THE LANGASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCES published every evening, Sunday excepted, 5 5 per Annum in advance.

Western had worn for three winters before it descended to the dependant cousin
and pinned on the little lace collar that
had been darned and mended until
there was a very small portion of the
original fabric left, and brushed the
brown rolls of hair until they shown
with satiny gloss. And then Beatrice
took the family basket of stockings and
a good-sized darning needle, and sat
down in the recess of the back parlor
window to darn her aunt Western's
stockings, and think.

Of what? Well, of what do girls
generally think when the shadow of a
great, all-absorbing love is creeping
over their whole nature? Of wh-do
they think when they cannot but feel

gation over Beatrice's shrinking head until the little thing crept away in tears to hide her doubts and terrors in the welcome solitude of her own apartment.

"A cousin of mine degrade herself by presuming to be in love with a mechanio!" shrieked Mrs. Western.

"And a man, too, who has never declared himself!" added Victoria.

"This was the unkindest cut of all, and Beatrice believed herself to be not only low-minded and unrefined, but unaidenly also. But for all that she was certain of one thing—she loved the major, or the painter, or whatever he was, and sho could not help herself.

All that day, and all the next, the domestic storm raged with unsoftened vehemence, and about noon, just as Beatrice was beginning seriously to contemplate the possibility of packing

flotion, here is a sketch from fact, which may go with it—a reminiscence by Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck of her early childhood, and of happy hours spent alone with her mother, for whom absolute quiet was indispensable during many hours of the day:—"She was generally seated at her table with her books, her plans of landscape gardening, or ornamental needlework, whilst I was allowed to sit in the room, but to be in perfect silence, unless when my mother called me to fetch anything, or

LANCASTER PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 29 1868

Schematic Street of the second of the second

papers politised in this city, a telegram coming from the central portion of Alabama that the fifth white men had been murdered in the same neighborhood, and no notice whatever had been taken of it; and that, too, under the government, military, powerful and despotic, which you had established there. Mr. Fresident, when the people of the country persistently demand to know of their legislators why civil law is subordinate to military law, why the judge upon the bench is stripped of his robes of office, and in his stead there is substituted a military commander to decide upon the rights of the people; when they demand to know why in secret commission and military court the citizen is tried for a criminal offence, or touching a civil right, why these things are done in this country in time of profound peace, some grave and weighty answer must be given them. They will want to know why it is that you pretend for the time to repudiate on the part of Congress the right to establish negro suffrage in the Northern States, and yet establish auch you rally upon a platform attempting to avoid the responsibility of this issue at home, and yet would seek to establish auch a system of suffrage in the Orthern States; why it is that you rall upon a platform attempting to avoid the responsibility of this issue at home, and yet would seek to establish auch a count in the southern States? You cannot make that answer, for this fall it may occur that he negro votes for the South in the Southern States? To connect make that answer, for this fall it may occur that its negro votes for the South in decide the Presidential election. It may occur that an anjority of the electoral votes of the Southern States, holding the balance of political power in this country, shall decide who is to be the President and the Vice President of the United States, is not that coming home, as a practical and direct question, to every Northern man; his vote due to the contract of the contract of the contract of the south will be overcome by the of the colo a portion of that period was not only the Goneral of the Army, but the Secretary of War. They want to know how it was that during the administration of the Department to the Market of \$120,000,000 to support the War Department and Army, when it used to cost but \$1,000,000 to the regiment. The people will want to know why it is that in a time of profound peace, when we have no war, except inconsiderable strifes on our borders with the Indians, \$05,000,000 were expended, in the fiscal year before the last, to maintain the army, independent of bounties, and that for the quarter when the candidate for the Presidency was the Secretary of War, it cost about \$30,000,000, or at the rate of \$120,-000,000 per annum; \$2,000,000 to the regiment; \$2,000 to the man. The people will want the majority in Congress, when they domand the continuance

