# THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1863. VOLUME LXXVI---NO. 209.



## COMMISSION, &c.

WEBB & WILKINSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wholesale dealers in WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, DRIED FRUITS, BUTTER, EGGS, GRAINS, and produce generally. Also, LEATHER, HIDES, OILS, &c., No. 317 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
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COOK, PETTIT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in PRODUCE, FLOUR, BACON, WOOL, GRAIN, &c., No. 13 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. my12:ly

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JOSEPH HORNE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, &c., Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

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G. A. TOWNSEND, (successor to Jackson & Townsend,) PORK PACKER AND DEALER IN PROVISIONS, No. 12 Fourth st., near Liberty, Pittsburgh. no27

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## OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.*

[PUBLIC—No. 96.]

AN ACT to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:* That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, viz: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Snake river, where the northern boundary of Oregon intersects the same; then follow down said channel of Snake river to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia, or Clear-water river; thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence east, along said parallel, to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west of Washington; thence south, along said degree of longitude, to the northern boundary of Colorado Territory; thence west, along said boundary, to the thirty-third degree of longitude west of Washington; thence north, along said degree, to the forty-second parallel of latitude; thence west, along said parallel, to the eastern boundary of the State of Oregon; thence north, along said boundary, to the place of beginning. And the same is hereby created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Idaho: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory or changing its boundaries in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States: Provided, further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribes, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the Territory of Idaho, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said Territory, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent for the Government to make if this act had never passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Idaho shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, and superintendent of Indian affairs thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieve for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President of the United States can be made known thereon: he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of seven members having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of thirteen members possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, to twenty-six, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters; and the council, in like manner, to thirteen. An apportionment shall be made as nearly equal as practicable among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the governor shall designate and appoint, and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of said house: *Provided,* That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: *Provided,* That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years who shall have been an actual resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law: *Provided,* That whereas slavery is prohibited in said Territory by act of Congress of June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That, all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Idaho. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly, and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of errors, bills of exceptions, and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decision of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witnesses, shall exceed one thousand dollars, except that a writ of error or appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writs of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom. And each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof, as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory the same as in other cases. The said clerks shall receive, in all cases, the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Washington Territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Washington. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Washington, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the chief justice and associate justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, the secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; the said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the date of the respective appointments, at the Treasury of the United States; but no payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive four dollars per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and four dollars each for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route; and an additional allowance of four dollars per day shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one engrossing and one enrolling clerk, a sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: Provided, That there shall be but one session of the legislative assembly annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislative assembly together. There shall be appropriated annually the usual sum, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of the clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and shall semi-annually account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Idaho shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish a seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible: Provided, That the seat of government fixed by the governor and legislative assembly shall not be at any time changed, except by an act of the said assembly duly passed, and which shall be approved, after due notice, at the first general election thereafter, by a majority of the legal votes cast on that question.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United states, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of legal votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Idaho as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed, under the direction of the Government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That, until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Idaho, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted by Congress, are required to give security for money that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the Government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the Territory embraced within the provisions of this act, shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, anything contained in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the location of the office of said agencies or superintendents.

Approved, March 3, 1863.


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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 16.


### "Just Half an Hour Too Late."

Yes! That seems to be our luck. We knew that Lee was again on the northern bank of the Potomac, with a rapid river behind him, and a pursuing army of perhaps three times his number threatening him on every side. He had escaped once before, under such circumstances without molestation. A second success of that kind seemed impossible, and yet, with a large army,—an immense artillery train, and no less than 7,000 wagons—the whole occupying nearly two days in the passage—he gets away, while our Generals are unconscious of his doings, and manage only to rub their eyes and find out they are "just half an hour too late."

