsville on March 25, 1865, and saw Surratt there; went with Surratt to Port Tobacco; a Mrs. Brown was at Surrattsville on the 25th, and Surratt said he was going to see her safe to Richmond. William Failing, of the Webster Hotel at Canandaigua, testifed to the entry of the name of John Harrifed to the entry of the name of John Harrifed fied to the entry of the name of John Harrison in the book on the 10th of April. Frank son in the book on the 10th of April. Frank O. Chamberlain, who purchased the hotel from Failing, testified that he saw no change in the entry. Joseph Bradley, Jr., testified to going to Canandaigua last March, and finding the name of John Harrlson on the register; he made a second visit to look at the register, after which he summoned Mr. Chamberlain as a witness. hamberlain as a witness.

For the Intelligencer. MESSES. EDITORS: Thaddeus Stevens aving denied the truth of a reported con versation with Mr. Drake, of Union Springs Alabama, a Southern editor, it becomes the duty of one who was present with him dur ing that time to insist upon the truthful ness of the representation of that interesting interview. We called upon the Radica God and were received by Mrs. S. I asked her if we could see Mr. S. She thought we could, and said she would go and see Shortly returning, "says Mrs. S. says she." 'Walk up, gentlemen, he will be pleased to see you," and she accordingly ushered us nto the great man's presence, in his Library. The Herald correspondent re ports the old man assaying that we followed is servant into his room; this appellation applied by Mr. S. to Mrs S. we fancy vill be apt to create a great commotion in the bosom of that "happy family." We were cordially greeted, and never im igined for a single instant that we were forcing our presence upon him, [This ma erve as an answer to what he told the Nev York Reporter in reference to ourselves.] Is is not customary with either Mr. Drake o nyself to intrude ourselves where we are

not wanted, and the least hint of our visi eing unwelcome, would have been the signal for an immediate departure of each of us. For myself, the fittachment which I may have for Mr. S. is exceedingly limited. and my desire to visit does not certainly lie in his direction.

After some preliminary remarks, the gist of the conversation began. I was a mute

spectator, but an earnest listener. Mr. S vas cautious and reticent. He could not, nowever, put aside the plain-pointed quesions of Mr. D., and was compelled to give direct answer proor con. The main points of the report are as true almost as if they ad been phonetically reported, and show the powerful memory of the relator. Confiscation, treason, negro enfranchise-ment, and the Radical policy were all discussed. Mr. S. insisting that the south were conquered provinces, subject o the will of the people which successfully oest them and had no rights but such as th rictors choose to give them. He was exceedingly determined and bitter in his expressions; he spoke of his indisposition nd therefore Mr. Drake hurrled on with s questions so as not to prolong the interview. I can fully vouch for all that I heard and will leave the judgment to an unbiased

and will leave the judgment. The public.

If Mr. Stevens chooses to "throw his conscience to the devil," he may succeed in convincing a few of his dupes that he is the living embodiment of trath; but the question of veracity is a simple one, and I incur no risk when I unhesitatingly pronounce the reported conversation as truthful as the memory can retain or the pen give a sketch of.

The "CITIZEN."

A special despatch from Junction City, Kansas, says that the cholera broke out at Fort Harker, June 28, since when over a dozen soldiers of the 38th Colored Infantry, and several citizens, including George H. Eaton and William Eaton, of the quarter master's department, and a brother of Captain Aims, have died. There are now nearly twenty soldiers in the hospital sick with the cholera. The surgeons think the disease is caused by the recent overflow of the Smoky Hill river. Several citizens of Salina, and one of Junction City bave also died. one of Junction City have also died.

EMINENT men of Science have discovered EMINENT men of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element and in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.—Communicated.

WASHINGTON, July 10. United States Senate t SENATE-In th day, the Trumbull Reconstruction Bill was day, the Trimonic Reconstruction bil was taken up, and an amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, empowering military commanders to appoint civilians to offices vacated under the act, was concurred in, by a vote of 20 to 15. After some discussion on the bill, the action of the House on the death of Representative Dennison was communicated and the Sanata adjourned out.

municated, and the Senate adjourned out respect to his memory.

