Mary meng pa 212 appearance.

Reconstruction. The House of Representatives has at last found one Southern State which has washed itself from its sins and has become sufficiently lovely in Radical eyes, to be allowed to resume its place in the Union and to send its Representatives to alt in the Halls of Congress be side such saints as Butler and Stevens. This highly favored State, which the House voted to admit into the Union a day or two ago, is Arkansas. Arkan sas is therefore, reconstructed; it has elected a Radical Legislature, has adopted a Radical Constitution, and has con coded to the negro the right to vote .-The Republican leaders, therefore, beng convinced that they control Arkansas, and that it may be useful to them have determined that it ought to be invested with the dignity of a State. Fearful, however, that after it gets in. it may take advantage of the situation and falling from grace, throw the Republican party and the negro overboard. Arkansas is only admitted on a "fundamental condition:" which is that it shall promise never to take advantage of the confidence and generosity of the Radicals in letting it in, but shall agree on pain of being again ejected if it back slides, that it will never change the Constitution under which it is admitted, so as to deprive the negro of the right of suffrage. We are satisfied that the Radicals are abundantly justified in their distrust of Arkansas, and in their manifest fear that as soon as it gets a chance after it has become a recognized State, it will repeal the negro suffrage portion of its Constitution, and nothing can be more absurd than the attempt to prevent it from so doing, by prescribing by legislation a "fundamental condiion" for its admission. A State is soveroign and may alter and amend its Constitution just as much and as often as It pleases, so long as none of its providons are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and where is the provision in that instrument which takes away from the States the power of regulating the question of suffrage within their own limits or which compels them to confide the ballot to the negro? We at least in Pennsylvania are accustomed to believe: that the control of the suffrage question lies in the hands only of the cillzens of the State, and we this power from us. If we should ever give up into the hands of Congress the of our voters, we would be very likely to find before long, that our strong be-Hef that the negro will never vote in this State, was very fallacious; particularly if the Radicals are successful in their plans for bringing the Southern States into the Union with Constitutions recognizing universal suffrage, and with negro representatives in Congress;

of altizons in the several States " It is impossible to believe that the neero can become entitled to the privileges of citizenship in any considerable portion of our country, without very soon compelling the extension to him of the same privileges in every portion of it: it behoves all persons therefore who are really opposed to the doctrine white race to join hands with the Democratic and Conservative partles in their endeavor to cast out from power these men who are attempting to bring the whole South under the dominion of the negro, since the slightest reflection upon endeavor, if successful, will be followed up by the advancement of the black nan to an equality with the white man In every State in the Union. The Republican party in their Convention at Chicago on the 20th inst., will have a difficult task to accomplish, should it attempt to play fast and loose with this question and to wriggle out of a distinct leclaration of its position upon it, through fear that it may drive out of its ranksconservative Republicans. It will be forced to boldly face the music, since it has already committed itself too deeply to the decrine of Universal Suffrage, to be able to retreat from it with. out total ruln; and on the question of the continued supremacy of the white man over the black, who can doubt how Pennsylvania will decide? We want no

when the Constitution provides that

negro voters here. Senators Threatened With Assassination. Several Republican Senators, who have been suspected of being opposed to convicting the President on the flimsy estimony which has been produced noninsthim, have received letters threatening them with assassination, if they should dare to act as their consciences dictate, and vote for acquittal. The Radicals have grown perfectly desperate, and there is no crime to which some of them would not resort to secure the ends they have in view. When nearly every Republican newspaper in the country is demanding conviction. and when Senators are threatened with assassination unless they yield to the clamor of their party, there seems to be the past. little likelihood that justice will be done. Yet there are some Republican Senators too courageous and manly to become subject to a Committee on In-perjure themselves even under such quisition of his character. That the Senators too courageous and manly to ircumstances. All honor to them; be they many or few.

Admitted to Practice. Hon. Francis Jordon, Secretary of the Commonwealth, has been admitted to practice in the several courts of Daun Bedford, and had a large practice in the adjoining counties. He is well read. an able advocate and a thorough business man. We have had the pleasure to be associated with him in other days, and from what we know of him we feel safe in predicting that he will be eminently successful when he returns to the practice, as he intends to do when his term of office expires. We understand he will locate permanently at

We are advised from Washington that there never was so general a call upon Congressmen for Democratic document as exists at present; the demand is great from all over the country and is quite beyond the ability of our representatives, small in number as they are to supply at their own expense. A Cononal Committee has been raised for the distribution of campaign docuorders, but not more than half of them ompanied with remittances.

among the people in regard to the publication of speeches. It is almost universally supposed that they are printed at public expense, and that members are only taxed to frank and send them pay for their own speeches, and others, the same price that other people are vote for the acquittal of the President. printed at public expense. Every memconstituents. But when they have taxable to bear for the benefit of their immediate constituents, a great void still States are without a Democratic Representative in Congress. Only one of Democratic representative on the floor of either House, and several Western that are partially represented by Democrats, there are many districts which at the late elections gave large Democratic majorities, and yet others with immense Democratic minorities, that are unrep

resented. Neither the Congressional Committee, nor individual members not of the committee, ought to be asked to bear so unreasonable a burthen; nor a true and unflinching Democrat he would they be if the people understood he facts as they exist, and it is the desire of members that the Democratic hese facts to the people. These documents cost but a cent or

Democratic Representative and tell him to send them as many as the money will pay for, of the speeches that they want, and they will come to them without postage through the mail.

Then and Now. Two years ago the Republicans had lue of the nine members of Select Counbody—and refused to go into Joint Convention with the Common Council, for tion of the officers and the appointment of Committees for that length of time. the Express, and that very consistent boot is on the other leg," and the same Democratic members of Select Council or following the example set them by the Republican majority of 1866. There is this difference, however, in the course oursued by the two parties. Then, the four Democratic members of Select Council, knowing that they had no legal right to do so, declined making position, either because he felt that in sho knows him is surprised at his position and attenut to meet the other branch going into a Republican caucus he had sition in this case, for one who is so the three Republican members of Select be done legally, united with their fel-low-Republicans in the Common Coun-publicans must take care of him," and to make by getting on the other side; low-Republicans in the Common Country purposes and Simon now has a Cabinet office in perhaps they will do so.

and Simon now has a Cabinet office in perhaps they will do so.