After the victory of Gettysburg we all felt the assurance that we had found the right man at last. That, however, was not an attack by us, and men who do not jump at conclusions quite so rapidly as the American people generally do, were disposed to wait until they could see whether we had now a General for the first time, who knew how to improve a victory. The result proves that we have not found him yet; and we never will find him until we infuse a little dash and mettle into the head, and at once light upon a man who, instead of wooing fortune with a faint heart, will bethink himself that this is a *rebellion,* and snatch her to his embrace in spite of herself. When Alexander went to consult the oracle at Delphi, he took the Priestess by the throat, and the answer was, "My son, thou art invincible."

It does not follow, we know, that Lee has saved himself merely because he has been able to place the Potomac between Meade and himself, although it is a great advantage lost. He has still largely the advantage in distance in the direction of Richmond, and may easily head and intercept his flying antagonist, if he chooses. We shall be agreeably disappointed, after what has just happened, if he does not commit the same blunder as McClellan, by either refusing to follow, or loitering away the time, until that army is out of reach. The Government ought to attend to this, and take no excuse now.

We confess, however, that we have little hope there of that promptitude which the occasion demands. Why should they not send Heintzelman to check the retreat of the rebels in the direction of Richmond? Why did they not send him to take possession of the south bank of the Potomac, opposite to Williamsport, a week ago? Couldn't Washington spare him that long for the country? Why not have ordered Dix north from the South Anna, instead of sending him back to Fortress Monroe, merely to idle away his time, with all his forces, having destroyed only a few miles of railroad, which will be repaired, no doubt, in a few days? These are all obvious questions to a common sense man, and military talent is nothing else than common sense acting rapidly and intuitively.

The rumor was yesterday that Grant had been sent for. It was the wish no doubt that begot it. But he is too remote. We could not afford to wait. There are Grants and Rosecranses enough in the army of the Potomac if the Government wants such a man and will hunt him out.

### The New York Mob and the Press.

It is of course instructive to know the kind of heroes the brutal and incendiary mob of New York city have set up for their homage, and when we read of a visit they paid the residence of Gen. McClellan, on purpose to "give him an ovation," it cannot fail to throw a strong light—a new and strange light, indeed, it will be to some people—on the character of that *vilest demagogue.* But we leave the curious and interesting examination of the "common" sympathies between the plows and aristocratic general and the *canaille* from the Five Points, profane and vulgar even beyond the average standard of mobs, to be taken up again, perhaps, when nothing more important stands in the way.

Meantime, it is more important to note the following fact—that the atrocious murderers and incendiaries in New York have an organ at the press—have a newspaper in that city, which shows its subserviency to their base, brutal and bloody passions and instincts by such an editorial notice of them and their doings as the following:

"There was a serious disturbance in the city yesterday, arising out of the prosecution of the draft in the Eighth and Ninth districts. A good deal of violence was manifested throughout the latter part of the day, and much excitement prevailed amongst all classes of the people. The formality of drawing names from the wheel, which was received in the Ninth district on Saturday with apparent indifference, took a different aspect yesterday, the inhabitants displaying a resolute determination to resist it. The stores in many localities were closed; the cars and stages ceased running. It was evident that some trouble might be anticipated, and considerable alarm was manifested. As soon as possible every effort was made to repress the disturbance by the employment of the police force and the Provost Marshal's guard, and such other means as were at the disposal of the authorities.

At one time a number of people, from twenty thousand to fifty thousand, were assembled at one spot, and affairs assumed a serious look. Several buildings were destroyed, many lives lost, several soldiers, police and citizens were wounded, and private houses in not a few instances, were broken open and despoiled. The *Tribune* building was attacked by the people in large numbers during the evening, and considerable damage was done before the police interfered.

As night came on, however, everything resumed its ordinary quietness. The excited people dispersed, and the curious ones retired to their homes to avoid a drenching rain. The full particulars of the occurrence will be found in our news columns, accurately described by our active corps of reporters."