House.—The House revived the impeachment question, when an angry colloquy ensued between Messrs. Wilson and Williams, both members of the Judiciary Committee. The former had announced that the committee were not ready to report, but would be prepared to submit their views on the testimonry expression of port, but would be prepared to submittheir views on the testimony at any session of Congress held after the 16th of October next. He further stated that five members of the committee did not believe the evidence before them was sufficient to warrant the impeachment of the President, while the other-four members were of the contrary opinion. Aftersome remarks from Mr. Bontwell in favor of a session of Congress in October. Mr. Stevens proposed that the Luddiage. ber, Mr. Stevens proposed that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report at once and upon this Mr. Williams went on to committee be instructed to report at once, and upen this Mr. Williams went on to show that the minority of the committee were ready, and had been for some time, to submit their report. Mr. Wilson, however, annihilated this statement by alluding to the fact that wilnesses have been summoned within the last few days at the instance of Mr. Williams himself, and he severely relayed that continuous for disputered. Mr. Williams nimself, and he severely rebuked that gentleman for divulging
the proceedings of the committee, as he had
done in the course of his remarks. No conclusion was reached on the question, but it
will come up again to-morrow, in conjunction with the October session proposition.
The extreme Radicals are anxious to start
the impeachment programme this session

The extreme Radicals are anxious to start the impeachment programme this session, by getting hold of the testimony. Their opponents, however, will probably resist them successfully, whether it shall be agreed to reassemble before December or not.

WASHINGTON JTLY, 11.

SENATE—In the U. B. Senute, to-day, the Reconstruction bill reported by Mr. Trum bull was taken up. and various amendments offered by Messrs. Drake, Summer and Buckalew were rejected or ruled out of order. Mr. Howard offered an amendment which was agreed to, that boards of registration shall make memorandums of cases in which they refuse to register or strike a man's nature from the list, and shall send such memorandums to the district commanders. An amendment of Mr. Summer, that no person shall be disqualified, as members of a registration board, on account members of a registration board, on account of color, was adopted. The bill, as amend-

ed, was then passed-yeas 32, nays 6, and House.—In the House, on motion of Mr. Moorehead, of Pa., the Military Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of paying bounty to heirs of soldiers who die before receiving the bounty. The joint resolution of Mr. Boutwell republication for resolution of Mr. Boutwell, providing for an adjournment till October, was consider an adjournment till October, was considered and debated at some length. The resolution was finally adopted with an amendment by Mr. Pike, substituting the 13th of November for the 16th of October. Mr. Broomall introduced a bill which was referred, "guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government." The bill providing that no soldier who quitted his regiment without leave after the second of the regiment without leave after Lec's surrender shall be considered a deserter, was adopted On motion, the Commerce Committee were On motion, the Commerce Committee were instructed to inquire into the cause of the depression of the ship building interest, and to report whether it may be remedied by legislation. The House held an evening session to consider the Reconstruction bill passed by the Sennte. The bill was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

o the Reconstruction Committee WASHINGTON, July 13. WASHINGTON, July 13.

SENATE.—In the United States Senate, to-day, the report of the Conference Committee on the Reconstruction bill was read, and after some discussion agreed to by a vote of 31 to 6. The bill, as agreed upon in conference, is amended so as to resemble that passed by the House, Mr. Sumner again tried to have his Universal Suffrage bill considered but failed. The Reconstrucill considered, but failed. The Reconstruc ion appropriation bill was tabled, no estinate having been received from the War mate having been received from the War Department. Mr. Theyer introduced a bill to locate all the Indian tribes between the Missouri river and Rocky Mountains. In the House a debate took place on the subject of the treatment of robel prisoners by the United States during *the var, and on motion of Mr. Washburne it was resolved that no resolution would be enterpined that no resolution would be entertained implying other than kind treatment of such prisoners, unless accompanied by a respon-sible charge to the contrary. The conference report on the Reconstruction bill was agreed to—yeas 116, mays 28. Mr. Bingham intro-duced a bill, which was passed, appropria-ting \$1,675,000 for reconstruction purposes.

