



Published at Bloomington, Columbia county, Va.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Committee, at its meeting on January 29th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions: 1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday of June, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to forthwith elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their respective district, who shall meet in Mass Convention, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Com., Wm. A. Wallace, Chairman.

A Curious Question.

As a reasonable man, let us look the facts of history in the face. At and before the beginning of the late war, it was proclaimed with all the loud mouthed ferocity of sectional demagogism, that the bulk of the people in the South were loyal; that they did not desire to go out of the Union; that a few aspiring politicians had swayed the people; but that the popular instinct, and the popular well established sentiment was against secession.

This was repeated time after time, by aspiring political managers. It was alleged that the bulk of the people in the South were "loyal," and that only a few who had "freed the Southern heart" were responsible for the Rebellion.

How is it now? The world is told that the South is "disloyal." Now, after it was alleged that the South was essentially "loyal," that is, that the prevailing sentiment was in favor of the Union, we are informed by this Rump Congress that these people are disloyal. When and where shall this thing end? The people, not only of the United States, but of the world, are interested in the question; and it is desirable to know where disloyalty ends, and where loyalty begins.

Operation of Despotism.

The perfidy of the Abolition Rump in passing the Military Despotism bill upon the false pretense of its being a finality, is shown by the fact that the first efforts of the Virginians to organize under the bill have been grossly interfered with by the tools of the Congressional caucus. It would be absurd to anticipate anything else than the boldest perfidy and insincerity from men guilty of the crime of voting for such a bill as they passed in an age like this. It was a trick and a fraud, and was not intended to facilitate restoration, or secure the public tranquility, but to maintain the Abolition party in power, and provide for its adherents the plunder of the Treasury. The Southern people, fully aware of the enormity imposed upon them by the brutal tyrants at Washington, seem to have accepted the situation, as any brave and high-spirited people would accept such an indignity, in contemptuous silence, disdainful to participate in the schemes of their enemies, devoted to secure their own degradation. Their course leaves the Rumpists in Washington with the discredited Union upon their hands, and with no prospect of settlement, and no ability to guarantee the peace of the country for a single day.

A Cloak to Hide Robbery.

The Genesee (N. Y.) Democrat edited by a leading Radical, who was a member of the Baltimore Convention that nominated Lincoln and Johnson, and who has taken a prominent part in National and State politics in behalf of the Republican organization, is by no means pleased with the way Congress has been acting, and makes the following, by that revolutionary body. Says the Democrat:

"The course of Congress is misguided, and they will have to take the back track, particularly in the robbing schemes of plunder. Under the cry of impeaching the President, they cover up their robberies of the people—within the last four years the people have been plundered out of more than \$500,000,000. We will mention a few miles of Pacific Railroad charter have been granted, including branches to all these roads, the Government has lent its aid by granting \$16,000,000, \$32,000,000 and \$42,000,000, in Government bonds, at each mile or road made, to be certified by men in the interest of the companies; the amount to be granted depending on the certificates as to grade, &c., which will always be the highest sum. To this is added 12,500 acres of land to each mile of road completed, equal in all to \$500,000 per mile; multiply \$50,000 by 8,000, and where are you? behold the figures—\$400,000,000. Suppose it will only average the half of this amount, to an already overburdened people it is frightful. The stock of these roads is taken by the friends of the members of Congress—which means themselves. To make the robbery complete, and to cheat the Government out of the bonds issued there is no personal liability of the stockholders, and the law provides that the roads may be bonded and the bonds have preference to the bonds of the United States.

PARSON BROWNLOW.—This profane old man, we see, has been nominated for reelection as Governor of Tennessee, by a Republican Convention, which met at Nashville. As under the recently enacted laws of that State most persons of intelligence are disfranchised, and only "loyal" persons are allowed to vote—negroes and mean whites, who think a negro better than a white man—Brownlow will no doubt be elected. To make assurance doubly sure, a legislature of his own choosing, have passed a law organizing the militia, which is to be composed of "loyal" negroes and whites, so as to control the election. And thus that great State is to be afflicted for two or more years by the rule of a man who seems to glory over his own infamy.

CONSERVATISM.