What more dishonorable course could view, and other pickings too numerous by their political opponents, is not one investigate the charges contained in the latter witch had excited his ire against would be very apt to resent any interunder the face of all parliamentary rule, and advised by Buttaker that which was to mention. In the teeth of the City Charter Itself! And this is what the Express calls "repower to decide upon the qualifications gular in every respect"—a " lawful quorum," and further says the absence f the als members of Select Council, or "the refusal of the others to vote, is a matter of no consequence whatever." Oh! consistency, "thou art indeed a

for these black men would be very an tortell us that if they were good enough the Select Council, for that body, as to represent the Southern States, they were amply good enough to represent soon as organized and in accordance with long established custom, passed as he Northern, and that they would joint resolution for the appointment of stand no such nonsense as the exclusion of their race from power and authority that highly necessary resolution was in any State of the Union; particularly tabled in the Common Connell; and "the citizens of each State shall be onthus, by the neglector something worse of the latter body, we are left without titled to all privileges and immunities any committees, and the machine has to be run for the present by the Mayor alone. Had the Republican members of Council been more intent on bustness and less greedy of the spolls, we should not now be in the condition we wheels of the municipal government. list in John Mr. Rethough, and the truth. It says: of the equality of the negro with the and no one knows it better than the

iewel."

The Tenth Article of Impeachment.

this week with the announcement that connection with it. Before he was a be believed; but we never heard of any commend it to the consideration of our between the commendation of the consideration of our between the commendation of the consideration of our between the commendation of the consideration of our believed. That is a fair pen picture of the gang of Radical office leeches, and assuch we commend it to the consideration of our believed. The consideration of our believed to a peace of the consideration of our believed to a peace of the consideration of our believed. editor, and for more than twenty years Democrats rule is br. bery of officials rehe has been connected with the press garded as a crime. If the City Councils of Pennsylvania. In his profession he of Baltimore had been Radical the achas displayed very decided ability, and ceptance of bribes would have been rewe part with him with regret. If, as garded as all right. rumor has it, he should return again to the press gang in this State, he will be Know-Nothingism Among the Negrocs. welcomed back by the entire fraternity, without distinction of party. Messrs.

Jesse Cook and S. W. Hays take charge of the old Repository. Our young last week, and a petition was gotten up friends will have reason to congratulate and forwarded to General Schofield, themselves if they can keep its reputa requesting him to stop the further nattion up to the position it occupied in

BUTLER'S hide is pierced. He has Radical majority will make a whitewashing report is probable. Two honest Democrats, however, are on the Com-They will get the truth. We hope the repulsive duty of becoming moral scavengers of this man will not deter them phin county. Before he went into the army Mr. Jordon was a leading lawyer to go through several tons of guano, but they will'flud the stolen gold and spoons at the bottom.

General Brisbin is outdoing old Father these Virginia negroes. Grant in writing the life of his son. He is publishing in the Cincinnati Inquirer short snatches of Ulysses Hiram. The chiefpoints made thus far are that Grant is fond of horses that leap well, and is not fond of clams. The latter he styles "gutta percha oysters." His whiskey 'helikes straight."

At the late of unicipal election in our city, great dissatisfaction existed among the Democrats in regard to the tickets counted. Never were so many tickets was inaugurated, it was generally confierce Democracy of old Lancaster re- but a verdict adverse to the President for the regular nominees. In vain did we urge them to present a united front character, and its failure in the accom-A wide spread misconception prevails to the enemy. They took the bit be plishment of its object, would involve tween their teeth, and went their own in ruin the party which supported it. way with headstrong audacity. The As the trial progressed, however, it was result was what might have been easily

predicted. The effect upon the party has not been to afford even a decent pretext for a verout; whereas the fact is, that members pay for their own speeches, and others, than they have been ever since the elec- or to the record which he would make charged for them. It is only such doc. tion. No one imagines that we have ments as are printed by order of one been weakened by what was done. All addresses of the counsel for the Presiof the Houses of Congress that are agree that we can give a larger majority dent were so powerful and convincing, ber expends several hundred dollars each session for speeches to send to his wood last fall. The little feuds that enabled the Radicals to secure an ed themselves as largely as they feel equal number of votes on joint ballot in crimes and misdemeanors, but because the Councils, did not affect the masses of the party. They bore that with remains to be filled. All the Southern equanimity, and laughed and joked so happens, that notwithstanding the ver it with wonderful good humor. In the Eighth Ward John M. Rut- Senate from its former high standard, thesix New England States has a single ledge insisted that he had received a both of intellect and character, there majority of the legal votes cast at the are yet some Senators in the Senate nominating convention, and he there- Chamber who would have been worthy States have not one. In other States upon set up an independent ticket, to sit there in the days of its greatest claiming that he had a right to be regarded as the regular nominee of the among the people that these men have party. Many good Democrats, thinking that he had not been fairly treated, and believing in his loud professions of party, and that they will not be willing superior devotion to the party, were induced to vote for him.

Had it been supposed that he was not would not have received the vote of a ators, to induce them to obey the party single man belonging to the party, and behests. The New York Tribunc ascould not have been elected. Those sails them with great intolerance, and newspapers in the country shall explain who supported him believed him to be seems to be gratified that it can lay the a man of honor. They trusted him im- party lash on others for their indepenplicitly, and never for a moment im- dence of judgment, as it was laid on the we apiece, and will therefore put in- agined that he was only seeking to shoulders of its own editor for his inlividuals who order them to but a trif- further his own selfish ends when he dependence in becoming one of the bail ing expense, while the burthen would pretended to be actuated solely by a de- of Jefferson Davis, to the infinite disbe very heavy upon our Representa- sire to benefit the party. It was hard to gust of his party friends. The whole tives, should they undertake to fill the believe that his denunciation of "rings," pack of Republican journals, with a few numerous orders they receive at their and his declamations against corrup notable exceptions, such as the New own cost. Let all, therefore, who wish tion, were all a cloak under which he York Sun and Times, follow in the wake documents, enclose their money to any concoaled the design of being elected of the Tribunc in its attack upon Sena-City Treasurer, by betraying his party tors Grimes, Fessenden, Trumbull and and the men who supported him from others, but with what effect we are all the most disinterested motives.

cleeted than the Radical sopenly boasted says he knows his fate and is ready to that they owned him, and the truth of meet it; whether the others are made their assertion was speedily and abun- of softer material, time will show. dantly demonstrated. When it was as- The Republican managers are a cil-consequently they controlled the certained that the two political parties little afraid of showing the politi-Rutledge, instead of seeking to counsel President and they are talking of four weeks, and thus prevented the elec. with his Democratic colleagues as to the postponing the decision of the impeachmanner in which the offices should be ment question until after the Chicago filled, declined all intercourse with Convention on May 20th, notwithstand-This was all right then in the eyes of them, and soon made it evident that his ing the eager haste with which they object was to procure his election as City rushed the trial on. Their reason for sheet took great pains to Justify the Treasurer, by bargaining with the Re- this delay is that they fear some Senaaction of its party friends. Now, the publicans to resign his position as mem- tors will vote against conviction, beber of Councils and thus give them a cause they are unfriendly to Wade and paper is loud in condemnation of the size imajority on joint ballot, if they would are unwilling to enable him by the agree to elect him to that position. In patronage of the Presidency, to secure pursuance of this design he even at- his nomination at Chicago for the Vice tended the Republican caucus; but his Presidency. Senator Cameron of our scheme fell through because two of the own State, is one of the most radical Republican Councilmen refused to vote and unscrupulous of the impeaching for him on any conditions. Neverthe- Senators, and will stoop to any baseness for the purpose of electing officers. Now, gone too far to retreat undamaged into notoriously corrupt, dishonest, and the Democratic fold, or else in pur- generally rotten as Simon Cameron, Council, well knowing that it could not suance of a distant expectation of could not possibly have got on the side

