TO ——, IN CHURCH.

She stands beside a pillar fair,
A maiden, girlish-slight,
But stronger than the column there
Her innocence is plight.
And simple starlight her thoughts go up,
In quiet as it flows,
And far above the pillar's shaft
Their resting-place is made.

She kneels beneath the arching lines
That rive the chancel sweep,
And on her brow the holy shrine
Of peaceful innocence sleeps
And lighter than the arch's height
Her steadfast eyes do look,
The while they meekly seem to fall
Upon her open book.

A sunbeam laughs into her face—
The face that knows no stain—
And laughs to see from out their place,
Within the window-pane,
The olden saints, in quaint array,
Come sliding, gliding down
To hover o'er her winsome face,
And weave for her a crown.

St. Matthew gleams about her lips,
For all she does so staid;
And see! upon her finger-tips
St. James's palms are laid!
The loved Apostle calmly thinks
O'er one so purely dad,
And hear St. Peter, with his keys,
Lies tangled in her hair.

MEXICO.

Interesting Letter from an American Jurist in Mexico—History of Maximilian's Cause—The Efforts to Save Him.

The following letter from Judge Hall, of California, to his brother in Rutland, Vt., published in the Rutland *Herald*, August 19, will be found highly interesting:

CITY OF MEXICO, July 9, 1867.—*Brother Henry:* I left San Luis Potosi, whence I last wrote you, on the 24th day of May, with the intention of visiting General Corona on business. He was about to leave his division or men at Guadalupe, about three miles northwest of the City of Mexico. On the evening of the 25th I encountered Juan Ortiz, where the Emperor Maximilian was taken prisoner. Immediately on my arrival in the City I went for me. At San Luis Potosi I had become acquainted with the Princess Salm-Salm, and had spoken favorably of me to Maximilian, so that he had previously requested about me, and seemed glad to see me. The next day I called upon him. Some time having been spent in social conversation, he said he wished to see me again, and to employ me as counsel in his defence. He had already employed one Mexican of Queraro, who had drawn up a protest against the jurisdiction of the court-martial. This court was composed of Colonels and Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels. I read the protest of this Mexican lawyer, a Mr. Vasquez, a man older than myself, but I was not favorably impressed with it, and soon learned that the Emperor was dissatisfied with it. The Emperor seemed very anxious that I should assist him. I said to him that I came to the country to treat with the Liberal party, and did not wish to do anything that would injure me in that respect but as lawyers and doctors have a right to act even for enemies, professionally, I did not think it would be detrimental to me to render him my service when he was in prison, nearly destitute of counsel.

I accordingly went to work studying the Mexican constitution and the laws which he was charged with violating. He was accused of violating a law of President Juarez's, dated January 25, 1862. This law punishes with death all persons caught with arms in their hands fighting against the Mexican Government, and all persons who invite foreigners to come here for the purpose of taking up arms against the Mexican Government. He was also accused of issuing a decree dated the 3d of October, 1865, declaring all persons caught with arms in their hands fighting against the empire punishable with death; also, in general with being a filibuster, bringing men and arms into the country to destroy the government; providing for a regency in case of his death; and trying to establish a regency objecting to the jurisdiction of the Court.

The complaint was drawn up very inartistically by young men just recently versed in the science of law. A law officer, termed a Fiscal, acts as prosecuting attorney, and another termed an Assessor acts as legal advisor and expounder to the Court. The General in command is expected to be governed by the opinion of the Assessor, in his approval or disapproval of the sentence. The Court was composed of Colonel Lozano, Colonel, Sanchez, who was President, and six officers with the rank of Captain only.

On the 13th of June the Court convened in the morning at the Hurfiste Theatre—the Court blazing in full uniform, the delight of Mexican officers, occupied the stage, and the audience—those who crowded with the eager spectators. After two days trial, at 5 o'clock P. M., the Court rendered its judgment of guilty, with the punishment of death. The next day General Douay approved of the sentence and ordered Maximilian shot at 7 o'clock A. M., the 19th. The President of the nation ordered the time to be the 19th of June. Maximilian requested three favors: first, that he might be shot in the back of the head, and, to be shot at the same time as Generals Miramon and Mejia; third, that he might be allowed to give each of the soldiers who were to shoot him an ounce of gold ($16). These requests were granted. He died, however, by shooting being unskillful. He received nine balls before he expired.