There is a class of people claiming to be conservative, yet acting and voting with the radical party, who years ago united in the crusade against the Democratic party upon the following premises: First, that the responsibility of the then pending war rested solely with the South, the North, in their opinion, being entirely free from anything like complicity in the matter whatever. Second, that the war would be waged by the Administration for the speedy suppression of insurrection, and restoration of the Union with the rights of State and people unimpaired. Accepting this flattering hypothesis as correct, the deduction was easily drawn that the Democracy, in differing with the policy of the Administration, necessarily stood opposed to the logic by which the conservative class argued the correctness of their position. How nearly correct, or rather how far from being so, was this conservative-war-democratic-Union-republican, *ad hoc* hominum syllogism, the results of the past two years, have most satisfactorily demonstrated. From its inception, the Democratic party foresaw what would inevitably result from a civil war, and with unerring intuition they read the covert designs of abolitionism. The Democracy never opposed a war for the Union, from the simple fact that there has been no war waged for any such purpose. The party, to-day, is ready, as it always has been, to fight for the Union; it protests now, as ever, against disunion, whether sought to be accomplished by war or the more insidious process of Rump Legislation. The present lamentable condition of public affairs is but the fulfillment of the warnings repeatedly sounded by the Democracy. They have never been derelict in duty. To the honor of that great constitutional party, be it said, it never shrank from danger. Its leaders, as well as the rank and file, have braved everything, and always have persistently refused to bend the knee before the idols of abolitionism, and this too when the terrors of the battle or expatriation were ever before them. Having, at the beginning, plainly and most unequivocally indicated the purpose of the struggle forced upon an unwilling people, the Democracy can point to its inflexible result as their proudest vindication. History, with its iron pen, has engraven upon everlasting tablets the infamy and crime of the leaders and abettors of the pseudo Republican party. Douglas, in his Hayes letter, written from Washington, dated December 20, 1860, employed the following language: "Many of the Republican leaders desire a dissolution of the Union, and urge war as a means of accomplishing disunion." The experiment of dissolving the Union by war was tested; after a sanguinary failure of four years duration, this plan was abandoned as unfeasible, and Rump legislation adopted as the surest and most speedy. It may seem strange to some, yet in view of the past and present, we still have hope for the country. Abolition-radicalism, drunk with blood and blinded by success, has thrown off all restraint, and its insanity and devilish hate are beginning to open the eyes of those who, under a misapprehension, have acted with them. It is hardly possible that men now in the radical organization, who really want to see a restored Union, can longer fellowship with the rump-traitors, who have used as a hobby and prostituted to their base purposes the dearest chord in the American heart.—Clinton Democrat.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR APRIL, 1867.

There is something a little out of the usual way in the finely executed Steel Engraving which leads off the April number of this charming magazine. It is the picture of two children gazing with wonder and awe upon a suit of complete steel, such as some ancestor doubtless wore upon many a hotly contested field. The Colored Fashion Plate is, as usual, elegant and refined. The other illustrations are of Children's Fashions, Promenade Dress, White Chambery Gauze and Silk Dresses, Marie Stuart Bonnet, Spring Paletot, &c., &c. As to the Literary contents, we have contributions of the attractive stories of "Orville College," by the author of "East Lynne," and "How a Woman Had Her Way," by Elizabeth Prescott, with the beginning of a new story, "No Longer Young," by Amanda M. Douglas, and shorter stories and poetry by Florence Percy, Dice Preston, Cora Leigh, &c. A beautiful Steel Engraving, 26 inches long by 20 inches wide, called "One of Life's Happy Hours," and will be sent gratis to every single (\$2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. Specimen numbers of the magazine, containing the particulars of the premium offers and the reduced prices to clubs, will be sent on the receipt of twenty cents.

Price with engraving \$2.50 a year; Four copies with an engraving, \$6.00; Eight copies (with extra magazine and an engraving) \$12.00. One copy of Lady's Friend and one of Saturday Evening Post (and one engraving), \$4.00. Address Deacon and Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

SCUBBED.—The "pastors and folders" of the Pennsylvania Legislature got old Simon wig-wag to get up a special train by which all loyal disposed members of that body should proceed to Washington to see the old Chief sworn in on the 4th. They turned up a little late in the morning, and when they got to the Senate Chamber the galleries were all filled with "Lincoln's pet laubs," and fegling a little modest about crowding their "colored brethren" they attempted a flank movement, and had a motion made to allow them seats on the floor, but when the officer put the motion but two Senators voted for it. Horrified and chagrined, they turned upon their heels and put for Harrisburg. Soon after their arrival a series of resolutions were introduced and passed in the Senate bitterly denouncing the treatment of their colleagues by the Rump. The next morning, however, on a motion of Senator Bigham, of Pittsburg, the whole proceedings were expunged from the journal. Simon had telegraphed that night the servant compelled the master to devour himself.—North's Democrat.

THE FITTON GAZETTE.

The Pitton Gazette came to us on Monday last considerably enlarged, and much improved mechanically. It is a fine looking paper, and exhibits a prosperous and encouraging advertising patronage.

Hon. G. D. Jackson of the State Senate will accept our thanks for documents in favor.

To Presidents and Secretaries of School Boards.