adopted by Rutledge. He sought to beents had reposed in him, and to use the But the Express is alarmed lest the

editor of the Express, if he had the he has betrayed in the most shameful way the confidence reposed in him by his party, and has cast off the mask

this week with the announcement that same thing has occurred in New York

"Manusting of negroes was held in one of the churches of Richmond during the session of the Radical State Convention last week, and a petition was gotten up and forwarded to General Schofield, requesting him to stop the further naturalization of foreigners in Virginia. Is it not astonishing to see how rapidly the poison of Know-Nothingism has spread among the negroes? They have scarcely been granted the right of suffrage until they desire to deprive foreign-born white citizens of the privilege. That is the natural effect of Radicalism. As a party it conceals its hatred of foreigners for the present, but it rankles deep in The above extract must strike every mittee, Messrs. Woodward and Beck. party it conceals its hatred of foreigners for the present, but it rankles deep in the heart of the organization, and crops out constantly. The negroes of the South have been imbued with it by the a proper light, and defines most accu-Radical carpet-bag adventurers who have gone there from the North. Let he occupies. He has sold himself to the the Germans throughout the country be careful to make a note of the action of

> Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland, will be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first district. He is one of the ablest men in Western Pennsylvania, and so popular Democracy can not fail to win in the elected President, for "political reathat he cannot fail to be elected

The Impeachment Verdict.
The vote on Impeachment which is Intolerance. Greeley is hammering away, day after promised to us on next Tuesday, awaited with intense interest; this is the Impeachment question, feebly argufor Councilmen which were flominated partly dwing to the fact that there is ing its merits and impetuously insisting nesday afternoon, it has never been our linesome of the wards. The extent to now a great deal of doubt in the public that whatever may be the individual which such a feeling prevailed was mind as to whether the result will be opinions of Senators, they must vote shown when the ballots came to be acquittal or conviction. When the trial for the conviction of the President Dickey, Esq., assumed the air of Thad. found to be scratched. For once the ceded by every one that nothing else ments, who are in receipt of numerous fused to regard their obligation to vote would result from it, inasmuch as the unblushing manner that no Republican Old Thad's lash upon the House in the prosecution was entirely political in its made evident that the case against the President was not sufficiently strong Saturday's Tribune: that not the slightest veil was left to

cover from the eyes of the world, the r assume the responsibility of his succeed-ug policy, and share with him the odium if his past career. The Republican Sena-ors have voted a hundred times that the fact that Andrew Johnson was imneached, not for the commission of high tors have voted a hundred times that the President is an enemy of the country! Any Republican vote now but one of Impeachment, is therefore a lie. If it is well to sustain Mr. Johnson, then all the votes against him have been partisan and factious. It is cowardly to claim an additional "responsibility of an oath." If the new oath compels a Senator to change his mind, then every vote under the official oath is a perjury. We could wish a unanimous vote on Inneachment, but the partisanship of the he was a stumbling block in the pathway of the Republican party. Now it great degeneracy of the United States Impeachment, but the partisanship of the Democrats forbids this. So it becomes the high and solemn mission of the Republican high and solems mission of the Republican party. We accept it, Just as we accepted the War, and Emancipation as a consequence of war. We did not hositate to march a million of white men into the valley of death, and to lift four millions of black men out of the darkness of Slavery. We shall not hesitate to drive an infamous ruler from power. Impeachment is loyalty patriotism, statesmanship. The Republican who votes against it seeks a lot with the men who have warred and plotted for the destruction of the Republic."

Greeley is not a feel and therefore he glory; and the impression has got out too high a regard for justice and right to sacrifice both at the dictation of to have their names go down to posterity blackened by so foul a stigma. A great party pressure is being brought to bear upon these high-toned Republican Sencannot himself believe in the soundness of his declaration that Republicans cannot, as Senators, declare their disapproval of the policy of the President in

conducting the affairs of the Government, and yet, as judges, vote that he has not been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in adopting a policy and pursuing a course to which, as politicians, they were opposed. It is clear that the merest child could see, what the editor of the Tribunc pretends not to see, that one man may disapprove the acts or opinions of another without being of the opinion that those acts or waiting anxiously to see. It is certain opinions are criminal. Or, have things negro vote of the Southern States is connow come to this pass among us, that No sooner was this man Rutledge they cannot affect Senator Grimes, who the leaders of the Republican party feel bold enough to say that no difference of political sentiment can any longer be tolerated in this country, and that every

In Councils were tied on joint ballot, cal nature of their attack on the son is convicted, this will be the pracopinions have been sound, he has not acted in sustaining them as promptly, less, the next day he did resign his to accomplish a conviction. No one he should have done. A verdict of guilty against the President is there-Democracy; it is a declaration by the

which will be likely to command much

Radical ticket? When our army is

prostituted to such base purposes, it is

high time it was disbanded. We

have no use for such an estab-

is a grievous burthen upon the in-

stance of the people. Every man is di

Political Reasons.

The N. Y. Times admits that the

Managers of Impeachment have utterly

failed to make out their case, yet it has

government. How can any man who

understands the genius of our govern-

ment, or who has any love for our re-

publican institutions sustain a party which is ready to remove the lawfully,

lishment in time of peace.

ing for himself a more hereative office, and have the content of the purpose of obtain the purpose of obtaining the purpose of Greedy Adventurers. Ever since the Repullean party came | ted to wheels of the municipal government being a Republican to be elected to it, who vultures be gathered together." With blocked at this crisis. If that calamity had been repudiated by the people at maws that are never full and appetites should unfortunately befall the city, the polis, and this he did with the defour resolution for the appointment of denouncing the dastardliness of this their path. The Impeachment trial has the regular standing committees; but man's conduct. He has made himself started the whole gang into new activity,

are found. It is they, and they alone, had not conceived this meanness to excount for its opinion of matters and of their masters, the people. who are responsible for "blocking the list in John M. Rutledge; we had be-things, but there is no doubt it speaks

Does Mr. Wade know what he is about? Has he fairly considered that we have men in the Republican party who have actually cuitivated the notion, until it has become a The Tenth Article of Impeachment, What a commentary on the farce of trying President Johnson for certain speeches made by him has been furnished by Congress within a week. Never in the annuals of Parliamentary debate was there such an exhibition of gross indecency as in the oncounter between the Radical blackguards burne and Donnelly. And, to cap the cilimax, Old Thad. Stevens tried to read a speech in the House on Wednesday, which was so grossly abusive of one of the President's counsel, that he was not permitted to praced. Lenient as Colfax is toward the Radical blackguards by whom he is surrounded, he was forced to stop Mr. Stevens A nice set to impeach any to the president of the Radical blackguards by whom he is surrounded, he was forced to stop Mr. Stevens A nice set to impeach any one for indecorous language these foul-monthed wretches are, to be sure. A pretty comment they furnish on the tenth article of impeach ment!