To return to my interlocutor with the Emperor. After examining the constitution and laws I became satisfied that Maximilian could not be convicted according to law. I pointed out to him what I considered the reasons for holding the laws made by a President alone unconstitutional. He brightened up considerably, seemed at once to his Mexican lawyer Vasquez, and showed him the constitution and my views of it. Vasquez said that really I was right, but as these questions had been discussed here, and notwithstanding Juarez continued making laws, he did not know what government would say now. He had never called his Emperor's attention to these points, but said that Regina, formerly a member of Congress, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, had had the same views of the constitutionality of the laws that I did. Maximilian took his own copy of the constitution and underscored the passages to which I had called his attention. I soon drew up a protest of law for the case. This I was obliged to do hurriedly and without books, as there was no time to be lost, and it must be translated into Spanish. The Emperor read my paper and complimented it to me and to others. The Prussian secretary of Legation said the Emperor derived more hope and consolation from my exposition of the law than from any other source. Baron Magnus, the Prussian Minister, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, Ex-Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, and others, have said flattering things to me about it, and Maximilian wished me to send copies of it to Mr. Seward and other prominent Americans.

Previous to my arrival, Maximilian had sent to the city of Mexico for the diplomatic corps, and Messrs. Palacio, Orozco and Torre, eminent lawyers; but owing to the siege of Mexico they were hindered some days from coming. Having arrived they said to the Emperor, "We must attack the constitutionality of the laws." He replied, "that has already been done." They asked by whom?" He answered, "By an American lawyer." They were surprised. I met them all with the Emperor in the convent, where he was prisoner, and they proposed a consultation together the next day. For nine consecutive days they called daily on the Emperor, and became very much attached to him. Every day was stopped by the guard till the officers came to let me pass, although I obtained a written permission every time. At first I was requested to speak in Spanish so the soldiers could understand what I said. But I told the officer that inasmuch as I was his counsel, I could best express the technicalities of the law; then I was allowed to speak English generally, sometimes French. I talked a great deal with Maximilian, and should have done so much more had I supposed that he would have been shot. I think he was one of the best men I ever knew—so kind-hearted and conscientious. I do not believe he ever intentionally wronged a man in his life. Speaking of his defence he often said, "I never did anything against my conscience," and "my blood be fore my life." He once said, "I believe the only people born honest gentlemen are the Americans, English and Germans." So much treachery had been exhibited by the Mexicans towards his party, that an American was quite a godsend in the hour of danger. Prince Salm-Salm, a prisoner with him, also highly esteemed the American. Maximilian was very cordial and kind to me. He gave me his photograph and signature, and asked me to write him. He often said, "If God spares my life, and you go to Europe, the castle of Miramar shall be your home." That was his castle, near Trieste, on the Adriatic.

I was anxious to attend his trial as he requested, but on the 7th of June General Escobedo ordered all the foreigners to leave the city the next day, and I was obliged to go. I parted from the Emperor with mingled hopes and fears for his fate, and deeply impressed with his kind complimentary words. The news of his death struck me with horror. It was unmitigated murder. His trial was a farce. I knew the Court had decided upon their judgment before trial, and I knew Maximilian was condemned unheard. Juarez is cellent man in every way. He told me he wished to communicate everything to me that the world might know the truth. I have gathered a good many facts in relation to him, and may write his biography when I get home. He was to have written me many more facts and a copy of the treaty of Miramar. At the request of Maximilian's friends here I have written a letter to his mother, the Archduchess Sophia of Austria, and also one to the Duke of Flanders.

I send you copies. Please preserve, for I may lose mine.

We left Queretaro 8th June. Stage full, two ladies, seven men, only two armed. We were doing along half asleep before daylight, when, when a dozen armed ruffians surrounded the stage and we were ordered out to be searched. Oh, how maddening! I have my revolver to fire, but one robber with his rifle at my breast, another with a sword and knife by my side, demanding my money and watch. There was no use, no hope in resistance. We were robbed of everything, watch, money, watches, chains, &c.

* * * An hour afterwards the troops came up, one of our party went as their guide. In the afternoon they overtook the robbers on the mountain side, carousing over some brandy they had found in a box on the stage. The troops dismounted and fired; the robbers escaped, but much of the plunder was recovered. * * * I lost my watch and opera glass.