turbance of trade and commerce, white to Shates, and the Freedman's Bureau, with know what has been gained by it. When the party mobinery, to control the elections. You come to answer that question to Of General Blair, the candidate for the title people you cannot show them a single Southern constitution which any Republication. He was at one time a member of can mind can say is a jointer constitution to the branch of Congress, and recognized the second of the constitution to the branch of Congress, and recognized the second of Scattharn constitution which any Republican mind can say is a botter constitution than had been adopted under the Johnson policy, unless you say it is a botter constitution than had been adopted under the Johnson policy, unless you say it is a botter constitution because the negroes are enfrancisted, and the power in a great section of the country taken from the men and given to the coloried men. The people will want to know why it is that after the close of the war, offer there was no longer a rebot solder with a gun in his hand, after the South had amended the ronstitutions and changed its laws according to the demands of the North in every particular, after they had declared slaver; shotished, accession a failagy, and the rebel debt not to be collected, why, then, in ope-third of this country did the party in power broak down State governments and establish in their stead military governments; why was it in that work you made the civil law subordinate to the military law; the judge upon the bench sibordinate to the commanding officer; and gave to a military officer the power, to drive the legislators from the halls of legislation, and to substitute men of his own selection in their place, and subverted all the principles of free government, recognized, honored, and revered in this country, and established in their stead a system of government that finds no parallel in any of the countries of the world since the days of the proconsals. To that question, it seems to me, it will be difficult to find a sustable answer. It is not enough to say that in neighborhoods there were broils and murders. Why, air, some time ago I read to the Senate, from one of the papers published in this city, a telegram coming from the central portion of Alabama that the fifth white men had been murdered in the same neighborhood, and no notice whatever had been taken of it;

sibility off The indisting

brave, he will receive an anthumastic support. Connected with the army, and participat up in some of the grand movements that have made, its heroes immortal, his name and fame will be cheristed and gnarded by his late amodates in arms. The criticisms, sharp and tagenious, that have been made upon the views which he may have expressed upon the condition and rights of the people of the subjugated States will not be heeded by the people when they reflect that you have shut the door of the Supreme Gourt sgainst all inquiry in regard to the legislation which he has damunced. You have declared that you logislation shall not undergo, that review and examination which the Constitution itself contemplated. You have declared that the Judicary shall not decide whether your acts of reconstruction are constitutional and valid. You have therefore left it to the Executive to decide for itself. Mr. President, I believe that the highest interests of this country demand high election of this ticket, and that it will be elected, and that the country will again be restored to permanent peace—peace that resis not upon subjection to despotic power, but upon the restored supremany of the Constitution and the rightful authority of all the departments of the Government, and to a prosperity as enduring as that peace.

Certain States Intely in Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1868. The President this afternoon sent the following Message to the Senate:

The President this afternoon sont the following Messege to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have given to the joint resolution entitled "A resolution excluding from the Electoral College the votes of States Incley in rebellion which shall not have been recognized" as careful examination as I have been able to bestow upon the subject during the few days that have intervened since the measure was submitted for my approval. Feeling constrained to withhold my consent, I herewith return the resolution to the Senate, in which house it originated, with a brief statement of the reasons which have induced my action. The joint resolution is based upon the assumption that some of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion, are not now entitled to representation in Congress, and to participate in the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, I have herefofore had occasion to give in detail my reasons for dissenting from this view. It is not necessary at this time to repeat them; it is sufficient to state, that I continue strong in my conviction that the nats of secession, by which a number of the States sought to dissolve their connection with the other States and to subvert the Union being unauthorized by the constitution and in direct violation thereof, were from the beginning absolutely null and void. It follows, necessarily, that when the replations to the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their relations to the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their relations to the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their relations to the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their relations to the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their relations to the Union was that they should adopt the measures necessary to their practical restoration as States. Such measures were adopted, and the legitimatersuit was those States having conformed to all the region of the Constitu

the States should be received and counted if cast for a candidate who differs in political sentiment. With a majority of the two Houses such degication would at once be condemned by the country is an unconstitutional and revolutionary usurpation of power. It would, however, be exceedingly difficult to find in the constitution any more subsortic or the measure of the lotter response. lation under consideration than for an enactment evoking directly the rejection of all votes not in accordance with the politipreference of a majority of Congress. No power exists in the constitution authorizing the joint resolution or the proposed law; the only difference being that one would be more palpably unconstitutional and revolutionary than the other; both would rest upon the radical error that Congress has the power to prescribe terms and conditions to the right of the people of the States to east their votes for President and Vice President. For the reasons thus indicated I am constrained to return the joint resolution to the Seaate for such further action thereon as Congress may deem necessary.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, July 20, 1868.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Proclamation by Recretary Reward—The Fourteenth Amendment to the Consti-tution Declared Adopted, and now a part of our Fundamental Law.

