[Continued from first page.]

self, and since then I see the Speaker and others have declared in favor of a session.

THE RADICALS CONTENT WITH THE MILITARY LAW.

Question—Were you and your friends disposed to be satisfied with the Military law before the Attorney General and President interfered with the action of the military commanders under it?

Mr. Stevens—Yes; and we were willing to await the action of the conventions held under it before going any further. Of course the action of the conventions was not to be considered conclusive, because the judgment of Congress had to be passed upon it afterwards. If the law was fully and fairly carried out, that was all we asked. There were portions of it which we very much disliked after Sherman had injected his conservative portion into it; but this was remedied by Shellabarger's amendments, and we were disposed to go on and see what the conquered provinces did under the law before we proposed anything else. We supposed they would have got through in all the territory before the adjournment of the next regular Congress.

ABOLISHING THE EXISTING REBEL GOVERNMENTS.

Question—Shall you favor this session the distinct and entire abolishment of all the existing State governments in the so-called rebel States?

Mr. Stevens—Yes; that will be necessary under the President's action. I do not consider those governments legal at all. We supposed them to be all virtually abolished by the Military bill. No one but Congress ever had authority to form any governments at all in the conquered territory. Congress could authorize such agents as it might think proper to act for them, and the military commanders were in fact the agents of Congress, not of the President.

IS STANBERY TO BE REMOVED?

Question—Shall you take any action for the removal of Attorney General Stanbery from the Cabinet this session for an unwarranted interference with the Reconstruction law?

Mr. Stevens—I have not made up my mind to that yet. Indeed, I have not thought of it. I do not know now such a Cabinet officer as Attorney General exists at all. I have yet to learn by what constitutional authority there is such a member of the Cabinet. I suppose we might abolish the office of Attorney General; but this probably would not be desirable. I think I shall be for letting him remain where he is; but I shall favor a declaration that his interference in this matter is impertinent and unauthorized. He can only be regarded, however, as a mere instrument or tool of the President.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Question—If I understand you correctly, Mr. Stevens, the basis of your action now and hereafter will lie in the fact that the rebel States are conquered territory, without the pale of the Constitution of the United States, and subject to such laws as the conquerors may think proper to impose; that you will consider it your duty at this session to present a direct resolution of impeachment; that you do not anticipate its success, on account of the demoralized condition of the Republican party in Congress, and shall, therefore, rest contented for the present with rendering the meaning of the reconstruction law specific as to voters and the powers of the military commanders, leaving such legislation as you deem proper for the conquered territory for a future session.

Mr. Stevens—Yes, I believe you have correctly stated my position. I shall consider it my duty to move a resolution of impeachment. Heretofore I have not pressed the matter of impeachment; but now, seeing a defiant determination to obstruct the laws and to prevent the will of Congress—which is, in other words, the will of the whole people of the United States—from being carried out, I regard it as imminent upon me, as a representative of the people, to propose the removal of this obstruction. Indeed, I have not a bit of doubt that this resolution would pass, under the present condition of affairs, but for the jealousy between the supporters of Fessenden and Wade. It is that jealousy which has unhappily stepped in to mar the harmony and paralyze the power of the party. When great dangers threaten we let these paltry political considerations had no weight; but now they come to distract and divide us. If men would bear principle steadily in view, and forego all personal considerations, we should be in a very different position. As it is, these unworthy bickerings and political tricks and jealousies step in and render it difficult, not only to shape things right, but to keep them straight when they are so shaped.

OLD THAD'S OPINION OF RAYMOND AND BEN BUTLER.

Old Thad, with his strong intellect and straightforward radicalism, has no high opinion, of course, of such men as Raymond and Ben Butler. In answer to questions he stated that Raymond had been the worst failure he had seen in Congress. He had a pretty style of talking and a certain sort of smartness in debate, but it was of the schoolboy, sophomoric style, and could not stand an instant under the test of earnest principle. In the midst of his most elaborate, studied and highly perfumed harangues, a few words of sound common sense would knock him flat upon his back and leave him helpless. He made a poor show in Congress among solid, earnest men.