I stopped at the palace of M. Baron, the richest man in Mexico. This is about three miles south of this city on Tacubaya road. I met several English gentlemen and the Confederate General Slaughter, a clever gentleman. This palace is principally the work of the retired wealthy gentlemen. M. Baron was in this city, and like others could not get out of the country. He is a German and a Prussian, who gave me a bed, but no sheets or blankets, as they had gone everywhere to the service of the army. There were two or three restaurants where you could eat, but no hotel, no place where you could get lodging. The batteries of the Liberals were stretched for miles around the beleaguered city, and almost every day there was firing of cannon into and from the town. Marquiez, the commander in the city, knew of Maximilian's surrender, but his army did not know of it until after his death. The Austrian Minister sent a note to the Austrian officers, telling them of Maximilian's death, and there was a parley on the 20th, but no agreement as to surrender was made.

That evening a friend and I were standing near several Mexicans on the right of Guadalupe Casale, a fort just below the parapets, looking at the city and the battlefield. There we had been standing during the day, and it was supposed a surrender had been agreed upon; but all at once up went the Mexican flag on the fort—the signal for attack—bang went the cannon—shot and shell flew thick and fast. I started my friend and we were not near together; the engineers would see us with their glasses and aim their polished guns at us. He laughed; thought they could not reach us, as we were two miles southwest of the city, and we remained there for several times longer, when some heavy cannon balls came over the Liberal batteries and fell in front of us. A few minutes later and the balls passed by us, striking in the rear, and we began deploring and retreating. The next day the city surrendered. Your brother,

HENRY HALL.

P. S.—I don't expect to have an Emperor for a client again.

Wealth and Poverty of the Church of England.

The entire revenues of the Church of England are stated, on the authority of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as published in their report of 1865, to be £9,295,214 (about $47,000,000), which, if divided among the 25,000 clergy of England and Wales, would give to each about £375 ($1,900) a year. This aggregate includes, however, the revenues of bishops and deans, archdeacons and prebendaries, and therefore gives no idea of the actual state of affairs. The great body of the English clergy are poor. The annual value of the living of the apprenticeship of the young curate, when he receives his £50 ($250) a year. It is impossible to say how long this may be extended. Then his salary may be raised to £100 or £120 a year ($500 to $600), when he has probably a wife and family to keep. On that miserable pittance he may continue to live for an unlimited time, possibly for his whole life, though his labors may be honored by a bishopric worth the whole income of his high office. Even if he does obtain, after years of work, a benefice, he is often little better, and not unfrequently is worse, off than before. Perhaps the curate of twenty years service succeeds to a living of £300 or £400 a year ($1,500 to $2,000), but with it comes a multitude of new expenses which often make him wish himself back in his less dignified position.

This shows that the English clergy are following a very poor trade, so far as business is concerned, and it is not surprising that a very considerable proportion of them are composed of very poor capacities. "Poor pay, poor preach," was a saying of Samson Occum, the Indian preacher, when he used to preach among the churches of Eastern Connecticut for a bushel of rye.

Ex-Senator Brown, of Mississippi, on Reconstruction.

Hon. Albert Gallatin Brown, long a Senator from the State of Mississippi, made a speech on the 3d instant, at Holly Grove, Copiah county, Miss., to a mixed audience of whites and blacks, his remarks being in the main addressed to the colored people. He commenced with the word "citizens," omitting the "fellow," as he was disenfranchised and proscribed. He said to the negroes that "the same supreme power that enfranchised them disenfranchised him, and forever debarred him the right to hold office, though every man, woman and child in the State, new and old, black and white, should desire such a so." But he asked no sympathy, and was content to be abandoned to his fate. He was indicted to the favor of the people by his long years' political experience, and he held that experience in trust for the benefit of the people. Therefore he was talking to them. The Congressional plan of reconstruction was odious to him, but they should yield gracefully. He said:

"I know the locomotive is on the track; the steam is up. Old Thad. Stevens is engineer, and he is drunk with rage. I am no going to play the little bull, and try to bute the thing off. It might be very courageous, but it would be very inglorious. Old Thad. wants to run his engine over us. But I'll not give him a chance to run it over me. I'd rather step aside, and see him grit and gnash his teeth at his disappointment, than stand on the track, get run over, and witness the chuckling of my foes. I mean by all this that the Radicals in Congress want you to reject the proposed plan of reconstruction. They have the will, the disposition and the power to force upon you still harsher terms; and I certain as that there is a Deity in Heaven, they will do it. Do you ask how? I answer, by the very simple process of refusing, chising a yet larger portion of the whites, and giving to vicious white men and ignorant blacks an exclusive right to vote. Do you ask can Congress do this? What is it that Congress has not done?

