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OFFICE-SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE

NUMBER 26

MATE OF ADVERTERNO.

BUSINESS ADVENTIGEMENTS, \$13 a year per quare of ten lines; \$6 per year for each sci-ditional square.

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SPECIAL NOTICES inserted in Local Columns is cents per line.

SPECIAL NOTICEs preceding marriages and deaths, 10 cents per line, for first insertion and 5 cents for every subsequent insertion.

News Items

New York has two thousand pollogmen There are fourteen authors engaged each in a life of Grant.

Dubuque, Iowa, claims the oldest Free dason. He is 102.

A three millionare in Chicago was worth ust \$800, 15 years ago.

The crops in Georgia are beginning to suffer for want of rain. Of 600 students in Oberlin College, Ohio, 36 are said to be negroes.

The Alaska appropriation will not be considered until December.

Salt Lake City requires young men marry at 10 or pay \$300 fine.

The strawberry crop is unprecedently large in Delaware this season.

A large amount of well executed counterfeit 50 cent notes are in circulation.

Recently 8,000 barrels and boxes of veg-stables were shipped from Norfolk. Chambers, the champion English cars-nan, died recently of consumption, aged 37.

Diamonds to the amount of \$20,000,000 are said to be evened by persons in New York, Mr. Bloss of the Cincinnati Enquirer has written a life of George H. Pendleton.

written a life of George H. Pendleton.

The fruit crop in New England will be good, despite the cold and wet spring.

The late storms have somewhat damaged the crops in Central Oblo. The first samples of new wheat have been received in San Francisco, and are of excel-

Flour from new wheat, ground at Augus-ta, Georgia, has been received at Charleston

End o can so for every subsequent in a fine At Amoors as sorting.

Executor' actions.

Administrators' notices.

Assigned notices.

Auditors' notices.

Auditors' notices.

Other "Notices," ten lines, or less, three times.

## VOLUME 69

Woetry. BAIN IN THE HEART. "Into each life some rain must fall." if this wore all—oh! If this were all, First into each life some rain must fall, There were fainter sobs in the peac's rhyme, There were fawer wrecks on the shore of tim But temposts of woo pass over the soul— Minco winds of anguish we cannot control. And shock after shock we are called to bea Till the lips are white with the heart's desp

The shores of time with wrecks are strown, that the ear comes ever a moun— wreeks of hopes that set sait in glee, wreeks of love, sinking silently. Many are hid from the human eye, (mly God knoweth how deep they lie; Only God heard when arose the cry, "Help me to bear—oh! help me to die." "Into each life some rain must fall,"
If this were all—oh! If this were all;
Yot there's a refuge from storm and blast,
Glori Patri—we'll reach it at last, Be strong, be strong, to my heart I ory, The pearl in the wounded shell doth ile; Days of sunshine her given to all, Tho! "Into each life seme rain must fall!" THE SONG THEY SING IN MICHIGAN A HERRNADE TO JOHN BROWN WELLES. [From the Detroit Union.]

iot a drum was heard, nor a funeral note, As his corpse to oblivion we hurried, fot a groan escaped from a Radical throat When negro suffrage was buried. We buried him deep in Michigan soil, Bo deep that they ne'er will uncover him, Unless some Radicals boring for oil, By the dearly-loved scent should discoviling. His coffin was made of a ballot-box, With white men's ballots we bound! And he looked like a baboon taking hi With *Post* and *Tribune* around him.

Few and short were the speeches we made, And we sung not a deletul ditty, But his body and spirit together we laid, "And we sung not a doleful ditty, But his body and spirit together we Just out of the white man's city, And as we were hastily tramping back, 'Twas said if the—I don't take him, He'll quietly sleep in that grave so deep, Till the trumpet of Gabriel shall wake

## Misellaneous.

A French Courtship and Wedding. How the "Little Arrangement" is Effected.

The following account of the French etiquette of courtship and marriage is taken from the June number of Bel-We will suppose that M. Horace Delaunay has seen Mademoiselle Rosalic Dubols, or that she hus been spoken of to him, and that on inquiry as to her position, etc., he finds she is a person whom he would like to marry. He is bound to observe a rigorous compliance with mexorable rules, the violation of any one of which would be probably the ruin of all his hopes. Fliquette has nothing to say about the affections, but simply, like a treathse on strategies and

only admitted way of arranging this preliminary. But in any case he must cur, rabbl or notary.
If the reply be favorable, M. Delaunay are then to be discussed. The family are supposed already to be informed of all details about the position of M. Delaunay by his intermediary; the parents or guardians are now supposed to put further questions to the young man, and to declare whether the replies are satisfactory or not, and to communicate on The family factory or not, and to communicate on their side all details about the young

factory or not, and to communicate on their side all details about the young lady's fortune and expectations. The young man is invited to visit them on a future day, and the day and hour of the visit are fixed. If the replies of M. Delaunay are not found satisfactory, the young lady's representatives require time for reflection, and they separate on the most cordial terms possible, and the suitor is required by good breeding not to make any further advances unless he is recalled.

Jetham entions for the first time as a suitor. tentions for the first time as a suitor.—
The visit must naturally be arranged to
take place when no other visitors are
expected. Good tasto requires toilettes
on both sides to be carefully proper, although any display—une toilette tapagense—is of the worst taste; the young
indy especially must be simple but
neatly attired. Madamoiselle Dubols having already been informed of the proposal, sits between her parents, and no allusion whatever is made to the subject of M. Delaunay's visit during the first interview. It is, in fact, a sim-ple visit of reconnoissance; the enemies are placed in presence of and examine

are piaced in presence of and examine each other, talking about the most indifferent things in the world. If, however, either on the occasion of the first visit or of the second, M. Delaunay is not satisfied with the explanation, the each of the second o nations given him, or the appearance of Madamoisselle Dubois, he can still or Madamoisselle Dubois, he can still retreat conveniently by writing to say that a little journey, which he is obliged to take, will deprive him for some time of the pleasure he anticipated in being able to continue his visits, etc. If on the contrary, he desires to go on with the negotiation, he must make a formal demand, by his father. make a formal demand, by his father,

mother, or other relative or friend, to be admitted into the family under the be admitted into the lamity under the title of pretendu.