For The Intelligencer. The Late Badical Convention. In the Intelligencer of June 16th, 1867, 1 find the proceedings of a Black Republican oding a Temperance Convention; and I letach a few gems from the mass of verbiige, to show that Democrats, and farmers with German names, of whatever political party, cannot affiliate with such "narrow minded blockheads." Although myself one of the so-called "Stolid Dutch in the northern end of Lancaster county," I express no surprise that the legithet stolid of "Dr. Gibbons" (whoever he may be) was

received with approbation by the Convention, and that the bloodhounds of Zion present did not call him to order. The temperance cause is a growing power; it is making progress everywhere, even among the stolid Dutch in the northern end of Lancaster county; a soil so barren that I never expected to see such good fruit grow on it.—Dr. (libbons.

They had been told slavery was a thing of politics and not to be touched by the pulpit; but the pulpits of the North had been the main agency in working out the great revolution through which we have

paised .- Rev. C. I. Thompson. There is one grand over towering question to be settled—the question of the social and political equality of all men, without distinction as to race or color. Slavery is dead, but its spirit still lives, the spirit which would deny to the black manthe equal rights and privileges with the white,—Dr. Gibbons.

The anti-slavery party was not strong until it succeeded in uniting itself with one of the great political parties of the country.

* * If you show me a truly earnest temperance man I will answer for it, in almost every case, that he is a faithful and honest advocate of the political and social equality of all races and classes.—Rev. C. I. Chompson.

He thought the hydra of slavery was not quite dead. If it was he wanted to know what there was to induce Congress to as-semble in the midst of the dog days. He was sure they would wipe out all the crudwas sure they would wipe out all the crudities of Attorney General Stanberry. The temperance men he thought should work in secret as did that great and good party known under the sacred title of Know-Nothing.—Wm. P. Roberts.

God has selected this country as the then tre on which to work out his mightiest problems.—Rev. J. C. Crombish. According to this, omniscience must ac-

ually work problems on a threatre; and we remember that Lincoln was removed to make room for one who, having suffered from the rebels, would play -Brownslow with them! which the amiable President would not do. This at least was the 'problem' as stated by the bloodhounds of Zion, who "had reason to believe" that the rebels "could'nt fool Andy Johnson," Here all moral agencies are to war against vil. Such being the case, there hav but two political parties permitted to exist in the past—the one the party of morality, and the other the party of immorality.— Rev. J. C. Cromlish.

The robbers at the State Capitol, those who whip children to death, hangers of Mrs. Surratt, Butler, Neal Dow, Stevens and Mrs. --- , (not to particularize a seduc tion case at Gettysburg), Sereno Howe, (clergyman, educator, legislator and tem perance man), whoremongers and strumpets in the Treasury Department, with this small-headed Cromlish ("such being the case") bringing up the rump and rear of the so-called God-and-morality party. The man who is immoral in one point is mmoral in all; the party which advocates ie continuance of one cause of immorality vill be found ready to advocate all other mmoralities.—Rev. J. C. Cromlish. This is according to the Sunday School

dictum, that "if a boy will lie he will steal, and it he will steal he will murder." But contrary to this view, gamblers are noted for not being drunkards, and Sereno Howe was probably a strict temperance man. J. METZGAR. Marietta, July 10th, 1867.

Grasshoppers in Kansas.

A dispatch from Leavenworth says the grasshoppers which have been rusticating since early spring upon the green fields and beautiful prairies of Kansas, have become fully developed, and are now on their annual march. There will be no crops of any kind in Kansas, this your. In the district which in Kansas this year. In the district which has been infected with this plague, fields, pastures and gardens could not be burnt off cleaner than these pests have scoured them. As to what the crops will be the

More Reverend Rascals. More Reverend Rascals.

A searching investigation has brought to light a defaulter in the person of Rev. C. C. Hutchinson, late Indian agent of the Ottawas in Kansas, who is deficient for an amount exceeding thirty thousand dollars for moneys received from the sales of Ottawa trust lands. A portion of this money had found its way into the Ottawa University, of which Rev. L. S. Kalloch, is President.