As to the finality of the present proposition, he said:

"I hear it said on all sides, if we accept these terms Congress will not be satisfied, but will impose other and harsher terms. This is but an opinion, and I dissent from it. I believe if we close in with the terms now offered, and do in good faith, no further demands will be made of us by Congress. I do not suppose the extremely Radical members, such as Stevens, Logan, Boutwell, &c., will be satisfied, but Congress, as a body, will be. To avoid a pledged, we will be bound to keep it, and, having done so, in the minds of men everywhere agree that you ought to have, without reserve, all civil and political rights necessary to the protection of life, liberty and property, and your property. To-day you stand equal with the white people before the law. By this I mean that you have the right to vote, to hold office, to make contracts, to buy and sell property, to sue and be sued, to give evidence in Courts, and in general terms to do whatever a white man may rightfully do for your own preservation and political protection. Right here let me explain the equality you possess—it ceases between white people. God never designed that men should be equal. He made some short, some large and some small, some wise and some foolish, some with white skins and some with dark. He marked his distinctions all over the human family, and what God did men cannot undo. Men make men equal before the law; that is, they confer on them equal civil and political rights, from the diminution of pressure observed we may deduce the exact volume of the obstructed tube, of which we know the diameter. With these data it is easy to find the length of the tube, and consequently the point where the obstruction exists.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

MRS. EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN is convalescent.

The ram Stonewall sails to-day for Japan.

The political fight in California is hot.

YELLOW FEVER is epidemic in New Orleans and very virulent at Corpus Christi.

The citizens of Fort Sedgwick are being armed for the protection of that post.

The cholera is raging among the Seminole Indians.

The Commissioner of Patents has issued 317 patents for the week ending Sept. 7.

THIRTY-SEVEN deaths have occurred from yellow fever in New Orleans since Monday.

HON. ERASTUS D. BEACH, of Springfield, Mass., died yesterday, at his residence in that city.

THE Count de Lesseps, son of the father of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, by way of Duluth, Minn., is found to offer a very favorable route.

LANCASTER COUNTY was visited with a heavy rain storm on Wednesday, and much damage was done.

DR. SARMIENTO, of the Argentine Republic, is in Harrisburg investigating our common schools.

ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF sailed yesterday from New Orleans for Vera Cruz, on the Austrian corvette Elizabeth.

W. A. HOPPER, a tobacco dealer of Richmond, was arrested yesterday for counterfeiting revenue inspector's brand.

John Wolf, a boy 12 years of age, murdered Ruth Langford in Baltimore on the 4th of July last, was arrested in St. Louis on Tuesday.

A meteor in York county, on Wednesday night, carried away three bridges and a thousand feet of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad track.

The Washington City Councils have repealed the ordinance which prohibited mixed discussions on account of color in that city.

The army worm is reported as appearing in the Southern fields of Alabama, but so far has done little damage.

THE Philadelphia soldier yesterday returned to the Treasury $75, which he had been overpaid in his accounts.

IT is asserted on good authority that a defensive alliance has been formed between Austria and France.

The new Michigan Constitution was yesterday signed by the members of the Convention, which then adjourned *sine die*.

A DISPATCH from Lima, Peru, has been received of the discovery of a coal mine, about three miles from Lima, which is said to be equal to the best mines west of Sterling, in Washington territory.

CAPT. JOHN S. WATSON, of the 9th Cavalry, died in Texas, on Tuesday night. He was a resident of Philadelphia, and was formerly Secretary of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

FORTY HENS and Phil. Kearney are in a state of siege. The road from La Porte to Fort Phil. Kearney is impassable, except for large parties, and even then they are frequently attacked.

In North Carolina the freebirds have proved unmanageable, and have driven the law from the grounds along the Cape Fear, Tar, Roanoke and Neuse rivers have been almost wholly destroyed.

THE Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in General Hayes District, Ohio, adjourned sine die yesterday without any nomination.

ENGINEERS assembled in St. Louis yesterday to discuss the practicability of building a bridge across the Mississippi, for the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, at a point below the city. The bridge is to be built at Washington avenue.

THE strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is becoming more formidable. Engines are being paled for eighteen months, and have stopped all freight trains. A military company was sent out from Cairo yesterday.

THE people of German citizens waited upon Senor Romero yesterday and presented to him an address expressing their sympathy with him in the course during the recent struggle and congratulating him on his success.

THE terms of the conference between the Emperors of France and Austria, it is said, is that France will not oppose the Austrian side in a confederation, of which Austria is to be the head, if Austria will in return support France in policy to be pursued upon the Eastern question when it comes up.