Ben Butler, according to Old Thad, is a thorough failure as a Congressman. "At first," said Mr. Stevens, "I had looked on him as a man with whom it would be dangerous to measure swords in a debate. But I soon found that he had obtained a reputation under false pretences. He is at once superficial, weak and impracticable.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Upon the subject of the next Presidency Old Thad is not disposed to be communicative. He regards General Grant as a great soldier, who has the best position any man can ever occupy in the United States and does not believe he would be foolish enough to look for another. He thinks a success as a general may be a failure as a President. Chase he regards as a negative man by no means popular or powerful. Butler is a humbug. Old Ben Wade has played himself out. In fact, it is very probable that Old Thad believes in the inmost recesses of his heart that if, in the course of human events, the country should look to Lancaster for the next President, and should find him in a fourth or two and a half story red brick house on South Queen street, the country would do by no means a foolish thing, and would be very likely to find "Barkis willing."

Abyssinia and its King.

Our telegraphic advices of yesterday announced that a detachment of regular troops has been ordered by the English government to Abyssinia to compel Theodore, the King of that country, to release certain Englishmen whom he has long held in captivity. The remote and isolated situation of Abyssinia, a kingdom in Eastern Africa, which does not extend to the sea shore, and the climate of which is murderous to white men, will render it necessary to send more than "a detachment of regular troops," if England expects to make war upon that country, to say nothing of its large military resources.

The best estimates of Abyssinia indicate a population of about three millions, and an area of about 7,450 square miles. The present Emperor, Theodore, is described by the British consul, Plowden, as a "remarkable man, of untiring energy and boundless daring, young, of a striking countenance, and possessing great tact and delicacy." The emperors of Abyssinia claim to be descended from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and one of the alleged causes of complaint of the present Emperor against one of his English prisoners was that he had traduced his character by throwing doubts on his lineal descent from that source. Theodore came to the throne in 1845, and succeeded in breaking the power of the great feudal chiefs, who had rendered the authority of his predecessors merely nominal. His attention was soon directed to holding friendly intercourse with the British, who held the neighboring stronghold of Aden, and a treaty was concluded between them in 1859, in which it was stipulated that each State should receive ambassadors from the other.

The execution of this stipulation seems to have been long deferred, and toward the end of 1862, Theodore wrote an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, requesting permission to send an embassy to England. Perhaps it was at the same time that his alleged proposal to become the successor of Prince Albert was made, and it may be that this suggestion of imperial miscegenation was the reason that the letter was never answered. At any rate, the neglect to answer it aroused the wrath of the Emperor, who, within a year afterwards, sent a body of troops to the English missionary station, seized the missionaries, the then British Consul, Mr. Cameron, and his secretary and servants, put them in chains and cast them into prison, the consul being chained continually to an Abyssinian soldier. The excitement produced by this act in England would have led to war at the time, but the inaccessibility of Abyssinia recommended a resort to diplomacy rather than arms, and Mr. Rassam, assistant to the British resident at Aden, was sent on a special mission, with forty camel loads of presents to the Emperor, who, however, put him and his friends under arrest, telling them they would be considered "State guests" until he could get an answer to a second letter which he was about to write to the Queen. In this second letter he styles himself the "son of David, the son of Solomon, the king of kings, Theodore," &c. The bearer of this letter also conveyed a letter from Mr. Rassam, in which, by desire of Theodore, he requested that English artisans might be sent to engage in the Abyssinian service. Lord Stanley dispatched an ultimatum to him that unless he liberated the captives he would forfeit the friendship of England, but the prisoners are still held in captivity.

The people of Abyssinia are said to belong mostly to the Shemetic race, and to resemble the Arabs both in physical characteristics and structure of language. The king is a Christian, and his religious faith is spoken of as very decided. His military strength may be judged of from the fact that on July 30th, last year, in a battle with the forces of two insurgent provinces, he is represented to have been at the head of 95,000 men, and after a tremendous conflict, lasting all day against a large number of insurgents, whose evolutions were directed by English officers, he remained at night master of the field, though he purchased his success at a loss of 23,000 dead and 18,000 wounded. Such an enemy, situated on the remote Ethiopian plateau, England may find very difficult to reconstruct by force of arms.—*Baltimore Sun.*

MEXICO.