—Of course we need not inform our readers that the foregoing is from the *Herald*—that universal panderer to everything vilest, most depraved, and most monstrous in human nature. Let the reader try whether he can find such a libel on THE PEOPLE of New York, or anywhere, city or country, in any other newspaper, as this indecent and disgraceful euphuistic falsehood of the *Herald's,* in calling the murderous and incendiary canaille of the Five Points, THE PEOPLE!

When we had been disgusted with the recreant baseness of the *Herald,* which, to avoid giving offence to its patrons, would not dare to call things by their right names, we thought we would see whether any other New York journal would speak with such foul adulation of this lawless mob; but no, the *Herald* is alone in its infamy. As an instance of the general character of the dealings of the respectable journals, we quote the following from the N. Y. *Times:*

SHALL RUFFIANS RULE US?—The mob yesterday was unquestionably started on the basis of resistance to the draft. But that was a very small part of the spirit which really prompted and kept it in motion. It was probably, in point of character the lowest and most ruffianly mob which ever disgraced our city. Arson, theft and cowardly ferocity seemed to be the animating impulse of a very large portion of the mass that composed it. We have never witnessed a more disgusting or more humiliating sight than was offered in every street which these gangs of outlaws tramped through with their hideous uproar. A large portion of them were mere boys, and their special delight seemed to be to hunt negroes.

One would have supposed that every colored man, woman and child must be a wild beast—to judge from the savage and eager delight with which they were chased and beaten, and stoned by these wretched brutes in human form. It seems inconceivable that so much of pure, unadulterated ferocity—so much of that clear, undiluted cruelty which feels a keen and ecstatic relish in the infliction of torture upon others for its own sake, can dwell in the human heart. But such hideous outbreaks as that of yesterday draw aside the curtain and show us how much of the wild beast, in spite of our better qualities, really belongs to the baser elements of our social life.

There is but one way to deal with this coarse brutality. It is idle to reason with it, —worse than idle to tamper with it; it must be crushed. Nothing but force can deal with its open manifestations. Unless this city is to be surrendered to the most lawless and reckless of mob rule, this riot which broke out yesterday, and which, beyond all questions, will renew its outrages, must be put down by force. If it is paltered with, it will gain the upper hand, and then we might better live amongst savages than under the ruffians who will rule and plunder us at their pleasure.

### The Cumberland Valley.

A trip through this valley is always delightful, particularly if one has time to stop and talk with the inhabitants, and more still in an exciting time like the present, when they have just been made the subjects for future history. They are a queer set of people—simple-minded and hospitable, living almost luxuriantly, but still entirely unacquainted with the ways of the world, knowing something in a general way of what is going on in the world, but for the most part confining their intensest interests and affections to the "Walley," as they always call it. In fact, it almost seems as though their life-experience was confined within the granite walls that bound their vision on either side of their homes. Look where you will, your eye meets the long, solid range of mountains on either side of the Valley, and imagination only can penetrate to what lies beyond, while every desire can be satisfied without passing those towering barriers. The features of the landscape seem to react upon the minds of the inhabitants, and add another illustration to the famous theory which Ruskin has so powerfully set forth.

An instance occurred on my ride. Half way to Shippensburg a farmer came on board the stage. He was going to hunt up the horses he had sent north. He seemed bound up in those four horses, and yet he owned two hundred acres of land in the "Walley," worth at least $25,000. He declared in the most energetic manner that he would give $5,000 out of his own pocket if the war was over. He was extremely anxious to see the war terminated, and asked everybody's opinion as to when that happy time would arrive. He was quite voluble, but did not seem to have any idea what the rebellion was about, for he made no reference to its origin or principles; he only "wished it was over." The true reason, I think, that so many copperheads were found in this valley was because they thought the South was certain to succeed, and they wanted to help the rebels along, so that the war "might soon be over."

This man had Gen. Jenkins at his house, and it was curious to see the mingled feeling of self-gratulation at having so formidable a protector in his house, and of vanity at having entertained a General. He knew the name of every inhabitant and the size of every farm in the "walley," but, although I did not ask him the question, I do not believe he knew whether Chicago was in New York or Illinois. He may, however, have had a vague idea that it was somewhere west, and competed with him in raising grain. He was a fair specimen of his class, though the young people in his region may be more favored in point of education, and therefore more progressive than their ancestors. I am inclined to think that the majority of the inhabitants are unredeemably conservative."