Fourteenth Amendmental Law.

William H. Sward, Secretary of State of the United States—To all its whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

Whereas the Congress of the United States, on or about the sixteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, passed a resolution which is in the words and figures following, to wit:

See it resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America in Congress assembled—two-thirds of both Houses concurring—That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the Soveral States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America in Congress assembled—two-thirds of both Houses concurring—That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the Soveral States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Art, 14—Sec. 1: All porsons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or proporty without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdictian the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the cincles of electors for President and Vice President of the United States], or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such State, Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or President or Vice President, or hold any office, olvil or militar

each of said States to the aforesaid amend ment; each of said States to the aforesaid amend ment; and whereas it is deemed a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether such resolutions are not irregular and invalid, and therefore ineffectual for withdrawing the consent of the said two States, or either of them, to the aforesaid amendment; and them, to the aforesaid amendment; and whereas the whole number of States of the said two States, or either of them, to the aforesaid amendment; and whereas the whole number of States of the said two States, or either of them, to the aforesaid amendment; and them, to the aforesaid amendment; and whereas the whole number of States in the United States, which gains, Florida, Toxas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Navada and Nebraska; and whereas the twenty three States first hereinbefore named whose Legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment and the six States noxt three constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States; which per of States in the United States; Now, therefore, be it known, that I, william H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, which gains and established legislative bodies together of the second section of the act of Congress approved the twentieth day of April, eighten hundred and eighteen, hereinbefore of the second section of the act of Congress approved the twentieth day of April, eighten hundred and eighteen, hereinbefore of the second section of the act of Congress approved the twentieth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, hereinbefore mentioned and so has approved the twentieth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, hereinbefore mentioned and so has approved the twentieth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, hereinbefore mentioned and so has approved the twentieth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, hereinbefore mentioned and so has approved the twentieth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, hereinbefore mentioned and so has a

"I am a Democrat; Every Man IN MY
BEGIMENT IS A DEMOCRAT; and when I is shall be convinced that this war has for its object any other than what I have mentioned, or the Government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the Abolittonists, I pledge you my honor as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side and cast my lot with the people."

A change came over the spirit of General Grant's dream when he became ambitious for the Presidency, and he was willing to sacrifice peace, order, good will and Constitutional liberty for the honor of the Presidency.

Win. Callen Bryantis spending the sum.

1/515-44w28

Lancaster, Penn's, July 8, 1868.

Lancaster, Penn's, July 18, 1868.

Lancaster, Penn's, July 18, 1868.

Lancaster, P

LEGAL AND OTHER KOTIGES.

Executors' college.
Administrators' notices,
Amignees' notices,
Other "Rotices," ton lines, or less,
three times. Head Centre Stephens is giving English lessons in Paris. A Minesofa courtship and marriage was begun and consummated in twenty minutes.

Dr. Breckinridge disapproves of the use of organs in churches.

BATE OF ADVECTOR

Business Asymptomerants, 419 a year or make of ten lines; 56 per year for each additional square. ditional squares, 35 per year for sect ad-

Sertion. 2021 C. V.101. V.101. From the first, and 4 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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

The real name of Frank Leslie, the publisher, is Henry Carter.

Hop raising has been condemned by the Free Will Baptists of Wisconsin.

Asphaltum pavements are being laid in Charleston, South Carolina. Charleston, South Carolina.

Gen. Mendo has issued an order announcing the restoration of civil rule in Georgis.

There are forty-three stores empty and to rent on the main business street of Memphis, Tenn.

Henry B. Stanton, the husband of Elisaboth Cady, is one of the editors of the New York Sun.

The Hancock (Illinois) County Court has sent a horse thief to the State prison for sent a horse thief to the State prison for seventeen years.

Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, collected £3,000 in England for the Southern Episcopal University.

Guizot has declined a nomination to the French Corps Legislatif. He says his political career has terminated.

The Prince of Wales has given \$250 to the widow of William Dargan, the Dublin architect, who died bankrupt.

Congressman Brooks drives the hund-

ltect, who died bankrupt.

Congressman Brooks drives the handsomest pair of cream-colored horses in Washington.

A reverend gentleman of Montreal has been fined \$100 and damages for marrying a youth of sixteen to a widow of forty-nine.