Retirement of Col. McClure.

The Franklin Repository comes to us this week with the announcement that Col. A. K. McClure has retired from all convertigations and the responsibility may be a provided any take of expelling any of them. The Convertigation of the Problem is this week with the announcement that convertigation and the problem of the place of the place and the place of the plac

Grant's True Position. The New York Herald, in an able article contrasts the positions occupied by General Grant and Chief Justice Chase. "It says:

"What was it that a short time ago mad

The above extract must strike every intelligent man as being eminently true. It sets Grant before the people in rately and clearly the position which hungry office-seekers of the Radical that this whole business of impeachparty, and he will be run as their canlidate. He is the tool of the worst men | act of usurpation ever attempted in any in that corrupt party. The people know that, and that is the reason why his nomination which is already made, fails to elicit a spark of enthusiasm. Vith an unexceptionable candidate the coming election.

. A Bogus Klectlen of Officers. Greeley is hammering away, day after A more ridiculous farce than that enday in the columns of the Tribune on acted by the Radicals in the Common Council Chamber of this city on Wed-

administration and consequently ceas-ing to be a Republican. How could the Tribune more clearly show the partisan form of an election regardless of renature of this trial of the President than sults, and by disregarding all the forms by thus declaring that the vote of the provided for the government of a joint idges will be the touchstone of their convention of the two bodies they fealty to the principles of their party, finally succeeded in reaching a vote. and how more strongly indicate that the | The report of the proceedings which we President's sole offence is, that he is not publish elsewhere will show how the "Republican." Read this rant from "The Senate must convict Mr. Johnson

justly say that in this case the Select Council met with the Common Coun-Greeley is not a fool and therefore he

> Clerk of Select Council. The elections were manifestly illegal, and the officers elected not being able to produce the certificates of the Clerks of Council to their election will not be present city officers will continue to

trolled, it says:

The Military Commanders are all warm advocates of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. They do everything in their power to secure the adoption of the new Constitutions, and the election of the Radical candidates for office. The Freedman's Bureau, through all its agents and branches, is active and effective in the same direction. The President is powerless in the matter. He cannot interfere, if he would.

That we call a couldid confession. Not

Conservatives have against the President, is that while his sentiments and own race to the domination of a set of

fore a verdict of guilty against the Philadelphia Irishman Donnelly, did Radicals in the Senate that the opinions speeches which we have already pubentertained by the Democratic party lished. After a Sunday had intervened and embodied in their platforms are the subject was again taken up. A letter which had excited his ire against

clude to let them have all the rope they of cluck adjourned. The Speaker will to-morrow announce the select committee to investigate Mr. Wash-burne's charges against Mr. Donnelly, who is their masters, the people.

Comparative Cost of the American and the British Army.

Carefully prepared statistics show that under the management of Grant and the British Army was the British shoulder costs. If the tax-payers should examine into the money is expended for every soldier in our army as the British shoulder costs. If the tax-payers should examine into the money thus wasted goes for illessed of the money thus wasted goes for illessed for every soldier in our army as the British and the purposes. Not only do our soldiers cost three times as much per soldiers for light and the question was decided in the soldiers mr. Morrill, of Vermont, submitted the following:

The Speaker will to-morrow announce at the soldiers of the Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, submitted the following:

The Speaker will to-morrow announce the soldiers of the Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, submitted the follo gitimate purposes. Not only do our soldiers cost three times as much per The Democratic Soldiers for Hancock. year as the British soldier, but the vast
A meeting of Democratic soldiers,
standing army which we are keeping
which was held at the Fifth Avenue up is used merely as a political engine Hotel, in New York, lastweek included to force negro supremacy upon our own Generals J. B. Steedman, Gordon Granger, F. P. Blair, Jr., H. W. Sloeum, race in the South. How long must we be burthened with an expense of a hun-Kilby Smith, G. P. Este, Alexander dred and fifty million dollars annually McDowell McCook, Henry E. Davies, for such a purpose? Can we afford to Jr., Col. Frank G. Noyes, and many pay that much from year to year in others of equal weight. order that hordes of barbarian blacks may be driven to the polls to vote the

They were all unanimous for Gen. Winfield S. Hancock "the Game-Cock of the Army" as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, with Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice President. That would make a ticket which would receive the hearty support of every Democrat and of every Conservative man in the country.

dustry of the people. Let it be dis-The Moravian Church at York.

The York, Pa., True Democrat says that Rt. Rev. Henry A. Shultz, Blabop of the Moravian Church of that place, has received and accepted a call from the congregation at Nazareth, Pa. He will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday morning next, 11th 1 nst., in the court house, and will leave for his future field of usefulness on the Monday following. He will be succeeded by Rev. Mr. Rice, a young man of fine attainments. He is at present officiating in the Muhlonberg (Episcopal) Chapel, in the city of New York, as a missionary, an institution specially inaugurated by the Rev. gentlemanifust named, as a token of his esteem for the Moravian church and on account of its missionary zeal and enterprise.

The new Moravian church edifice in Duke street is fast approaching completion, and will be quite an ornament to the town of York. The Moravian Church at York. rectly interested in effecting a revolution in this matter. It will be an issue in the coming Presidential campaign. and every vote cast for Grant will be a vote for continuing a huge standing army for political purposes, a vote to oppress the people with burthensome taxes, a vote for the permanent establishment of a costly military despotism on the ruins of the republic. Let every tax-payer think of that before he casts

SENATOR GRIMES, who is a censorious tough-headed, heavy-heeled sort of fellow with brains enough for three ordinary mortals, and love of fight and laziness is failed to make out their case, yet it has the baseness to favor conviction. It declares:

The Tribune rightly said the other day that this is "a political trial." Political considerations enter into it at every stage. The President never would have been impeached but for political reasons and producted offences. Whether this be right or wrong, it is true, and its influence cannot be denied or doubted.