If the request is accepted, M. Delaunay ought immediately to write a note to the parents to ask when it will be agreeable for them to receive his visits of acknowledges. ledgment to receive its visus or acknow-ledgment and thanks; and when this interview takes place, Madamoiselle Dubols, having been duly informed of the present condition of the proceed-ings, will, after the proper compliments have passed on both sides, be sent for; and the young man is presented to her as her future husband.

THE COURTSHIP.
From this time M. Delauray is re-From this time M. Delaunay is received in the house of the family on intimate but not on familiar terms, with respect to which there is a wide distinction. M. Delaunay is required, for example, always to come with a toilette suitable for a visit of ceremony, and the young lady on her side too must observe a similar carefulness. M. Delaunay is expected of course to pay frequent. a similar carefulness. M. Delaunay is expected, of course, to pay frequent visits to the house, but always in deremonious form; and he should announce his intention of coming by sending in the morning a bouquet to his betrothed whom, indeed, he will never see alone until the marriage is finally celebrated before the mairs and in the church; for before the maire and in the church; for marriage contracts are such slippery affairs, that M. Delaunay and Mademolselle Dubols may have gone through all these forms to no purpose. If M. Delaunay should wish to retire at any moment, he can do so by writing the little billet and announcing to petit voyage; and the family of the young lady could cover her retreat by any equally simple device; and to prevent all unpleasant consequences, and all chance of malevolent tittle-tattle, the whole affair should be kept a strict secret on both sides till the marriage contract is finally signed. And, moreover, the young people will before the maire and in the church; for

And, moreover, the young people will never either speak to or of each other by their unadorned Christian names; they must address each other and speak of each other always as Monsieur Horace and Mademoiselle Rosalle. But when and Mademoiselle Rosalle. But when the contract is signed, and the marriage formally announced, the rigors of et-quette may relax in some measure to-wards the young couple; but as respects the family, it increases, for the father

LANCASTER PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 1868

| Second Content of the Agency and complete of the Agency a

nothing to say about the affections, but known this is performed in two cere-simply, like a treatise on strategies and monies—one at the mairie, the other at tactics, lays down certain methods of the church. Both at the mairie and at simply, like a treatise on strategies and tactics, lays down certain methods of proceeding, without considering the cause of action.

THE FIRSTSTEP.

The first step which M. Delaunay or his parents must take for hims is to ask a mutual friend to inquire of the family of the young lady if his offer of marriage will be agreeable. It is absolutely contrary to all good breeding for M. Delaunay to do this himself; and if he is refused, good breeding requires him to make no sign of disappointment, but to remain with the family precisement sur lememe pical; just on the same footing as before. It will be comprehended that all allusion to the refusal would be of the worst tastes; "du plus mauvais gout."

But suppose M. Delaunay has no common friend; in this case he must address himself to the cure of the parish of the family, if they are Catholics—to the pasteur, if they are Protestants—to the rebot, if they are Protestants—to the rabbi, if they are Protestants—to the rabbi, if they are leaved the church marriages are performed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in the church marriages are performed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in every week; at the mairie from nine in the morning to five in the evening; at the church from six in the morning till averence have church from six in the morning till averence has church from six in the morning till the church from six in the morning to five in the evening; at the church from six in the morning till the church from six in the morning till the morning to five in the evening; at the church from six in the morning to five in the evening; at the church from six in the morning to five in the evening; at the church from six in the morning to five in the evening; at the church from six in the morning to five in the evening; at the church from six in the morning to five in the evening; at the church from six in the morning to five in the evening; at the church from six in the morning to five in the church from six in the mairie is of a strictly one in the church from six in the pasteur, if they are Protestants—to the rabbi, if they are Jewish—and solicit one of these to make the inquiry. If the prefers it, he may go to the family lawyer; and, indeed, if the lady is an elderly person or widow, this is the pen to be r husband, who receives it and early admitted way of arranging this only admitted way of arranging this preliminary. But in any case he must get a suitable introduction to curc, paster, rabbi or notary. If the reply be favorable, M. Delaunay asks for permission to visit the family, or he asks to be introduced, if he has not been so already.

The first visit must take place without the presence of the young lady, and all affairs of property, settlement, &c., the property of the property in the church takes place much the same as with us. On the morning of family come to call for the bridgeroom and his family come to call for the bridgeroom and his family come to call for the bridgeroom then present the data of the bans for the bridgeroom and his family come to call for the bridgeroom then present the property in the church takes place much the same as with us. On the morning of family come to call for the bridgeroom and his family come to call for the bridgeroom then present the property in the church takes place much the marriage the bridgeroom and his family come to call for the bridgeroom then present the property in the church takes place much the marriage in the church takes place much the same as with us. On the morning of the marriage in the church takes place much the same as with us. be entirely white, to his flances. Carriages hired by the bridegroom, who defrays all the expenses of the day with the exception of those at the house of the bride, are sent to fetch the witnesses of the marriage and the members of the two families who are invited to be present, to the house of the bride. The bridegroom, besides the bouquet, brings the wedding ring and the acceptage.

father sits on the front seat. The witnesses of the marriage and the other members of the family follow. Arrived at the church, the father of the bride leads her to the altar, and the bridegroom follows with his mother. Then the mother of the bride should follow in the mother of the bride should follow in procession with the father of the bride-groom. The nearest relatives and most intimate friends of the two families also approach the altar. The rest of those invited sit in the body of the church on chairs prepared for them. The family of the bridegroom and the bridegroom take—the right, the bride and her family take the left of the after During family take the left of the after Thereign. tame the right, the bride and her family take the left of the altar. During the service a quete is made in the church, which is performed by the younger sisters of the bride and bridegroom, if they have any, one on each side. In the absence of younger sisters the nearest younger female relatives supply the deficiency.

ficiency.

ficiency.