Two little girls, aged respectively@ight and nine years, were drowned white bathing at Atlantic City yesterday.

The President has signed the Tax bill, The Ways and Means Committee have postponed until September the bill abolishing public warehouses. ing public warehouses.

Gen. Willard Warner has been elected U.S. Senator by the Georgia Legislature, for the term ending in 1871.

Mrs. Leslle, the wife of the celebrated publisher, is employed by Madame Demorest, and obtains her living by embroidery, etc.

Maine is the Lake State of the east—it has more than 1,500 lakes, elevated so high as the give ample water power for three or four

more than 1,500 lakes, covered so may to give ample water power for three or four millions of people. A number of the influential negroes in Nashyllle are circulating a potition asking the Tennessee Legislature to enfranchise the excluded whites in that State. the oxcluded whites in that State.

It is stated that planting tomatoes around apple trees will hinder their being troubled by the boror. The remedy is cheap, and may be made profitable, too,

Unless some blight should come, both the small grain crop and the corn crop will be the largest ever gathered in the Northwest.

Gen. Grant draws \$22,000 per year in gold and pays no tax, and if elected/proposes to

and pays no tax, and if elected proposes to hold on to his present position and pay, and play President beside. The steamer China sailed for Europe, on Wednesday last, with \$505,000 in gold and silver for the payment of interest on United States bonds held on the other side of the It is estimated ten thousand Italians will emigrate to South America this year. It is supposed that not loss than forty thousand have made that country their home within six or seven years.

A white Senator at Atlanta was saked, while at table, whether the representatives from his county had arrived. "Wait until I am through my breakfast," he replied, "and I will send to the kitchen and in-There is two papers issued from the printing establishment of James Gordon Bennett. The Herald in the morning and the Telegram in the evening. The former opposes the Democratic nominations and the latter supports them.

DSTATE OF ROBERT TAGERT, LATE Lef Faradise township, deceased, Lottors testamentary on strength of the strength of the strength of the undersigned, all persons insoluted thoreto are requested to nake immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township. sold township.

MARY A. TAGERT, Executrix.

6tw 24

A SAIGNEED ESTATE OF DANIEL W. A. Barr and Wife, of Edgen township, Lan-castor, county, Pa.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John J. Ga braith, Assignee of Daniel W. Earr and Wife, to and among those purpose on FRIDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1803, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

J. W. F. SWIFT.

198-11w27

Jy8-ftw27

Auditor,

FSTATE OF CATHARINE LAPP, LATE

L of Carnaryon township, Lancaster county,
dec'd.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to
distribute the balance remaining in the hands
of John Heritier, Executor of the last Will of
said dec'd, to and among those legally entitled
to the same, will attend for that purpose on
FRIDAY, the 7th day of August, 1808, at 10
o'clock, A. M., in one of the Jury Rooms of the
Court House. In the City of Lahcastor, where
all persons interested in said distributor,
where
all persons interested in said distributor.

A SSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN FRANTZ
A and Wife, of Manor twp.—The undersigned
Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance
remaining in the hands of John Miller, Assigthose isgally ontitled DAY, August 11, 1808,
at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Hoom of the
Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where
all persons interested in said distribution may
attend.

B. C. KREADY,
Jy8-tw27

Anditor.

INSTATE OF EMANUEL HORLER, LATE

all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

Jy8-tw27

Auditor.

TSTATE OF EMANUELHOHLER, LATE IT of Ephrata twp. Lancaster co., deed.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the distribution of the control of

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

WILLIAM H. SEWABD,

Secretary of State.

What Grant Said in 1851.

"I am a Democrat; Every MAN IN MY Engineer IS A DEMOGRAT: and when I TISTATE OF JAMES DUNLAP, LATE

isted in said distribution may action,

jyl5-4tw28 WILLIAM WEIDMAN,

jyl5-4tw28 Auditor.

TSTATE OF SUSANNA BENDER, LATE

of Mechanicaburg, Upper Leacock townanip, Lancaster county, devid,—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance
remaining in the hands of Peter Heiler, Executor, to and among those legally entitled to the
same, will sit for that purpose on WEDNESLibrary Room of the Court House, in the City
of Lancaster, where all persons interacted in
said distribution may attend.

W. A. WILSON,

Auditor.

Jy15-4tw28