After that confession is anything more needed to growince the masses that this whole business of impeachment is the most reckless and audacious act of usurpation ever attempted in any government. How can any man who

Fred. Douglass wants to go to Congre rom the Rochester (N. Y.) district. Sever from the Rochester (N. Y.) district. Several white men have represented that district, since the Radicals came into power, who have made worse representatives that Fred ave made worse representatives than ave made worse representatives than average would be. But the use of the control of the co

IMPRACHMENT. WASHINGTON May 6. 1869. Mr. Bingham continued his argument. In the U. S. House of Representatives, yesterday. that whatever may be the individual opinions of Senators, they must vote for the conviction of the President opinions of Senators, they must vote for the conviction of the President opinions of Senators, they must vote for the conviction of the President opinions of Senators, they must vote for the conviction of the President opinions of Senators, they must vote for the conviction of the President opinions of Senators, they must vote for the Conviction of the President opinions of Senators, they must vote the Lower House of Congress. O. J. Dickey, Esq., assumed the air of Thad. Stevens, and issued one decree after another, which was obeyed with an alactive that the ment opinions of Senators and issued one decree after another, which was obeyed with an alactive that the most barefaced and unblushing manner that no Republican Senators on the House in the Senator can vote that President John Senator can vote that President John Senator can vote that President John Senator conduct has not been criminal without also approving the policy of his administration and consequently ceas-

Washington, May 7. WASHINGTON, May 7.

In the Impeachment Court, yesterday,
Mr. Bingham concluded his argument for
the Managers. When he finished, a number of the spectators in the galleries applauded, whereupon the galleries were
cleared out by order of the Chief Justice.
Senator Morrill, of Maine, moved an adjournment until Saturday, which was lost
by a vote of 22 yeas to 29 nays. The following is the vote: The report of the proceedings which we publish elsewhere will show how the thing was done.

That the farce which was enacted was such an election as is provided for by the city charter no lawyer will pretend honestly to claim. A valid election can only be held when the two branches of Council meet in joint convention. Neither branch by itself can assume to exercise powers which are confided only to both acting together. No one can

was just going to submit the question the Senate when Mr. Conkling's inc

Council met with the Common Council. It had adjourned before the invitation to go into joint convention was sent over by the Common Council, and the three members who joined the Common Council, did not even form a quorum of Select Council, and could no more claim to be that body than any anything to offer.

Mr. Hendricks then moved that the pendother three citizens. Then again the ordinances provide that the President ing order be considered in open session.

of Select Council shall act as President The Chief Justice said it could be done by unanimous consent. Several Senators objected. Mr. Edmunds moved to amend by pro of the joint convention, and the Clerk of Select Council shall act as Clerk of the joint convention, and these officers viding that the doors be closed for delibera-tion. Agreed to, and at 3.30 P. M. the doors being absent, it was absurd to attempt to elect an ex officio President and

tion. Agreed to, and at 3.30 P. M. the doors were again closed.
When the Senate went into secret session this afternoon, crowds lingered about the doors, evidently in expectation of a resulbeling reached on the impeachment question to day. There was considerable speculation among the outside parties as to the matter team, and much excitement in all. Par ticularly was the earnest inquiries : able to qualify; consequently the when the doors were opened in relation the result of the Senatorial deliberations.
It was ascertained that the following too present city officers will continue to maintain possession of their offices until a valid election is held.

A Candid Confession.

The N. Y. Times is more caudid than most Republican newspapers. In a late issue, speaking of the way in which the negro vote of the Southern States is controlled, it says:

It was ascertained that the following took place in the secret session:

Chief Justice Chase announced that the first question would be on the following proposition of Sonator Edmonds:

Ordered, That after the arguments shall be concluded, and when the doors shall be confided; reporters of the Senate shall speak upon the final question to be reported in the proceedings.

Sonator Williams offered an amendment that no member shall speak more than once

that no member shall speak more than once nor longer than fifteen minutes. Senator Frelinghuysen moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was agreed na follows: Yeas-Messrs, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler,

tolerated in this country, and that every voter in it must be either a "Republical and ordered and so a criminal? If President Johnson is convicted, this will be the practical effect of the verdict which will be rendered; for it is quite certain that overy citizen of the United States who is not a radical, cordinly endorses the action of the President, for which he has been impeached, and each one would, had he been in his place, have done at least as much as he has done, to incur the ill-will and to oppose the policy of the Radicals in Congress. Indeed, the great complaint which the Conservatives have against the President of the Radical in the Freedman's and the occition of the Radical is practiced and election of the Bradical in the Freedman's and the success in the matter. The would. That we call a candid confession. Not only the Freedmen's Bureau, but the Freedmen's Bureau, but the President of the President of the Radical is practiced and election of the Radical in the Freedman's and the president of the Voltage and effective in the same direction. Howe, Morgan, Morrill (Me.), Morton, Norton, Howe, Morgan, Morrill (Me.), Morton, Norton, Howe, Morgan, Morrill (Me.), Patterson (N. H.) Pomeroy, Ramsey, Row-Stewart, Summer, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbuil, Williams and Yates—28.

That we call a candid confession. Not only the Freedmen's Bureau, but the Freedmen's Bureau, but the Freedmen's Bureau, but the President of the Voltage and effective in the same direction. The would. That we call a candid confession Not only the Freedmen's Bureau, but the Valley of the Radical ticket. The tax payers are fleeced out of more than one handler, and the president of the Radical tracket in the surface of the Radical tracket in the surface of the Radical tracket in the surface of the Radica the purpose of subjecting men of their own race to the domination of a set of barbarian negroes? We would like to know.

Adjourned to Take a.Drink.
The battle of billingsgate between Grant's champion, Washburne, and the Philadelphia Irishman Donnelly, did not end with the exceedingly nasty speechs which we have already published. After a Bunday had intervened lished. After a Bunday had intervened when the purpose of subjecting men of their article of impachmant against the President article of impachm

entertained by the Democratic party and embedded in their platforms are oriminal opinions.

This decision rendered as it will be by their political opponents, is not one investigate the charges contained in the which will be likely to command much respect from the Democracy of the country, nor will it be apt to be submitted to. The President may perhaps yield to it, though it will not be at all which were still more offensive as derived the conditions of the lowest the contrary was made.

YEAB—Messrs. Cameron, Conkling, Conness, Diake, Harlan, Morgan, Nye, Pomeroy, Stow-art, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wil-son, Yates—15, art, Sumnor, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates-Ia,
Son, Yates-Ia,
Na Ys-Messre, Anthony, Bayard, Buckniew,
Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Davist,
Dixon, Deolitic, Edmunds, Ferry, Fossenden,
Fowlor, Frelinghayson, Grimes, Honderson,
Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Korril of Vermont,
Morton, Norton, Fatterson of New Hampshire,
Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Bierman, Sprague, Trumbuil, Van
Winkie, Vickers and Wiley-38. Winkle, Vickers and Wiley-38.