THE CEREMONY.

During the ceremony, when the priest addresses to the young couple the question, "Consentezvous a pendre pour epour?" &c., each of them before reply the father and cpoux?" &c., each of them before replying turns to the side of the father and mother, makes them a bow or courtesy and then each replies, not in a loud voice, but a mi voix. After the offertory of the mass the young couple arise, and each takes a wax taper, which is placed before them, and they go to the altar and place the money which they offer as alms in the hand of the priest. And after the "Pater" is said, a pull is held over the heads of the bride and bridedroom by the youngest boys—the nearest relatives of each family. When the marriage—mass is over the young nearest relatives of each family. When the marriage-mass is over the young pair go to the sacristy, and there receive the congratulations of their friends.—
The order, however, of going there is just the reverse of what it was on entering the church. Thus, the father of the bridegroom now leads the bride, and the mother of the bridegroom. These twices the arm of the bridegroom. arm of the bridegroom. Those invited to the wedding follow after and make to the wedding follow after and make their compliments to the newly married couple and to both families. There is a general presentation by the bridegroom of his friends to his bride, and the mother of the bride introduces her friends to the bridegroom.

It is contrary to all French usage to invite company to the marriess of a

It is contrary to all French usage to invite company to the marriage of a widow, or even to any lady above thirty, which ought to take place early in the morning, without display; and the toilette of the bride in such cases should not be white.

THE HONEYMOON.

It is not generally the oughton powers. should not be white.

THE HONEYMOON.

It is not generally the custom now in France to take a journey after the marriage; on the contrary, the wedding party often spend the day together, go for a drive in the Bois de Boulogne, and have a diuner and ball in the evening. At the dinner the bride and bridegroom should be placed opposite to each other, the bride having to her right the father of her husband, her own mother sitting to the right of the bridegroom; and the bride is to be the first served at the table. At the conclusion of the dinner a toast is proposed for the young married couple. One of the temoins of the bride proposes the health of the bride, and one of the temoins of the bridegroom. Oratory is required to be brief, and the fathers of the bride and groom return thanks for their respective children; but, above all, no singing is expected amond decent people; therefore, if an Englishman finds himself at such a festival, he must not propose to

the most remote parts of this vastem-pire, rally around the lately imprisoned chiefs and march against the invincible Gobazye and his barbarous legions. The King of Shoa is in aquandary. Kassai, of Tigre, is perplexed, and Walkaft, of Woolo Gallas, is obliged to lower her lofty crestto her "fair" rival, Musterat. Gobazye and his ubloutions General Jobazye and his ubiquitous Genera Gobaye and his ubiquitous General Dajiriz Mushesha only one short week ago were in the full zenith of their power, having overrun all the country from the Donakil to Gendar, when, lo! a new actor appeared on the stage in the person of a late captive chief, named All Furrus, who appears to be an object of terror and dislike, or suspicion, to the victorious Mushesha, who pursued him as far as the Zeddon Galla

saying, "Hold on, bold Dujog; we are friends and countrymen of your province of Wadela. As the horse returns to his of wadela. As the horse returns to his manger, the dog to his master's kennel, or the soldier to his general, so we have come to serve our loved master and friend, Ali Furrus." With shouts of defiance they returned upon Mushesha's dismayed army, who, having not recovered from the shock of surprise which this wholesale desertion created, were easily defeated and their General made prisoner. What Gobazye will do when he hears these omnious tidings it is almost impossible to state, but he will doubtless commit some cruel extravagance, as it is said upon good authority that he is a close imitator of Theodorus. As the late Negus has imprisoned all the legitimate chiefs of Abyssinia to prevent endless wars, Gobazye and Kassai exhibited but poor wisdom when they aided the English in their invasion of his country; for now that the King is dead and all the princes and chiefs released, their own princes and chiefs released, their own thrones are thus rendered insecure. Mustevat has claimed Magdala and Mustevat has claimed Magdala and taken possession of that fortress, with all her force, amounting to about twelve thousand wild Galla horsemen. Two other chiefs who have been released have fled to Gojam and Damot, with the hope of establishing a claim to some portion of the now dismembered empire. Menelek's brother has betaken himself secretly to Shoa, with the evident intent of sowing discord among his relative's subjects and raise an army to establish his claim to the throne; and thus the condition of Abyssinia is even worse than it was when Theodorus ravaged the whole country. It has relapsed

worse than it was when Theodorus ravaged the whole country. It has relapsed
into its former state, composed of numerous petty provinces, continually at war
one with another.

There is no claimant at present in
Abyssinia for the the Imperial Crown
who professes descent from Solomon—
by Queen of Sheba—though there will
be doubtless before long Monelet by Queen of Sheba—though there will be doubtless before long. Menelek, King of Shoa, according to the priests and sages of Abyssinia, is the only one living who has a right to the imperial sceptre, as he traces his pedigree to that dusky and frail queen who went to Jernsalem "to learn the wisdom of Solonon." It would appear that the wisest resident to tearn the wisdom of Solo-mon." It would appear that the wisest man that ever lived, not content with his "seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred concubiness," be-came enamored of Sheba's sovereign, and to show how much he was flattered by the visit of so great a queen gave unto her all that her heart could desire, unto her all that her heart could desire, even "whatsoever she asked"; "so she turned and went to her own country, she and her servants"; and the Abyssinians look with great respect upon Menelek new, considering him as the only living lineal descendant of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. But Menelek, though brave as a lion in battle, prefers his own country of Shoa to the troublesome sceptre of royalty over all Abyssinia.

tronblesome sceptre of royalty over all Abyssinia.