In a few weeks the schools in many of the districts will close for the school year. By the act of April 17th, 1865, the annual certificate, and affidavit of the President, may be made out and executed immediately after the schools of the districts have closed for the year commencing on the first Monday of June preceding, and not before. A proviso of the same section declares that the annual report shall be forwarded at the same time with the certificate. The report therefore should be, as soon as the financial affairs of the district shall have been settled for the year, and both documents sent at the same time to the County Superintendent for approval. These papers should, if possible, be prepared, signed and the certificate executed by the men who were in office when the matters about which they report, and to which the President swears, or affirms, were transacted, otherwise the new officers may be required to report upon subjects of which they are not cognizant. If the report is not made till near the first Monday of June, the officers of the old Board should make it out and sign it at the bottom, but leave the blanks on the right hand page, for the names and addresses of the members of the Board. When the new Board is organized the old Secretary should hand over the certificate and report to the incoming officer, who should fill that blank with the names of the new members of the new Board and forward both papers immediately to the County Superintendent. It is useless to send one unless both are sent at the same time, for the Superintendent will not forward to this department one of these documents unless it be accompanied by the other.

THE HOUSE THIS AFTERNOON.

The House this afternoon, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution appropriating one million dollars for the relief of destitute persons in the Southern States. Mr. Woodbridge (Radical), of Vermont, advocated the measure, and administered a very severe rebuke to Butler for his course in attempting to defeat it by indirectness. The substitute which he submitted, provides for levying assessments on all persons in the South who own a certain amount of land, and have an income of \$600 or over, per annum, to support the poorer classes. The indications are that Butler's proposition will be voted down by a large majority.

THE MILITARY BILL.

The obstructionists achieved a signal triumph in the House this afternoon, by out-voting their opponents, and resolving to adhere to the amendment to the supplemental military bill, which requires a majority of all the registered voters in each excluded State to adopt the proposed Constitutions in accordance with the provisions of the original act of the 21st instant. The disagreement between the two houses on the question was then referred to a committee of conference, who agreed upon a compromise, which resulted in the final passage of the measure.

SENATOR THOMAS' CREDENTIALS.

The credentials of Hon. Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, were on motion of Hon. Beverly Johnson, referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was agreed, upon consultation, that this was the better course, and Mr. Thomas was in favor of it. The committee will probably report that he is entitled to his seat. Whether he will be admitted or not remains to be seen.

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The two houses of Congress having passed the supplemental reconstruction bill, it will at once be presented to the President. As soon as definite action shall have been taken on this measure, Congress will fix the time of adjournment or recess. It is the general belief that the President will return the bill to the House soon.

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Although the new Capitol police will consist of only thirty men, there are already five hundred applicants for places, some of them soldiers who have served as Brigadier Generals.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20.

IMPEACHMENT.

It is understood that the Judiciary Committee have taken no evidence up to this date tending to show any official misconduct on the part of the President. General Saxton, formerly on duty in South Carolina, is here for the purpose of testifying before the committee in regard to the restoration of lands to persons in that State who participated in the rebellion.

THE VETO.

The supplemental military government bill signed by the presiding officers of the Senate and House, and immediately transmitted to the President. It is reported that he will return it with a brief message stating his objections thereto.

APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

The crowd of office-seekers now here continues of late as large as ever. They represent nearly all the so-called loyal States, and principally the so-called local party. The rush for office has become a perfect mania among a certain class.

A LABEL SUIT.

It is reliably stated that Judge Fisher, of the Supreme Court of this District, will soon institute a suit for libel against the proprietors of the Philadelphia Inquirer, for publishing a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, stating that fears were entertained that Surratt would escape conviction on account of the disloyalty of the presiding Judge (Fisher).

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21.

LIVELY TIMES IN CONGRESS.

This has been a regular field day in the House, the million bill for the relief of the destitute in the South being under consideration. Woodbridge, of Vermont, reopened on Butler, and stated he (B.) had uttered what he knew to be false, or in other words, that he had lied. Late in the afternoon Butler obtained the floor and charged Bingham with having gone over to the Democrats and having the care of Jefferson Davis. Bingham made a noble and great warmth and bitterness, saying that he would submit to no such imputations from a man who had voted fifty-seven times in convention to nominate Davis for the Presidency, and who was moreover responsible for the miserable failure to capture Fort Fisher. This brought forth a hearty round of applause from the floor and the galleries, and it was some minutes before order was even partially restored. Butler rose to reply, but the House was in Committee of the Whole, and all debate had been closed. The only alternative was for the Committee to rise and the Speaker to resume the chair, which was ordered by a majority vote. When the Speaker resumed the chair, Butler asked ten minutes to reply to Bingham. There was a disposition on the part of certain members to object, but Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, said, "bottle the gun being man, Butler proceeded to respond to the remarks of Mr. Bingham. After apologizing for having voted for Jefferson Davis, and regretting that he had not been more successful in the late conflict, he said that Bingham's only act during the war (or immediately after its close) was that of putting a woman to death whom he (Butler) verily believed to be innocent. This allusion to the trial and conviction of Mrs. Surratt, called forth a reply from Bingham, and with that personalities ceased. The outside opinion is, that Butler was very roughly handled.