Mr. Sumnor moved to amend Mr. Morrill's order by striking out the word Monday and insert Saturday, as the time to which the Senate will adjourn.

This was determined in the negative—yeas 10, nays 30.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend by striking out the following words from Mr. Morrill's order, viz:

"Each Senator shall be permitted to file, within two days after the vote is taken, his written opinion, to go on the records."

Mr. Drake moved further to amend by striking out the above words and inserting, "at the time of giving his vote." This was determined in the negative—yeas, 12; nays, 33.

The question was then taken on Mr.

The question was then taken on Mr. Sumner's motion to strike out the words, "and each Senator shall be permitted to file, within two days after the vote is taken, his written opinion, to go on the repord," and the question was determined in the negative, as follows—yeas, 6; nays, 42.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, then modified his order, as follows, which was agreed to:
Ordered, that when the Senate adjourn to day, it adjourn until Monday at 120 'clock meridan, for the purpose of deliberating on the rules of the Senate, sitting on the trial of the impeachment, and that on Tuesday next following, at 12 o'clock meridan, the Senate shall proceed to vote without debate on the several articles of impeachment, and each Senator shall be permitted to file within two days after the vote is taken his written opinion, to be printed with the proceedings.

The Senate next proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Drake's proposition, the twenty-third rule, so that the fifteen minutes allowed for debate shall be for the whole deliberation on the final question, and this was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, May 0.

House.—A resolution was adopted that when the Honsa addourn it be fill Monday. 38. The question was then taken on Mr.

WASHINGTON, May 0.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted that when the House adjourn it be till Monday.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the bill to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress.

tion in Congress.

Mr. Eldridge inquired of Mr. Stevens whether he proposed to force the bill brought before the House to-day without discussion? Mr. Stevens said he had no objection to Mr. Stevens said he had no objection to let the bill be discussed for a couple hours by the doubters, but he hoped that the non-doubters would take no part in the debate.

Mr. Woodward, having by agreement been allowed twenty minutes, without regard to the closing hour, argued that Arkansas had never been out of the Union; that the Territory had belonged to the Federal Government, and that Arkansas herself had repealed her ordinance of secession, so that, in law and in fact, the State of Arkansas was now in the Union, and yet by

the force of Federal bayonets and giving the ballot to the negroes, it was proposed to reconstruct the State of Afkansas. If that were reconstruction, then no treasonable acts had ever taken place in this country which might not be styled reconstruction.

Mr. Pyle haying ten minutes allowed him, sent to the clerk's desk the Constitution of Arkansas in order to have he most important parts read. The first and eight articles having been read.

Mr. Spalding called his attention to the provision in the bill which declares that the provision in the bill which declares that the Constitution shall never be changed. He wanted to know whether Congress could fasten such a Constitution on the people of any State.

fasten such a Constitution on the people of any State?

Mr. Stevens, of Ponnsylvania, closed the debate. He replied to the objection as to the bill providing that the Constitution should not be amended in certain particulars. That Missouri and Michigan and other States had conditions imposed on their admission, as to the objections from members on the other side of the House that they were not prepared to vote on the question. He said that if postponed for eternity, eternity will find them unprepared. There had been a great clamor against his side of the House for keeping out those now reconstructed states, and now there was objection made in letting them in. He trusted the vote would be taken at once.

Mr. Eldridge moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and mays and tellers, but neither yeas and mays or tellers were ordered, and the House refused to adjourn.

were ordered, and the House refused to adjourn.

The bill was then passed—yeas 110, nays 32; Messrs. Baker, Loan, Spalding, and Williams, of Pa., Republicans, voting no. The Speaker voted yea.

Mr. Robinson noved to amend the fittle so as to make it read, a bill to keep Arkansas as an equal and independent State, out of the Union unless the people submit to despotism. Rejected.

to desponsin. Adjected.
The High Court of Impeachment—Mondays Proceedings—The Bebate on the articles—Intense Excitement in Washington—Probability of the Acquittal of the President. WASHINGTON, May 11. The doors were closed at 10: 20 o'clock,
The doors having been closed, the Chief
Justice stated that in compliance with the
decise of the Search of the Sear desire of the Sonato, he had prepared the questions to be addressed to Senators upon the articles of impenchment, and that he had reduced his views to writing, which he

nad reduced his views to make the following motion, which was considered by unant-mous consent, and agreed to:

Ordered, That the views of the Chief Justice be ontered upon the journal of proceedings of the Senate for the trial of impeachment.

ings of the Senate for the trial of impeachment.

The Chief Justice arose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators: In conformity with what seemed the general wish of the Senate, when it adjourned on last Thursday, the Chief Justice, in taking the vote on the articles of impeachment, will adopt the mode sanctioned by the practice of the case of Chase, Peak and Humphreys. He will direct the Secretary to read the soveral articles successively, and after the reading of each article will put the question of guilty or not guilty to each Senator, rising in his place—the form used in the trial of Judgo Chase: Mr. Senator—how say you, is Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in this article? guilty of a high misdemeand in this article?

In this article?

In putting the questions on articles fourth and sixth, each of which charges a crime, the word "crime" will be substituted for the word "misdemeanor." The Chief Justice has carefully considered the suggestion of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Hendricks), which appared to most the uptice has caretary constitutions (Mr. Hendricks), which appeared to meet the approval of the Senato, that in taking the vote on the eleventh article the question should be put on each clause, and has found himself unable to divide the article, as suggested. The articles charge several facts, but they are so connected that they make

self unable to divide the article, as supposted. The articles charge soveral facts, but
they are so connected that they make
but one allegation, and this charges
as constituting one misdemeanor. The
first act charged is in substance, that
the President publicly declared in August, 1863, that the Thirty-ninth Congress was a Congress of only parts of the
States, and not a Constitutional Congress,
intending thereby to deny its constitutionalily to enact laws or propose amendments
to the Constitution, and this very charge
seems to have been made as introductry
and as qualifying that which follows, viz:
That the President, in pursuance of this
declaration, attempted to prevent the executon of the tonure-of-office act by contriving and attempting to contrive means
to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming the
functions of Secretary of War, after the ret fusal of the Senate to concur in his susponfusal of the Senate to concur in his suspen-sion, and also by contriving and attempt ing to contrive means to prevent the execution of the appropriation act of March 2, 1867; and also to prevent the execution of the rebel State government acts of the same date.

date.