News Items. A Missouti vigilance committee has be ansformed into a band of outlaws. A Cleveland pawn-broker's safe was rob sed of \$10,000 the other night. Rat hunts are fashionable in Illinois. By recent one 7,400 vermin were killed.

The royal family of England spend or occket over two and a half millions yearly. There are 3,000 Chinese in one county in Senator Sherman arrived in New York from Europe on Saturday. \$2,936,771 in specie were shipped to Europe from New York on Saturday.

The internal revenue receipts during the past week amounted to \$4,875,294. Registration in Richmond has been con-cluded, showing a colored majority of 1119. A man was robbed of \$2000 in a Boston street car on Tuesday night. A planing mill in Chicago was burned on Monday night. Loss about \$20,000. In Southwestern Virginia the registration

returns show a large majority voters. The body of a man partially devoured by hogs was found in the street in St. Louis the other day. The famous Tredegar iron works are in

In Detroit, the ladies are raising \$25,000 y dime subscriptions for a soldiers' monu In New Albany, Ind., the other day, a child five months old was poisoned by its

About ten thousand pounds of lead are shipped weekly from the Potosi mines, in Missouri. The fustest time by a running horse, on record, was lately made at Gengva, Ill., a quarter of a mile in 19 seconds. The registration was reopened at Nashville on Saturday, and nearly 400 voters were registered, all but 15 being colored. Secretary of War estimates the amount necessary to carry out the Reconstruction laws at \$168,277. There was a hail-storm in Central Kon tucky last week that destroyed over \$50,0 worth of property.

A plucky Memphis woman cowhided the

man who displayed indecent conduct wards her virtuous daughter. Adah Isaacs Menken Heenan Newell's maiden name, if she ever had a maide name, was McCord. The steamers Zella Stone and G. W. Graun were burned at St. Louis yesterday The loss is \$50,000.

Madame Juarez left New Orleans for era Cruz in the revenue cutter Wilderness, ast evening. The pecuniary cost of the Mexican expe-lition of the French was over sixty mil-ions of dollars in gold.

Vengeance provoked John Hart to cut Vengeance provoked system off the leg of his employer's most valual horse in Lewis County last week. Francis Cohn, a Milwaukee merchant, as been convicted of arson and sent to State's prison for five years.

Rev. M. S. Merrill, who was reported drowned at Platisburg, N. Y., a short time since, is reported to be alive, and to have been seen in Detroit on the 5th.

The Ohio Republican Convention yester-day nominated General John C. Lee for Lieutenant Governor, in place of Galloway, Registration in Augusta, Georgia, closed yestorday, showing a majority of 1546 white voters. In Richmond, thus far the negroes have a registered majority of 1700. Catherine Bayless was married in Cininnatl a day or two since, was arrested a ew hours after for theft, and spent the honeymoon in the stationhouse. The expenses of the Indian war are now one million dollars per week, and, up to the present time, overy red skin killed has cost million dollars and ten white men's lives. Two minstrel companies in Cincinnati are

fighting over the possession of a hall, each claiming a prior contract, and thouthur will get into the courts. The California Pacific Railroad has been damaged \$1,000 in court, for putting a passenger off its cars for refusing to pay his fare in anything but greenbacks. The military authorities have finished taking testimony in regard to the late riot in Franklin, Tenn., but their desision is not yet known.

The French Tobacco seized in Richmond, Va., and for which the Rothschilds have brought suit, was sold by the Government yesterday. The proceeds will await the reuit of the suit.

It is sent-officially announced in Char-leston that Gen. Sickles will postpone registration until Congress shall have more explicitly declared who are entitled to be egistered The Governor of Yucatan, in an official itch to the Mo ugton, says Santa Anna was not captur

from the steamer Virginia, but was arre on landing at Sisal. The New Orleans Picayune described a The New Orleans Picayine described a recent tournament as a "running of lank, raw-boned horses, splashing through the mud, in the hope of sticking pointed sticks through tin rings."