The National Labor Congress, at Chicago, received some new delegates on the 22d. A communication was read from a lady patentee of a sewing machine patent was read. The committee on the subject of a National Bureau of Labor, yesterday, independent of all political association.

ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL BRUCKLEY is proceeding around for Federal Judgeships in Connecticut. He has sent a circular, by direction of the President, to the several departments, directing them to furnish any documents or facts relating to Conover, to send the same to the President, in accordance with the practice in the case, believed to be a sharp dodge to cover the transfer of Conover's papers to Stanbery, who is the President's Democratic application for pardon from the Attorney-General's office to the President yesterday.

HENRY A. WISE delivered an address yesterday at the Washington and Henry Academy, in Virginia. He said: "I have fought the battle of my life for my country, and my oath to support its Constitution, or oath of legislation, was a mockery and a delusion. I made an effort to make the white remnant of the South subject to the negroes, and I failed. Gentlemen, I believe this we must appeal to the white masses of the North to save us from the negro, and this I believe is a political prejudice. The whites of the South are willing to accept the situation, and yet to see whether passengers would not prefer the outside line instead of being shut up in a coach so long as the contents of your trunk boxes must be reduced to four and a half per cent. Then the rich will stop hoarding the money, and the poor will be enabled to pay their obligations to their creditors, and never desert the Constitution—to preserve the purity of their race and blood, and to labor unceasingly to live in peace and plenty.

A Young Hero Kills Six Cheyennes and Escapes Without a Scalp.

(From the Leavenworth Commercial, 16th.)

Some four or five weeks ago, one of the moving parties in the vicinity of the railroad had with them a young man of about eighteen years, named George Wait. His business was to break the prairie ground with a plow for the gardens along the line. One morning, as he was coming out of his tent to take a look at the camp, twenty-one miles beyond Ellsworth, he discovered a party of about thirty Indians dash out of the timber on the Smoky Hill, and make toward him and another boy, who was at work at about a quarter of a mile nearer camp than he was. The boy saw the Indians coming, but the Indians discovering his intentions, by the superior fleetness of their ponies, cut him off from the camp, and he was driven into two parties—one party going towards his companion and the other towards him. He attempted to make the timber on the Smoky Hill, but the Indians were too rapid in their movements for him. He had two navy revolvers, and resolved that the red-skins should pay for his scalp very dear, if, indeed, he was to lose it. Soon they came near, circling around him with savage yells, and began firing at him from the opposite side of his tent, armed with pistols and lances, very few having bows and arrows. Wait returned the fire, and he says that several times they came so near that the lances nearly touched him. Indian after Indian fell before the unerring aim of Wait's six-shooters, and the assaulting party was getting smaller very rapidly, the remaining being carried away by the surviving Indians in their flight. Soon he drew attention to Indian camp. He heard the shouts of approaching comrades, and the Indians made a final dash to kill the brave boy, who, maimed already with a bullet in his leg, still stuck to his mule. One young warrior came up until the muzzle of his pistol nearly touched that of the boy, and both fired—the Indian falling from his horse with a mortal wound, while the hero of the fight only got a revolver ball in his side. In a few moments more the rescuing party came up, consisting of half a dozen negro soldiers and some railroad employés, when the Indians suddenly retreated. Wait still had strength to dismount and take the pistols and scalplock of the "first of the Cheyennes," which last he now bears as a trophy of his fight.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE Cholera is raging among the Seminole Indians.

THE Commissioner of Patents has issued 317 patents for the week ending Sept. 7.

THIRTY-SEVEN deaths have occurred from yellow fever in New Orleans since Monday.

HON. ERASTUS D. BEACH, of Springfield, Mass., died yesterday, at his residence in that city.

THE Count de Lesseps, son of the father of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, by way of Duluth, Minn., is found to offer a very favorable route.

LANCASTER COUNTY was visited with a heavy rain storm on Wednesday, and much damage was done.

DR. SARMIENTO, of the Argentine Republic, is in Harrisburg investigating our common school system.

ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF sailed yesterday from New Orleans for Vera Cruz, on the Austrian corvette Elizabeth.

W. A. HOPPER, a tobacco dealer of Richmond, was arrested yesterday for counterfeiting revenue inspector's brand.

John Wolf, a boy 12 years of age, murdered Ruth Langford in Baltimore on the 4th of July last, was arrested in St. Louis on Tuesday.

A meteor in York county, on Wednesday night, carried away three bridges and a thousand feet of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad track.

The Washington City Councils have repealed the ordinance which prohibited mixed discussions on account of color in that city.