It requires no great foresight and penetration to perceive the approaching fate of their country and its ill-assorted peoples. The late head, though a tyrant, was acknowledged to be the only one fitted to govern. Could he have restrained his maniac passion and compelled himself to endeavor to gain the good will of the people thirty thousand Englishmen could not have conquered him. The condition of Abyssinia now presents a strong claim to the

sand Englishmen could not have conquered him. The condition of Abysinia now presents a strong claim to the sympathy of the Christian world. The Galia and Musulman tribes are becoming more powerful, and there is reason to fear that the very name of Christmay be lost among the Abyssinians. The odorus being dead, the whole country may be said with truth "to be going to the dogs."

On the retirement of the English the whole country will be left a prey to the designs of Egypt. It will be no wonder should we hear that the Pacha of Egypt has undertaken an expedition to the country. Where there is no unity among the chiefs it will be an easy matter for the Egyptians to establish their power in this country. A good road has been made by the English, and it has been shown by them that it is possible, with patience and a vast expenditure of money, to undertake an expedition to its most remote parts.

A great many interesting facts have been gathered from the late captives.

Concerning Theodorus, he was a most ardent Christian, and knew the Scriptures better than the Parlahs and Mollucks, or even the Abmmm. Whatever he undertook he endeavored to unhold tures better than the Parlahs and Mollucks, or even the Abmmm. Whatever he undertook he endeavored to uphold by a quotation from Holy Writ. The massacre of the native prisoners which took place two days before the battle of Fallah was supported by copious extracts. Before the execution took place he called his favorite chiefs together into the palace and informed them that the Farlaghese were coming and posthe Feringhees were coming, and pos-sibly they might be besieged, and there-fore it was incumbent upon him to pro-vide for the welfare of his brave soldiers. There were several prisoners in Magda-

and boys had been separated from the rest, cooking his pistols, he shouted out, "Now who shall I destroy first?" (No answer.) "What," said he sarcastically, "are there none of these princes and warriors of Ethiopia desirous of dying by the hand of Theodorus, have you all turned women when the hour of death is nich?"

is nigh?"

"Hold." shouted Ras Ingerta, a Galla chef; "I and my fellows are in your power now; but, Kassai, why did you let to me; why, oh why was I such an ass as to listen to your subtle words; why did I come and put my head in the llon's jaws? Oh for one minute neck, to neck with you, Kassai! I would show you how a Galla warrior meets his enemy. Give me aspear and a horse and meet me fairly and equally here only for two minutes; I would kill you and curse you. You dare not, prisoner as I am, with chains on my limbs. I would fight you if you dared to meet me."

"No," returned Theodorus, with increasing warmth in his countenance, "you tried to betray me to my enemies; nigh? be an object of terror and dislike, or susplicion, to the victorious Mushesha, who is enemy. Give me aspearand a horse of pursued him as far as the Zedjon Galla country, determined to capture him or die in the attempt. When driven to country, determined to capture him or die in the attempt. When driven to country, determined to capture him or die in the attempt. When driven to country declared for All Furrus. At first sight of their bold captain of formed the army of Mushesha, deserted him, and reversing their spears charged at full gallop upon the ranks of Dujoz Ali, laughing and shouting with joy, saying, "Hold on, bold Dujog; we are friends and countrymen of your province of Wadela. As the horse returns to his town was three hundred and eight—two

hundred and seventy-five men, five women and twenty-eight boys.

He then said, "Spear the Galla dog!
Ingerta, spear him, I say," and Ras
Ourary Euric, ever ready to obey Theodorus, levelled a spear and flung it at
his breast. "Thou hast done well,"
said the King, as he saw the weapon
had gone deep into his bosom; but Ras
Ingerta plucked it out of the wound and
flung it contemptuously at Theodorus?

in the then said, "Spear the Galla dog! Ingerta, spear him, I say," and Ras of Ungerta, spear him, I say," and Ras of Ungerta, spear him, I say," and Ras of Country; but here before us now ments of country; but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country; but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments of the country but here before us now ments and the country but here before us now ments precedents of the Franch in the special but here were before the country of the blood special but here before us now ments of the country of the preceding of the country of the cou

commencement of the wholesale execution the massacre was completed, and as fast as each one had been slain the body was carried to the edge of the cliff and thrown down a height of fifty feet or more. At the bottom of the cliff were several great rocks scattered here and there, and these were covered with brains and blood. A ghastly heap of corrupting flesh was all that was left of 308 human souls, who but shortly before had been the friends in captivity of the Europeans. The human shambles contained pools of blood and gore in several places nearly, a foot deep.

Theodorus having mastered his passion as the work of death was ended, turned to the European captives, and in a most urbane manner informed them that he would do the same to them if the English General did not listen to reason. Even his dear friend Rassam should die by his hand unless peace could be made. Theodorus would most certainly have carried his threat into execution if English diplomacy had not been too much for him. Rassam, when the King's envoy arrived with the news that a battle had been fought between the English and their people, requested that he might see the King. Theodorus gladly consented, hoping that he could see his way through the deep gloom which surrounded him. When Rassam was admited before him Theodorus got up and embraced him, entreating him to say what had best be done. The willy envoy replied, "You are an illustrious potentate; may you live forever." The English want nothing but the Europeans. When they have got them they will go away. He scouted the idea that Napler wanted him, and argued against the inconsistency of such a belief. In this manner and by such constant assurances Theodorus took his crown and his life without the ample revenge he intended to have taken.