Full Particulars of the Execution of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia—Last words of the Condemned.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—*The Times* this evening publishes an extra containing a ranchero letter from San Luis Potosi, stating that at six o'clock on the morning of the 19th the troops of Escobedo formed a short distance from the city for the execution of Maximilian and his Generals, the people of Queretaro flocking by thousands to see the closing scenes in the life of the men they loved. As the clock strikes 7, the bells toll and announce that the prisoners have left their prisoners for the last time, and are on their way to their execution. After a few moments they appear, drawn in carriages and a large guard around them, the Emperor first, Miramon next, and Mejia last. As they near the place of execution, convulsive throbs break from the crowd. The carriages stop, and the prisoners get out. Among the conclave you can hardly see a dry eye. Tokens of dissatisfaction are manifested. Maximilian, on alighting, is saluted by the people. In an easy and graceful manner, and with an elastic step, be marched to the fatal spot. The prisoners were dressed in a plain manner. They were not bound nor blindfolded. In taking his position the Emperor spoke in a clear and firm manner, and with nothing of bravado. He seemed to feel his situation, and said when he was first waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico who came with credentials offering him the Government of the country, he refused. At a subsequent meeting, the proposition was again presented, and he replied that if convinced that the majority thought that it was to their interest to place him at the head of the government, he might consent. Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials. Upon advice from the powers of Europe who advised him that there was no other course to pursue, he accepted the call. He denied that the court that tried him had a right to do so. His was a case of good faith. The nations of the world had pledged their faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the good of Mexico. In conclusion, he hoped his blood would stop the effusion of blood in the country.

Miramon spoke from a paper. The only regret he felt in dying was that, should the Liberal party retain the Government, his children would be pointed out as the children of a traitor. He told them that he was no traitor, but had always opposed liberal principles, and always been against the disorder of the country. He should die, as he lived, a conservative, satisfied to die for his country. The fame of his acts would live, and posterity would judge whether he was right or wrong. He closed with the words "viva la Emperor! viva la Mexico!"

Mejia made no address; he went to Escobedo, and said he would die poor, that he had never made an effort to make money. His only wealth consisted in 40 cattle in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoros, to whom he owed considerable, would not press his wife to pay his debts, when they came into possession of the money left them by the kindness of the Emperor.

After Miramon ceased speaking, the guard was drawn up. The prisoners were standing facing them. The Emperor called the sergeant, and drawing from his pocket a handful of twenty dollar pieces, he gave them to him, and requested that after his death he would divide them with his company, asking as a favor that he would aim his bullet at his heart. The officers gave the signal, the volley was fired, and the prisoners lay stretched on the ground. The Emperor was not quite dead. There was considerable quivering of the muscles. Five balls had entered his breast. Two soldiers were then called out, who shot him in the side. Miramon and Mejia were killed by the first volley. Each of the four balls entered in the breast. A sheet was thrown over the Emperor by the doctor, who was to embalm his body. The bodies were then taken by their respective friends, and the troops moved back to their quarters, while thousands remained, kept by a supernatural agency.

Trouble With the Old Style.

The only place in the United States where the Fourth of July did not fall on the fourth, was in that land of the Muscovite called Walrussia. There, while we were burning gunpowder in honor of the "natal day," our fellow-citizens were keeping quiet and cool under the impression that it was the 22d of June. The trouble is caused by the fact, that Russia still uses the "old" or Julian calendar, while we, in common with every other civilized nation, use the Gregorian. The difference is this:—That fine old Roman, Julius Cæsar, endeavored to dispose of the odd hours which accumulated over the 365 days every year, by making a leap year of 366 days come invariably every four years. But this used up more than the surplus, and in consequence, the world lost ten days in about thirteen hundred years. To remedy this, Pope Gregory provided that every central year that could not be divided by four (as 1800, 1900, 2100, &c.,) should not be a leap year, thus dropping the extra day three times in every four hundred years, and preventing an absorption of more than the exact number of surplus days that accumulated. The Greek Church refused to accept this plan because it originated with the Pope of Rome, and its believers consequently began to get behindhand in their calculations; so fast, in fact, that if the world lasts a couple of thousand years longer, they will have all their warm weather during the winter months. Of course, we shall alter this ridiculous state of things when we get possession of Walrussia, but it will be likely to cause considerable complaint from the inhabitants, who, unless they are good mathematicians, will thus have a slice knocked out of their lives, and will be unable to tell the age of themselves, their children, or the length of time that has elapsed between given periods under the old and new styles.—*Sunday Transcript.*