The gravamen of the article seems to be that the President attempted to defeat the execution of the tenure-of-office act, and that he did this in pursuance of a declaration which was intended to deny the constitutional competency of Congress to enact laws or propose constitutional immendments, and by contriving means to provent Mr. Stauten from resulming his office of Herretire, and also to prevent the execution of Station from resulting his office of Mocretiry, and also to provent the execution of the reconstruction and in the rebei States. The single substantive matter charged is the attempt to prevent the execution of the tenure-of-office act and the other facts alloged, either as introductory, and exhibiting his general purpose, or as showing the means contrived in furtherance of that attempt. This single matter, connected with the other matters previously and subsequently alleged, is charged as the misdemenor of which the President is alleged to have been guilty.

quently alleged, is charged as the misdemeanor of which the President is alleged to have been guilty.

The general question of guilty or not guilty of high misdemeanor, as charged, seems fully concurred in and will be put to this article, as well as to the others, until the Senate direct some mode of division.—In the tenth article the division suggested by the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) may be more easily made. It contains a general allegation to the effect that on the sixteenth of August, and on other days, the President with intent to set aside the rightful authority of Congress and bring it into contempt, uttered certain scandalous harangues and threats and bitter menaces against Congress, and the laws of the United States onacted by Congress, thereby bringing the office of President into disgrace to the great seandal of all good citizons, and sets forth in three distinct specifications the harangues, threats, and monaces complained of in this respect to the several specifications, and then the quasition of guilty or not guilty of high misdemeanors as charged in the article can also be taken. The Chief Justice, however, sees no objection in putting general questions on this article, in the same manner as the others; for whether particular questions be put on the specifications or not, the answer to the final question must be determined by the judgment of the Senate whether or not the acts alleged in the specifications have been sufficiently proved they amount to a high misdemeanor within the meaning of the Constitution.

On the whole, therefore, the Chief Justice with the text whether we have the acts and the constitution.

the general question on each article, without attempting to make any sub-division,
and will pursue this course if no objection
it made. He will, however, be pleased to
conform to such directions as the Senate
may see fit in the matter.
Whercupon Mr. Summor submitted the
following order, which was considered by
unanimous consent:
That the questions be put as proposed by
the presiding officer of the Senate, and each
Senator shall rise in his place and answer,
"Guilty" or "Not Guilty" only.
On motion of Mr. Summer, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution,
submitted on the 25th of April last:
Resolved, That the following be added to
the rules of procedure and practice in the
Senate when slitting at the trial of impeach
ment: "On a conviction by the Senate it
shall be the duty of the presiding officer
forthwith to pronounce the removal from
office of the convicted person according to
the requirements of the Constitution. Any
further judgement shall be on the order of
the Senate."

After debate, the Chief Justice announced After debate, the Chief Justice announced that the hour, 11 o'clock, A. M., fixed by the order of the Senate for deliberation and debate had arrived, and that Senators could now submit their views upon the several articles of impeachment, subject to the limits of debate fixed by the 23rd rule. And after deliberation,

On motion of Mr. Conness, at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock the Senate took a recess of 20 minutes, at the expiration of which time after further deliberation,

On motion of Mr. Conness, at half-past five o'clock the Senate took a recess until half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

The Senate at 10 o'clock, is still in session,

five o'clock the Senate took a recess until half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

The Senate at 10 c'clock is still in session, I twas ascertained that Senators Conness. Harlan, Wilson and Morton, spoke in favor of, and Mr. Buckalow, in opposition to the conviction of the President.

The expectation has been by the outside bartles that those who are regarded as doubtful on the Republican side would express their views. Mr. Edmunds subn.itted the following order.

That the order of the Senate that it will proceed at 12 c'clock, noon, to-morrow, to vote on the articles of impachment be reschied. This was not acted on.

Mr. Williams offered the following:

Ordered. That the Chief Justice in directing the Secretary to read the several articles of impachment, shall direct him to read the cloventh article first, and the question shall then be taken upon that article, and thereafter the other ten successively as they stand. This lies over. A resolution that the Senate meet at 115 o'clock to morrow morning to sit with open doors, was agreed to. The Senate adjourned adjourned at 11 o'clock. It is generally conceded that the first article of impeachment will not be agreed to.

Senator Howard is ill at his lodgings:

IMPEACHMENT HUMORS—SOMES.

While the Senate was in secret season, excelled cowde were in the lebyen to the content of the

Senator howard is hist his longings:
IMPACHMENT BUMORS—SOENES.

While the Senate was in secret session, excited crowds were in the lobby anxious to know the course of debates inside. Frequent inquiries were made of all who were supposed to know anything of the matter, and from time to time additional information was received by them, and soon traveled to the House of Representatives, where groups were occasionally formed discussing the subject. The inquiry was made of everybody coming from the direction of the Senate, "what's the latest news?" or who has last spoken, and what course had he taken. Answers were given according to the ability of the persons interrogated. It was ascertained that numerous Senators had spoken, but the views of the Republicans excited the most interest. It was ascertained that Messrs, Grimes, Trumbull and Fessenden had clearly expressed themselves against the conviction of the President,

court in this country."

This information, coming as it did in straggling driblets, created a wild excitement, gling driblets, created a wild excitement, with a correspondingly despondent feeling among the Radicals. The tide in betting turned for acquittal, and many amusing scenes occurred wherein several so-called Radicals exhibited uneafiness, more creditable to their financial foresight than the stability of their political principles. In fact, they were engaged in hedging their previous wagers on conviction, and were disgusted at finding no takers. The only hope for conviction rests on the eleventh article, which was prepared by Mr. Stevens, and adopted by the House on the 3d of March.

No mere pen description is adequate to portray the intense interest and excitement that was manifest this afternoon and to

night. In the halls and vestibules of the Senate In the halls and vestibules of the Senate wing of the Capitol there were congregated the reporters, newspaper men, members of the House, and others, anxiously waiting for indications as to the sentinents expressed by the Senators. From time to time, messages were sent by these persons to Senators, and replies received, which were reduced to form in telegrams to various journals of the country. To-night, in every direction are found excited knots of men discussing the situation.

Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, offered a resolution Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, offered a resolution to extend the powers and duties of the select committee on the treatment of Union prisoners in Northern camps, and into the conduct of Union officers in reference to the exchange of prisoners and into propositions of the Confederate authorities to obtain medicines, to be sent under charge of Federal surgeons to Andersonville and other Southern camps and prisons to be exclusively for the benefit of Union prisoners in these examps and prisons. n these camps and prisons.
Mr. Benjamin moved to lay the resolution on the table—yeas 75, nays 41.
Mr. Eckley introduced a concurrent resolution of the table of the second concurrent resolution. on the table—yeas 75, mays 41,

Mr. Eckley introduced a concurrent resolution to take a recess from Saturday next until Monday, May 25,

Mr. Harding moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected—yeas 44, mays 53, and the concurrent resolution was agreed to—yeas 68, mays 67.