From the day of the heatle of Euleh

la; incorrigibly bad ones—who had mocked at him and refused wise coun-

offer in the House to-day against the admission of the Representatives of the State of Arkansas:

The recognized presence of three persons on the floor of this House from the State of Arkansas, sent here by military force, acting under a Brigadler General of the army, but nevertheless claiming to be members of this Congress, and to share with us, the Representatives from the free States, in the imposition of taxes and customs and other laws upon our people, makes it our imperative duty, in this the first case, to remonstrate most solemnly and to protest as solemnly against this perilous and destructive innovation upon the principles and practices of our hitherto constitutional self-government. The so-called reconstruction acts which created the military government in Arkansas and like governments in other Southern States to share with us in the legislative power of the Northern and Western free people, we have every reason to believe, have been held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, the public declaration of which fact was avoided only by the surraordinary and strange device of this Congress in snatching jurisdiction from the Court in the MoArdle case, when such a public decision was about to be made, Of the three great branches of the Government, it seems, then, that after the Executive vetoed these acts as unconstitutional, the judiciary adjudicated them to be so, while a Congress, the creation of but twenty-seven of the thirty-seven States of the Union, overrides these equal and co-ordinate branches of that Government, first by voting down the vetoes, next by nullifying the judgment of the Court, in an era of profound peace, when not an armed man rises against the Government from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, there, in ten States, our American bistorical way of creating the organic law has been utterly subverted by the bayonet. Ever since the Declaration of Independence—with scarcely an exception—and even amid the battles of the Revolution, conventions have been convoked thro

tal, 18 migar."

1 if and my fellows are in your power now; but, Kassal, why did your states that the feed and power now; but, Kassal, why did your states that the state of the me; why, oh why was I such an assa at to listen to your subtle words; ge why did I come and put my head in the feed and the states of the words, as a word of the words, as a word of the words, as a word of the words of

Africanizes himself. Hitherto, Constitutions with us have been the outgrowth of popular life, springing from the exhabet ance of our enterprise and energy in the settlement of the ferests or prairies of our country; but here before us now are nine constitutions with one, if not three, more to come from Texas, which have all been imposed upon the people by five military surposed upon the people by five fiv Union men. Lincoln and the selected.

In 1864 the democrats met at Chicago and the republicans at Baltimore. The latter nominated Lincoln and Johnson, and the democrats McClelland and Pendleton. The former were elected. We have thus brought democrats McClelland and Fendleton. The former were elected. We have thus brought the history down to the present time, showing the change from the Congressional curvant the National convention, and the circumstances that led to its occurrence.

Forrest As a Belegate—The Rebel Cavalry General's Views Respecting the Democratic National Convention.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Convention than it was to see Joe Brown in a Radical Convention."

"But he's recanted all his sins, and you haven't; in other words, he goes with the ruling power, and you don't."

"There is a good deal of mistake about that," he answered. "The Radicals like Joe Brown because he is a Radical. I suppose the same rule would apply to me with the Democrats. Why, Sir, the warmest reception I've had since the war was from Gan. Sherman. I'm not afraid of the Democratic soldiers or the Republican soldiers.

I like Gen. Hancock, and I don't believe there is a brave or reasonable Union soldiers who dislikes or doubts me as a man. I went into the war because my vote had been unable to preserve the peace. I took a through tloket, of course, and I fought and lost as much as any one else; certainly as much as loud. Now the war's over, and I'm under oath to keep my parole. Suppose I consider myself an outlaw, and refuse to take part in what's going on, does that help me keep my oath? Won't folks that are disposed to be ill-natured say I'm sullen and dangerous, and only waiting a chance to break out in a fresh place? That's what they have said. Now I give the country a sort of hostage, in addition to my parole, when I join an active, organized body of Union men in the North, and I proclaim when I go to New York that I am at least as well reconstructed as Joe Brown, who was an original secessionist."

"Are you committed to any candidate?"

"None whatever, except as the Nashville

was an original secessionist."

"Are you committed to any candidate ""
"None whatever, except as the Nashville
Convention committed me. I guess the
delegation will have no trouble deciding
who it will go for. We don't want to dictate to the party. What we do want is the
best man. It aint because we hate Grant
that we are anxious to beat his ticket. It's
because the Radicals won't give us a chance
if they keep in power. Look at Tennessee,
That's Radicalism, and that's why I'm a
Democrat."

we protest, then, in behalf of the free people of the North and West, against the right of this military oligarchy, established in Arkansas or elsewhere in the now remslaved States of the South, to impose upon us, through Congress, taxes, customs or other laws to maintain this oligarchy or its Freedmen's Bureaus.

We protest against going into the now proposed copartnership of military dictators and negroes in the administration of this Government. We demand in the name of the fathers of the Constitution and for the sake of posterity, not its reconstruction, but the restoration of that sacred instrument which has been to us all a pillar of

That's Radicalism, and that's why I'm a Democrat."

"But have you no choice among the various Democratic aspirants?

"I can answer that question better at New York."

"You are certainly prudent."

"And so I ought to be."

There is a good deal of misconception about Forrest's life before the war. I have seen it stated in one place that he was a negro trader, and in another that he was a gambler. Neither is true. Before the war he stood as well as any man in West Tennessee or North Mississippi. His father was a Middle Tennessee blacksmith of irreproachable character, and though the advantages of Bedford were extremely limited, he always held his head up, and had made by successful speculation when the war broke out at least half a million of dollars. All this he lost. As for his moral character, it never was suspected. He has been through life a soler hard working keen tradition. broke out at least half a million of dollars. All this he lost. As for his moral character, it never was suspected. He has been through life a sober, hard working, keen-trading man, devoted to his home and respected by every one. He is not now a rich but a poor man. He lost all he had by the war. But his energy is matchless, and there is little doubt that he will rebuild his ruined fortunes. In his own household he is a very devoted husband and father. I don't think he has any ambition to figure as a politician. His present attitude as leader of the Tennessee delegation—which he will undoubtedly be at New York—is an socident. The people desired him to go as an illustration, perhaps as a test, of the question of exclusion or non-exclusion of representative Confederates from affairs. I venture to predict that his appearance in the Democratic Convention will be halled as a good omen, and that he will make a speech before that body which will serve as an excellent Democratic campaign document. I am rather inclined to think that his preference is for Hancock; but I have no right to say, for he is not communicative on the idea that one good soldier should be the friend of another good soldier, though they fought on opposing sides, W. Mungen, Stephen Taber, Asa P. Grover, L. S. Trimble, Geo. M. Adams, J. W. Humphrey Fernando Wood, J. L. Getz, J. L. Getz,
T. Stone,
M. C. Kerr,
John Fox,
James A. Johnson,
J. V. L. Pruyn,
W. E. Robinson,
B. M. Boyer,
Geo. W. Woodward
C. E. Phelps,
A. G. Burr,
D. M. Van Auken,
J. R. McCormick,
Demas Barnes.