A gaing of thieves—have, for two months

past, been operating on the line of the rail-way from New Albany to Chicago, and have committed morethan twenty bold robberies, thus far escaping detection and arrest. A Milwaukee paper says the Japanese as balancists have no living equal, unless it be the smart fellow who balanced the books of one of our wholesale clothing merchants after he had stolen some \$15,000. A South Carolina negro was struck by a

ocomotive and thrown fifteen feet into the bir, falling back on the boiler. When the train was stopped, he merely complained that the boiler was uncomfortably hot, descended and walked off. In cleaning out a reservoir at St. Louis, used for supplying the city with water, the bodies of thirty-three children were found. These varied in size, from a span to thirty inches in length, and were in all stages of decomposition.

The Salt Lake Vidette charges that Wells, Fargo & Co., are putting their old broken down stock on their stage route, on pur-pose to be stolen by Indians, with the exrom Government.

The President has sent to the Senate, for

ratification, the treaties recently concluded with the Sandwich Islands and Japan. He has also sent in the nominations of George Bancroft as Minister to Berlin; Henry J. Raymond as Minister to Austria, and C. S. Franklin, as Naval Officer at New York. Dr. Robert P. Hunter fell out of the winow of his office in Chicago, while intoxicated a few days ago, and was killed. He was from Louisville, Ky., wherehe married the once beautiful and accomplished Saille Ward after her divorce from Mr. Lawrence, of Boston, which consed any way. Boston, which caused so much talk a number of years ago.

The number of employes at the Spring-ield Armory has been increased to 1,220, and will probably be still further increased during the summer. The work of altering the old-model muskets into breechloaders s progressing briskly, and 25,000 have al eady undergone transformation Mr. Jerry Debell, of Fleming county,

Mr. Jerry Debell, of Fleming county, Kentucky, has on his farm a brood mare twenty-five years old, that is now suckling her twenty-sixth colt, said to be a strong and vigorous one. The mare is in good health, and apparently has yet a large lease upon life. She has been a most prolific breeder, having produced twins several times.

A Denver correspondent reports that Gen. Hancock, in one of his councils with Safanti, Chief of the Klowas, made the latter a present of a Major-General's coat, buttons, straps, &c. A few days later Safanti, with a few braves, rode up in plain sight of Fort Dodge, and presuming on his official rank, goobled the Government herd of cattle and decamped.

A French paper mentions the fact that two grains of alum to a pint of water will clarify water which is unfit to drink, and the taste of the alum will not be perceived. A French chemist in Algiers shows that muddy water will become potable in the course of from seven to seventeen minutes by adding half a grain of potassic alum for every quart of water. every quart of water.

In the case of Lawrence Hart, tried last week in Warsaw, Ind., for the murder of a boy, a verdict of guilty was rendered, and a sentence of twenty-one years imprisonment passed upon him. After the sentence was announced, the prisoner confessed that he killed the child purposely; that he knocked him down with a broom handle, and kicked him the side until he was and kicked him in the side until he was dead.

Mrs. Fannie Nichols has been held to bail

for trial in Meadville for attempting to shoot her busband, Wm. Nichols, objected to her holding a clandestine correspondence with other men. Mrs. Nichols left the house of other men. Mrs. Nichols left the house of her husband some time ago, and, arming herself with a revolver, returned on Satur-day last for her personal effects, when an altercation ensued, which resulted in her discharging two pistol shots at her husband. The premature explosion of a gun at Cemetery Hill, Gettysburg, on the 4th, re-sulted in severely injuring Jacob Atwell, sulted in severely injuring Jacob Atwell, who was engaged at the time in ramming down the churge. His left hand was torn from the arm and his body thrown about eighteen feet from the muzzle of the gun, inflicting shocking bruises and burns. Medical aid being summoned, it was deemed necessary to amputate his arm above the elbow. It is thought the injured man will record.

will recover. The Lewistown Gazette says: Many passengers through the Narrows below this place, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, no doubt fail to observe a large rock about half doubt fail to observe a large rook about half way up the mountains, lust above the division house, about six miles down, which nature has carved into the form of a soldier standing on picket, in the act of peeping around a rock, as if listening, his cap, coat, knapsack and other appurtenances being well defined, the whole forming a giant statue of life like appearance,