Booth's Letter.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Washington, accounts for the non-reception of the communication addressed to the *National Intelligencer* by Booth, which excited such general comment at the time of the assassination trial. It seems that the paper was given by him to a fellow-actor of the name of Mathews, with a request that he should deliver it. Mathews, however, after the assassination, apprehensive of the personal consequences, broke it open, read, and destroyed it. He has testified before the judiciary committee that it was signed by Booth, Payne, Atzerodt and Harold, and announced that, having failed in their purpose to abduct the President, as the author of their country's woes, they determined to sacrifice their lives in order to take his.

The most powerful fountain in the world is at Bennington, on the premises of S. S. Hunt. The water is brought in a six-inch pipe from an elevation of 325 feet, and is thrown in an inch jet to the height of 154 feet. The basin of the fountain is one hundred feet in diameter and 4½ feet deep, and the entire works cost $20,000. The celebrated fountain at Chalsworth, England, throws a jet only 90 feet high.

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Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF DANIEL M'KIM, LATE OF Drumore township, deceased.—Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township. DAVID McKIM, Administrator. je 12 6tw* 23

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF Michael Ulrich, late of Ephrata twp., dec'd.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Isaac Trohl, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court to sell the real estate of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on FRIDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST, A. D., 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend. D. G. ESHLEMAN, Auditor. Lancaster, June 27, 1867. (jy 3 4tw26

ESTATE OF JOHN MODERWELL, late of Drumore twp., deceased.—Letters Testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned: All persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township. H. E. RAHB, Executor. jy 3 6tw26)

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF Elizabeth Kunkel, late of Eden twp, Lancaster county, dec'd.—The undersigned Auditors, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Samuel Slokem, Administrator of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on FRIDAY, AUGUST 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend. H. B. SWARR, J. W. JOHNSON, G. W. HENSEL, (Express copy.) Auditors. jy 3 4tw26)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of John Arndt, late of the Borough of Manheim, Lancaster county, dec'd.—Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned: All persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said borough. HENRY ARDNT, NATHAN WORLEY, Administrators. jy 3 6tw26)

ESTATE OF JOHN R. HENKEL, DECeased, late of the City of Lancaster. Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said city. CHARLES KNAPP, Je 26 6tw* 25) Administrator.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH H. RINEER, late of Eden township, Lancaster county, deceased. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Daniel Lefever, Executor, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 8TH, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend. jy 10 4tw 27 J. W. F. SWIFT, Auditor.

ESTATE OF MARY POLK, LATE OF Warwick township, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Andrew B. Hackman, Administrator of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on THURSDAY, AUGUST 8TH, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend. jy 10 4tw 27 AND. M. FRANTZ, Auditor.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM Trostle and Wife, of Brecknock township. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to pass upon exceptions and to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Jacob Getz and Cyrus Ream, Assignees of William Trostle and Wife, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend. jy 10 4tw 27 J. W. F. SWIFT, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of Administration upon the Estate of John L. Sharp, late of the City of Lancaster, deceased, having been taken out by the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will please make payment forthwith, and all persons having claims or demands against the same, will please make them known to the undersigned without delay. ANN SHARP, EMANUEL P. KELLER, jy 10 6tw* 27) Administrators

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate of William K. Clark, late of the township of Bart, in the county of Lancaster, Pa., will please make immediate payment to the undersigned Executor, or his agent W. S. Ferree, Esq., residing near the Copper Mines, and all having any claims against the said estate will present them duly authenticated to WILLIAM CLARK, Executor, jly 10 6tw* 27 Columbia, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF John Sheaffer, late of the City of Lancaster, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Josiah H. Sheaffer and David Hochstetter, Administrators of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose ON SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF AUGUST, A. D., 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend. H. B. SWARR, Auditor. June 19 4tw 24

Miscellaneous.

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