the Presidential nomination between the friends of Henry Clay, General Harrison and General Scott. Harrison was chosen on the third ballot, and John Tyler, of Virginia for Vice President. The Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, renominated Mr. Van Buren for President. No Vice President was nominated, and the States were left to vote for whom they pleased for Vice President. The friends of Van Buren however, generally voted for Colonel Johnson. Harrison and Tyler were elected.

She danced, and sang, and joked, and talked, and none were more joyful than this young lady, and she did not leave this festive gathering till nearly 4 o'clock yesterday morning. While all gazed on the features of this beautiful girl, none for a moment imagined that, before the rising sun had made one more revolution, the bright, gay, and handsome girl would be cold in death, and her body floating southward with the current of the Mississippi. She left her uncle's about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, dressed as if for a promenade, and walked in the direction of Fort Pickering. When she got down to the edge danced, and sang, and yesterday evening, dressed as in oa promenade, and walked in the direction of Fort Pickering. When she got down to the edge of the bluff she entered a grocery kept by a man named Shelby, and procured a pencil and paper, with which to write a note. This note she addressed to her uncle, and, calling a little colored boy; she gave him Zicents, and directed him to leave the note at her uncle's house, next the Green Tree Hotel. The boy went on his errand, and the girl walked down again to the bluff, stood gazing into the placid river flowing at her feet for a few minutes, and was observed to lay down her parasolon the bank, and, taking off her hat and silk cape, she looked around her for an instant, and then plunged into the river. Her movements had been watched from a distance by several persons, but none of them

[From the Louisville Journal.]

"I didn't want to go to the National Democratic Convention," said Forrest. "In fact, it did not cross my mind until it was urged on me by some of the most prominent citizens and politicians in Tennessee. I thought at the start that it would be imprudent to send me; but they argued differently, and when I at last gave my consent, I did not feel at liberty to retire and leave my friends to hold the bag. Two or three times, in the State Convention, while they were debating the question, I had half a mind to draw out, and falled to do so because I consider that when a man has put himself in the hands of others he has no right to be run off by false delicacy."

"You mean to go of course?"

"To be sure I do. It won't be more curious, I reckon, to see me in a Democratic Convention than it was to see Joe Brown in a Radical Convention."

"But he's recented all his sins, and you haven!" in other works. had been watched from a distance by several persons, but none of them appeared to have the slightest idea that the young lady was about to commit suicide. The moment, however, she made the fatal plunge, all rushed forward, but she had sunk beneath the waters, and no trace of the body could be observed. Boats were immediately procured and persons proceeded to grapple for the body, but up to dark it had not been found. In the meantime the letter addressed to her uncle had been received at his house, and on being opened it told a sad, sad tale. It was to the following effect: much ground was so wet that planting was impossible, and the attempt was abandoned. Corn and potato fields already planted are so foul that great work and pattence are required, but the farmers are vigorously pushing through. Much trouble has arisen from the rotting of the seed of potatoes: perhaps this was never so extensive and general before. The fruit crop of the Now England States and of New Jersey is likely to be better than last year; still it is not up to an average, owing to blasting winds, to cold rains, and want of sunlight. On Long Island fruit is reported a failure. Delaware and the Maryland shore will have a short crop.

Anna Dickinson on Gen. Grant.

The gentle Anna is one of the ablest and most popular orators in the pay of the Radical party. She has done good service for the party in times past. Just now she appears to be stumping it in behalf of those Radicals who do not favor the nomination of Gen. Grant. Anna spoke at Elmira, N. Y., and took occasion to bit the man who does not talk some severe blows. Swarned and threatened in her loving way. She said:

The Radical party cannot live upon the memory of its good deeds.

Your works in the past wout save you. You Radicals shirk the unpopular necessity of putting the black race forward. You want to cover up the negro with Grant.

Unless you give the Northern negro the ballot you won't get the support of the negro. South.

It is not sufficient that Grant was a soldier. It is not sufficient to write against any man's name—soldier. Swotchen Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky report nothing new, and this in the Southwest is often good news. In the grant is no standard-bearer when principles are to be fought for.

You want Grant without a platform for the sake of expediency and winning the next election.

as ly nominating Orant you show your selves cowards and politroons.

Grant is no standard-bearer when principles are to be fought for.

You want Grant without a platform for the sake of expediency and winning the next election.

I would't have a personal quarrel with General Grant. I dare to say what a great may are thinking.

I don't want Grant for President.

"Speech is eliver, silence is golden;" Grant's silence is leaden.

He must speak before he gets the election.

You can't hurrah for Grant and win on that issue.

Shame, shame on those Republicans who say: "I believe the black man should vote in Louisiana, but under no circumstances here in Elimira."

Disintegration stares the Radicals in the face because they are ashamed to come out boldly and openly for negro suffrage.

Don't hide your principles, if you have get any behind the smoke of one man's cigar.

The Great Pire in Marquetto Mith.

The Pain Dealers ays: Smoldering heaps of ashes are all that remain of the business houses of our once thriving young city. Not one place of business was left on a Front-st.—all were destroyed—many with their thousands of dollars worth of goods. Between 30 and 40 families have been rendered houses, and Assistant Superingendaries of the same and Negroes.

My Snewtward travely as a sub suse, engine and server and some what depressed.