WHEN Dan Voorhees got so far from home as Concord, N. H., and was up for a speech, he naturally felt under obligations to be eloquent. And thus he went off:

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I stand for the first time upon the soil of New England. I look for the first time upon the majesty of her mountains and the beautiful face of her valleys. I feel for the first time fanning my cheek the winds that arise from the beautiful ocean at her feet. I have beheld for the first time those blooming achievements of art, science and industry which long since filled the world with her fame. I have pondered for the first time over the sacred spots of our national history, contained in her bosom, and made classic shrines of liberty to every age and to every people."

He did not proceed to say immediately that he was one of the class of Western politicians given to the advocacy of the policy of separating the West from the East and leaving New England "out in the cold."

A DISPATCH from New York says that when the mob attacked the *Tribune* office on Monday evening, they were finally repulsed by streams of scalding water thrown upon them. Before the efforts of the police and the application of the water from the boilers, they had broken the windows of the counting room and done considerable damage to its interior.

### Printing Without Ink.

A gentleman, a large capitalist, and one of the most successful inventors of the day, has succeeded in chemically treating the pulp, during the process of manufacturing printing paper, in such a manner that when the paper is impressed upon the uninked types, the chemical particles are crushed, and a perfect black impression is the result. The advantages sought to be obtained, is the discarding of ink and rollers; and by revolutionizing printing machinery, and printing from a continuous roll of paper, it is calculated that the time occupied in impressing large quantities of paper will be nominal in comparison to the requirements of the present day. Cleanliness in the printing office would thus become proverbial, and the time now wasted in making and distributing the rollers obviated. We have been assisting this gentleman in some parts of his experiment, and further information is withheld, at his request, until letters patent shall be obtained.—*London Typographic Advertiser.*

THE origin of Mrs. Kemble's book on slavery in the sea islands, is thus described by the New York *Express:*

It is in substance a diary kept in the winter and spring of the years named in the title page, (38 and 39,) on an estate consisting of rice and cotton plantations, in the islands at the entrance of the river, Altamaha, on the coast of Georgia. At that place, Mrs. Pierce Butler, as she was then, being the wife of the well-known Philadelphian, who owned large estates in the slave States, experienced and observed what, in this diary, she related to her particular friend, Miss Sedgwick, the novelist, of Lenox, Massachusetts.

THE following letter was lately sent by Victor Hugo to Lamartine: "Dear Lamartine: A great affliction has stricken you. I wish to place my heart nearer yours; I reverenced her whom you loved. Your elevated spirit sees beyond the horizon; you perceive distinctly the life to come. It is not to you that it is necessary to say, 'Hope.' You are of those who know, and who wait; she is still your companion, invisible but present. You have lost the wife, but not the soul. Dear friend, let us live in the dead.—Yours, VICTOR HUGO."

PORT HUDSON.—It is probable that the third assault was made by Banks upon Port Hudson a day or two previous to the 4th of July, as he reviewed the storming party or "forlorn hope" on the 30th ult., telling them that the flag of the Union, by "God's blessing and their aid," would probably wave over Port Hudson by the 4th of July. The intelligence from New Orleans, is to the morning of the 4th, but as Port Hudson is a considerable distance above that city, intelligence as late as that date could not be received. The next news will probably bring us the intelligence that Port Hudson is captured. If it does not it will not be long thereafter before such news does come.

Lieut. A. S. Sanborn, Co. B, of the Second United States colored volunteers at Norfolk, Va., was deliberately assassinated in the streets of the city on the 11th inst., while marching his company through the streets. The assassin was with difficulty rescued from the enraged soldiery, and is now in close custody. Mr. David M. Wright is his name.


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