The army worm is reported as appearing in the Southern fields of Alabama, but so far has done little damage.

THE Philadelphia soldier yesterday returned to the Treasury $75, which he had been overpaid in his accounts.

IT is asserted on good authority that a defensive alliance has been formed between Austria and France.

The new Michigan Constitution was yesterday signed by the members of the Convention, which then adjourned *sine die*.

A DISPATCH from Lima, Peru, has been received of the discovery of a coal mine, about three miles from Lima, which is said to be equal to the best mines west of Sterling, in Washington territory.

CAPT. JOHN S. WATSON, of the 9th Cavalry, died in Texas, on Tuesday night. He was a resident of Philadelphia, and was formerly Secretary of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

FORTY HENS and Phil. Kearney are in a state of siege. The road from La Porte to Fort Phil. Kearney is impassable, except for large parties, and even then they are frequently attacked.

In North Carolina the freebirds have proved unmanageable, and have driven the law from the grounds along the Cape Fear, Tar, Roanoke and Neuse rivers have been almost wholly destroyed.

THE Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in General Hayes District, Ohio, adjourned sine die yesterday without any nomination.

ENGINEERS assembled in St. Louis yesterday to discuss the practicability of building a bridge across the Mississippi, for the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, at a point below the city. The bridge is to be built at Washington avenue.

THE strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is becoming more formidable. Engines are being paled for eighteen months, and have stopped all freight trains. A military company was sent out from Cairo yesterday.

THE people of German citizens waited upon Senor Romero yesterday and presented to him an address expressing their sympathy with him in the course during the recent struggle and congratulating him on his success.

THE terms of the conference between the Emperors of France and Austria, it is said, is that France will not oppose the Austrian side in a confederation, of which Austria is to be the head, if Austria will in return support France in policy to be pursued upon the Eastern question when it comes up.

The National Labor Congress, at Chicago, received some new delegates on the 22d. A communication was read from a lady patentee of a sewing machine patent was read. The committee on the subject of a National Bureau of Labor, yesterday, independent of all political association.

ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL BRUCKLEY is proceeding around for Federal Judgeships in Connecticut. He has sent a circular, by direction of the President, to the several departments, directing them to furnish any documents or facts relating to Conover, to send the same to the President, in accordance with the practice in the case, believed to be a sharp dodge to cover the transfer of Conover's papers to Stanbery, who is the President's Democratic application for pardon from the Attorney-General's office to the President yesterday.

HENRY A. WISE delivered an address yesterday at the Washington and Henry Academy, in Virginia. He said: "I have fought the battle of my life for my country, and my oath to support its Constitution, or oath of legislation, was a mockery and a delusion. I made an effort to make the white remnant of the South subject to the negroes, and I failed. Gentlemen, I believe this we must appeal to the white masses of the North to save us from the negro, and this I believe is a political prejudice. The whites of the South are willing to accept the situation, yet to see whether passengers would not prefer the outside line instead of being shut up in a coach so long as the contents of your trunk boxes must be reduced to four and a half per cent. Then the rich will stop hoarding the money, and the poor will be enabled to pay their obligations to their creditors, and never desert the Constitution—to preserve the purity of their race and blood, and to labor unceasingly to live in peace and plenty.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable Coal Lands, Saw-mill, Water-power, Township, Schuylkill County, Pa., situate, contain ing 1 acre, 1 rod and 20 perches, with the Saw-mill, 100 feet long, 2 miles from Pottsville, 4 miles from Schuylkill and Ashland, and adjoining the towns of Frackville and Gordon. On Tuesday, September 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, to be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable property, known as the Saw-mill Run Tract of Anthracite Coal Land, situate in the Township of Butler, in the County of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and specified according to a recent survey thereof made by J. S. Haven, Esq., Surveyor, as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stone for a corner in the line of Peter Gilmore's land, thence by the land and land of Andrew Wilson south 76 degrees and 30 minutes, east 80 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Georgeana Bertolette, south 9½ degrees, west 2 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Jacob Bertolette, south 76½ degrees, east 62 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Henry Bertolette, south 9½ degrees, west 2 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Jacob Bertolette, south 76½ degrees, east 18 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Henry Bertolette, south 9½ degrees, west 2 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Henry Bertolette, south 76½ degrees, east 20 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Henry Bertolette, south 9½ degrees, west 2 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Henry Bertolette, south 76½ degrees, east 35 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Henry Bertolette, south 9½ degrees, west 2 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Henry Bertolette, south 76½ degrees, east 18