My Snewtward at the season that large fields of raw and "fed-out," prairie have been bruten in the reason that large fields of raw and "fed-out," prairie have been bruten in the reason that large fields of raw and "fed-out," prairie have been bruten in the reason that large fields of raw and "fed-out," prairie have been bruten in the reason that large fields of raw and "fed-out," prairie have been bruten in the reason that large fields of raw and "fed-out," prairie have been bruten out, for the reason that large fields of raw and "fed-out," prairie have been been rendered howeless. The fields and the reason that large fields of raw and "fed-out," prairie have been been rendered howeless. Th

Don't hide your principles, if you have got any behind the smoke of one man's cigar.

The Great Fire in Marquette Mich.
The Plain Dealer says: Smoldering heaps of ashes are all that remain of the business houses of our once thriving young city. Not one place of business was left on Front-st.—all were destroyed—many with their thousands of dollars worth of yoods. Between 30 and 40 families have been rendered homeless. The railroad company's carpenter, pattern, machine, and blacksmith shops, foundery, gas house, engine house, tank house, and Assistant Superintendent's office were destroyed, together with the machinery. Our estimate of this company's loss is between \$300,000 and \$400,000, but \$200,000 is the loss reported to us by one who should know. The Superior of dock, warehouse, storehouses, everything around and about it, met the fate of the railroad dock. We do not think \$100,000 will replace the loss. On Lake-st., from Superior to Peck's saw mill, nothing was spared by the flames; the railroad dock, elevator, warehouses, and offices were destroyed—burned to the water's edge. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars will not replace the loss. Some of the losses, as given; are, without donbt, too high, while others again are too loww by thousands of dollars. We are positive that the real loss will not fall short of \$1,500,000.

l appears: "To the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., by Horstmann Bros. &Co.

I makers, A. L., 5868. This is covered with a glass plate. The box is lined with blue a glass plate. The box is lined with blue a glass plate. The box is lined with blue a glass plate. The box is lined with blue a glass plate. The box is lined with blue a glass plate. The box is lined with blue a glass plate. The box is lined with blue a glass plate. The box is lined with blue a glass plate. The box is lined with blue a glass plate. The box is lined with blue a glass plate. The box is lined with blue a glass plate. The box is lined with blue a glass plate. The box is lined with blue a glass plate. The box is lined with glass

Baltimore as his guests, and I had carringos in readiness to carry out my part of the urrangements, when the news reached Baltimore that Mr. Lincoln was in Washington. With these statements and explanations, the truth of which, I imagine, neither Kennedy nor Pinkerton will call in question—and even if they do the parties to the arrangements to whom I have referred still live—I feel quite certain that no intelligent and honest mind will continue to credit the oft repeated slanders upon Baltimoreans of live—I feel quite certain that no intelligent and honest mind will continue to credit the oft repeated slanders upon Baltimoreans of having contemplated a deed of such savago atrocity as that alleged to have been threatened by these detective policemen. That Mrs. Lincoln was not imposed upon by the invention of such people was abundantly shown in the fact that before starting from Baltimore for Washington she sent a request that I would call and afford her an opportunity of making her acknowledgments for the interest I had shown in the arrangements which had been made; but sudden and severe indisposition prevented me from doing so. As effectually as her husband may for the time have been duped by these people and led to a course which was subsequently a matter of deep regret to himself and his friends, I had the very best reason to know that he was very soon undeceived and that I could have enjoyed the most substantial evidence of his confidence and favor after he became the President bad I felt inclined to embrace it. Yours, very respectfully,

DANVILLE, Va.

Along the seaboard, and through the East generally, last week was sunshiny and warm, and considerable planting was done. Still, owing to the many previous rains, much ground was so wet that planting was impossible, and the attempt was abandoned. Corn and potato fields already planted

been received at his house, and on being opened it told a sad, sad tale. It wasto the following effect:

DEAR UNCLE: I am tired of life, and am now upon the brink of the river, where I am about to put an end to my life. This will be the least letter I will ever write to you. I do wish that you all will be happy. Given my love to all, and now a last good-by-farewell.

Anna Dickinson on Gen. Grant.

The gentle Anna is one of the ablest and most popular orators in the pay of the Radical party. She has done good service for the party in times past. Just now she appears to be stumping it in behalf of those Radicals who do not favor the nomination of Gen. Grant. Anna spoke at Elmira, N. Y., and took occasion to hit the man who does not talk some severe blows. She warned and threatened in her loving way. She said:

The Radical party cannot live upon the

Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, is pre-paring recollections of his own life, to be published in Boston. Ex-President Pierce is the only living one of the elected Presidents of the United States. Sintes,

The poet, Henry W. Longfellow has been
made a Dootor of Laws by the English University of Cambridge. Heber Kimball, second President of the Mormon Church, died at Salt Lake on Mon-It is said that Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq., of New York city, has the best library in the country.

Advices from Iowa report that there is little hope of Senator Grimos being restored to health.

In Connecticut there are one hundred and welve Baptist churches, with twenty thou and memoras.

J. A. Garfield, Congressman elect from
the Nineteenth District of Ohio, has been
again nominated by acclamation,
Memphis is holding meetings to promote
the establishment of a new steamship line
between that city and New Orleans.

Mr. Johuson has received a dispatch from
Juckson, which says that Mississippi has Jackson, which says that Mississippi has gone Democratic by a large majority.

Wm. II. Meck, formerly a Confederate soldier, has just died in Mississippi, a victim to the atrocities of Fort Deleware. tim to the atrocutes of Fort Deleware,

) African descent and the possession of real
estate, are necessary qualifications for voting in the negro colony of Liberia.

The Philadelphia and Cape May and the
Camden and Burlington county railroads,
are about to commence issuing commutation tickets. A cargo of steel rails for the Now York and New Hayen Railroad have arrived from Sheffield, England, and are distribu-ted ready for laying down.