9—yeas 68, nays 67.
Mr. Stevens offered a bill to admit into the Union North Carollin, South Car Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, was made the special order for Wedn Mr. Farnsworth, from the Committee of Reconstruction, reported a bill to remove political disabilities from two hundred citi-zons of North Carolina, which was passed y 80 your and 23 mays. Adjourned

The Great English Spiritualist Will Case —Lyon vs. Home. The great spiritualistic will case of Lyon vs. Home, was opened before Vice Chancellor Gitfard, in London, on the 23d of April. The plaintiff, Mrs. Lyon, is ne whow, about seventy years of age, who seeks to recover money and securities to the value of skry thousand pounds storling, which, she alleges, were improperly obtained from her by the detendant, Mr. Home, the well-known spiritualist: Without repeating all the details of this interesting report, we may mention that Mrs. Lyon, on her crossher by the defendant, Mr. Home, the well-known spiritualist: Without repeating all the details of this interesting report, we may mention that Mrs. Lyon, on her cross-examination, testified that she had no attachment whatever to Mr. Home; that her intimate relations with him were due simply to "the power he had of bringing her into conversation with hor dead husband;" that at her first interview with Home her husband's spirit had communicated with her through the mediumship of Home, when, as she informed another witness, Mrs. Fellowes, the spirit, with Home's assistance, communicated in tidings, "love baniel," meaning, presummily, Mr. Home, the is to be your son, he is my son, to smeath the lost of be your son, he is my son, quont interview "the spirit, with Home's assistance, communicated the tidings, 'I love Daniel,'" meaning, presumably, Mr. Home—the is to be your son, he is my son, therefore yours.' The table then cestatically kicked up its legs and the spirit continued, "I am happy, happy." According to the report the defondant Home further informed her that she should adopt him as her son, that a friend of Home, named Hall, should be sent for, and that she should reduce stock receipts for the sum of about twenty-four thousand pounds. Under the influence, as Mrs. Lyon alleges, of Home'sspiritual powers and ascendancy, she went, on the 10th of October, 1889, to the Bank of England and there transferred the sum of twenty-four thousand pounds stock sum of twenty-four thousand pounds stock to Home. Shortly after this Home, at an-other interview, assured her that it was the spirit's will that she should destroy her ex-lating will and make another will. spirit's will that she should destroy her ex-isiting will and make another will, bequeati-ing everything she possessed to Home, and that a Dr. Hawksley and a Mr. Ruder word to be the attesting witnesses. The will to this offect was soon afterwards prepared for the defondant by William Wilkinson, a solielter of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and was executed by the plaintiff and attested by Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Hall. Further stand of money was afterwards transfer.

ing.
Mrs. Lyon said in the course of her cross samination: "Can't tell when my eye at the other tells with the course statistical transfer of the course of the cours examination: "Can't toll whon my eyes were first opened. I always disliked the deed by which I was made an annulum. My husband would never have made me annulum tunder a spiritual adventurer, I disliked it from the first. My spirits were always reminding me that I must execute that deed. That was the first point that opened my eyes. Another point I disliked was that Duniel told me I was not to go to other mediums." Mrs. 1 -----I distliced was that Daniel told me I was not to go to other mediums." Mrs. Lyon give the date "when," as she said, "Daniel denied that the spirits had any thing to do with my giving him the money." She added, "He denied there had been any manifestations during the first seven days of our acquintance." Mr. Druce, C. C., in his addross upon the plaintiff's evidence (or the nature of which, as well as of the case itself, the preceding extracts will afford an idea), animadvorted with justifiable severity upon this denial of Horne that there had been any "manifestations" provious to the 7th of October, and upon his denial that those of this date were produced by him, together "manifestations" previous to the 7th of October, and upon his denial that those of this date were produced by him, together with his suggestion that "whatever communications there were any time were caused by the plaintiff horself." Mr. Druce also declared, in alluding to the deed of the 19th of January (the assignment of the mortgage security), that the rectals that the thirty thousand pounds were fransferred to Home, "of her own free will and pleasure only, and without any influence, control or interference of the said Home or of any other person," and again that the settlement "is absolute and irrevocable, and shall in no wise be disputed or control verted by her heirs, executors or administrators," were fraught with suspicion, and showed conclusively that Home well knew at that time the transaction would hereafter be impeached and had the instruments framed so as to meet the anticipated objections. Nor did Mr. Druce spare Mr. Wilkinson, the solicitor, whose own spiritual proclivities seem to have prevented him from asking, as he was in duty bound to ask, when he listened to the plaintiff's narrative and her account of the concinuous benefits she had been induced to heap upon this fortunate young man, this acquaintance of nine days, at the dictation of her benefits she had been induced to beap upon this fortunate young man, this acquaint-ance of nine days, at the dictation of her husband's spirit—is not the whole thing an imposition, a trick and a fraud? "From the views that he entertained be was unable to suggest that first and material question which alone would have thrown the neces sary protection around this poor, supersi-tions old woman."

sary protection around this poor, supersitious old woman."

Mr. Matthews, Q. C., opened the defence in favor of Home, and the evidence in behalf of the defendant, consisting of 37 affidavits extending over 73 follo pages, was put in and read. Mr. Matthews seems to have relied mainly for the defence upon Mr. Home's affirmation—"I do not profess and never did profess, to have the power of evoking the spirits of deceased persons or of putting other persons in communication with them; what occurs is without any volition whatever of my own;" and upon the assertion that "up to defendant's connection with the plaintiff he had not made one single sixpence by his spiritual belief." Spiritually blind as outsidors may be, they will find it difficut either to contradict the orthodoxy of the affirmation by "the great master of spiritualism," or to see any miraculous virtue in his forbearing to make a single sixpence until he secured a chance to make sixty thousand pounds sterling by his spiritual belief. secured a chance to make sixty thousand pounds storling by his spiritual boiler.

Compared with this clever and stupendous operation all preylous pleay unish cases of making sixpences "by spiritual boilef" on the part of either sisters or brothers of table tipping, filling and rapping families sink into utter insignificance. Whatever may be the decision of Vice-Chancellor Giffard in this extraordinary case, it is easy to foresee the popular verdict.—N. Y. Herald.

"Plucking the National Goose." We copy the following from the New York Two hundred and sixty-eight millions of dollars are saked of the present Congress, in the way of "subsidies" and that by only eleven companies. Here is the list, for which we are indebted to the Cincinnati

Commercial: Northern Pacific Railroad Co. Oregon Branch of Pacific R. K. Co. 1 Idano, Oregon and Puget Sound R. R. Co. 3 Intornational Pacific R. R. Line. 3 Intornational Pacific R. R. Line. 3 Intornational Pacific R. R. Line. 1 Improvement of the Illinois River. European and New York Steamship Line. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co. 6 Louisians and Mississippi Levees. Port Royal R. R. Co. Union Facific Railway Co., Eastern Division. 4 23,600,000 2,000,000

. 47,000,000 Total.....