Mr. Longfellow, the poet, arrived in England, on Saturday week.. and is being received with great courtesy and marked attention.

The total number of lives lost by the collission between the steamer Morning Star
and barque Cortland, on Lake Erie, is now
reported at 27.

Work on the new Tammany Hall, Now
York is progressing, and it will be ready
the 4th of July. The ball is lofty, well ventilated, and will seat 5,000 persons.

Despatches from Nevada announce a considerable fall of snow in that State, At Austin, several roofs of houses were broken by the weight of snow. John Hopkins, of Baltimore, has be-queathed to the city one and a million dol-lars for educational purposes, and one million for a hospital. The South Co The South Carolina Democrats have car-ried a majority of the districts in the rocen-local elections, making extraordinary gains over the vote on the carpet-bag constitution. General Grant's eldest son, Frederick, a youth of eighteen, is a cadet at West Point. Admiral Farragut's son is also at West Point. The largest gold brick ever seen in Mon

tana is on exhibition in a bank in Helona. Its weight is 1,682 ounces, and its value is \$31,050.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and her little son "Taddie" will sail for Europe in a short time, for the purpose of staying with some friends in Scotland. During last year, 14,400 immigrants passed through Milwaukee for Minnesota and Northern Iowa, while 11,200 remained to settle in Wisconsin. to settle in Wisconsin.
Walter Arnold, the young clerk in the office of the State Auditor of Rhode Island, who robbed the State Treasury of some \$10,-000, has been pardoned.
Fine and seasonable rains have fallen in different parts of Alabama in the last few days, coming just in time to save the corn crop, which was nearly burned up.

A boat containing eight men upset at the nouth of the Saco river, Maine, on Saturday afternoon, and five of them, all French-men, were drownded. All of them leave families,
General Bikdle, commanding at Jackson,
Miss., has taken possession of Governor
Humphreys' office, and Humphreys has fitted up another office, claiming to be still
Governor of Mississippi.

The shipwright who has charge of the repairs upon the whale ship Lagoda, of New
Bedford, reports that he finds, though she
is forty-two years old, not a rotten timber
in her.

A man in Kentucky was lately indicted A man in Kentucky was lately indicted

A man in kentucky was lately indicted for manelaughter, and sontenced to the penitentiary for ten years, for causing the death of a neighbor by causing a horse to kick him.

The wheat harvest commenced in various sections of Virginia last week, and the yield promises to be very heavy. Some parcels of new wheat have already been received at Richmond.

Petrologia now found years chundent. Petroleum is now found very abundant-ly in Italy, and, as obtained there, differs from the Pennsylvania oil in the almost entire absence of gasoline, and in many cases of naphtha, as also being free from any offensive odor.

Commodore Vanderbilt is worth \$60,000-000, and has shown much interest in his relatives, particularly young men, and has put many of them, in moderate or poor dreumstances, on the high road to wealth and prosperity. olroumstances, on the high road to weath and prosperity.

Fow people know what an empire Texas is. It would make twenty-five New Hamp-shires, or more than five New Yorks, or nearly six Pennsylvanias. It is nearly three times as large as the Island of Great Britain; and nearly half as large again as France.

crop,
Through the Middle States, east of the

Mr. Summer wants a bill passed to relieve from tax certain cargoes of rum now waiting shipment from Boston and Salem to Africa. The association of ideas may be whimsical, but this recalls the old time when the good people of New England did a thriving business bartering rum for slaves. The skippers of Boston and Salem no longer bring back slaves; but they still find a good market for rum. We do not wish to intrude, but it does seem to us a little odd that Mr. Sumner, the leader of the party of moral ideas, and Sanstor Wilson (the head of the Massachusetts tetotalers) should be so anxious to obtain facilities for the exportation of so much to f Africa. Is this love for the negro, or a nice little item of business?—New York Journal of Commerce.

Britain; and nearly half as large again as France.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, now resident in Florida, thus rakes up her testimony: "The southern people are no more inclined to resist the laws or foster the spirit of rebellion than Vermont is. They only desire peace and the restoration of the Union."

Union."

Major Jeff. L. Wofford, a Confederate of floer, who was General Dick Taylors chief of Artillery is the radical candidate for Congress in the Holly Springs (Miss.) district, while Captain Charles A. Townsend, who was a Federal officer, formerly from Wisconsin, is the democratic candidate in the same district. the same district.

The public debt, notwithstanding we have no war on hand, and the taxes grievous and burdensome, is going up. The Monthly statement for the month of May shows the debt to be \$2,613,753,566 38; increase, \$2,042,234 00. For the tax payers we take it, this is not the most delightful contemplation.

templation.

A new stamp for whiskey barrels, showing that the tax has been paid, has been approved by the Committee on Ways and Means. The stamp is composed of two pieces of paper, so that it cannot be taken from the barrel without mutilation. The series of such stamps is seven in number, with figures denoting the number of gallons, which are easily and conveniently checked, in connection with coupons.

Governor Bullock of Georgie, is from

checked, in connection with coupons.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is from New York; Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, is from Pennsylvania; Gov. Reed, of Florida is from Wisconsin; Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, is from Illinois; Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, is from Pennsylvania and Ohlo. Ali carpet-baggors. The Governor (B. B. Eggleston,) proposed for Mississippi is from Ohio; Gov. Welles, to be voted for in Virginia, is from Michigan.

A Wife Poisoned by Her Husband so as to get Her Life insurance stoney.

Charles Tucker, alias Mason, was lately tried at Niugra, New York, and sentenced to be hung in August next for poisoning his wife. About a year ago he procured a policy in the Connectiont Mutual Life Insurance Company, the policy being for \$5,000 and covering the lives or himself and wife, the survivor to have the money in case of the death of either party. Mrs. Mason was then in good health. Soon after the policy was obtained they removed to Lockport, and she died there in September, after a short and violent illness. Masons coaduct when he want to collect the insurance excited snapploion, and the body of