TRIAL OF SURRETT.

The Star says: It is thought that the trial of John H. Surratt, charged with being connected with the murder of Abraham Lincoln, will be commenced at an early date, in terms of the court, although no definite time has yet been agreed upon. Already several witnesses from a distance have arrived, and witnesses are out for others. Surratt continues in good health, and talks confidently of being acquitted.

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Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to amend

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 18th, 1867.

CASE OF SENATOR THOMAS.

Upon the presentation of the credentials of Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, of Maryland, in the Senate to-day, Mr. Howard moved to refer them to the Judiciary Committee, with power to inquire into the antecedents of the Senator-elect, concerning his loyalty, &c. Quite a long debate ensued. Several Radical Senators spoke in favor of the reference, among them Mr. Sherman, the so-called Conservative Radical from Ohio.

THE IMPEACHMENT SCHEME.

The Judiciary Committee have examined no witnesses of importance since Saturday last, when Colonel Halpine, of the New York Citizen, was before them, and testified in regard to the conversation which he had with the President on the question of the national finances. An attempt has been made to make it appear that the latter favored repudiation. Such, of course, was not the fact. The contrary was proved, as I understand, by Halpine's testimony, and therefore the charge falls to the ground.

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BELIEF FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

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THE BANKRUPT BILL.

requiring the Chief Justice of the United States to appoint the registers of bankruptcy and providing that the registers shall be appointed by the United States District Courts. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said this measure had the sanction of the Chief Justice. At the request of several Senators the bill was laid over for the present.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 22.

CASE OF SENATOR THOMAS.

It seems now to be understood that the Senate Judiciary Committee will not report upon the case of Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, until the next session of Congress. Several Radical politicians from Maryland, until the next session of Congress. Several Radical politicians from Maryland are at work getting up testimony against him. Ex-Senator Crosswell is here, and it is suspected that he is "the ringleader" in the movement.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The Board of Registration authorized by act of last Congress to register voters in Washington, hold daily sessions, and have thus far registered about two thousand persons, two-thirds of whom are black. The majority of our best citizens decline to present themselves for registration, and it is generally believed that when the work shall have been completed the negro voters will largely outnumber the whites.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law providing for the payment, on the 1st of July next, and January, 1st, 1868, at each period, two per cent. interest on the principal of the public debt, that being the interest which the State feels obliged to pay until there is a settlement of accounts between her and West Virginia.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

During the present session of Congress, about 150 bills have been introduced in the two houses of Congress.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented the following concurrent resolution, which was ordered to be printed: That Jefferson Davis, a citizen of the State of Mississippi, was captured by a military force in the service of the United States on the 11th day of May, 1865, and has since been held in confinement as a prisoner of State in Fortress Monroe, Virginia; and whereas, the said Jefferson Davis stands charged, on the highest authority, with the heinous crime of conspiring to murder the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, and is also indicted for treason; and whereas, the said Jefferson Davis has persistently declared his innocence of the offenses charged against him, and through his legal advisers, by all means known to the law, has sought and demanded a speedy and public trial by due process of law, before a civil tribunal of competent jurisdiction; therefore,

Resolved, (By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring.) That the longer confinement of the said Jefferson Davis without a trial, or the assignment of a specific time for a trial, is not in accordance with the demands of justice, the spirit of the law and the requirements of the Constitution, and that common justice, sound public policy, and the national honor, unite in recommending that the said Jefferson Davis be brought to a trial, and that he be released from confinement on bail, or his own recognizance.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23.

THE ARKANSAS SENATOR.

A. H. Garland, ex-member of the Confederate Congress, whom it will be recollected raised the question of the constitutionality of the test oath as applicable to attorneys before the bar of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to its bar under its decision, has arrived in Washington. He is one of the Senators elect from Arkansas. As it is certain that any application he may make for admission to the Senate will be rejected, it is understood he intends carrying the matter before the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE SURRETT TRIAL.

Surratt will not probably be tried before the next term of the Criminal Court in June. The prisoner and his counsel are anxious for a speedy trial, but for some unassigned reason his case is thus delayed.

MONEY FOR COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, called up the bill in relation to the collection of money due to colored soldiers, sailors, and marines. It provides that all checks and Treasury certificates due to colored soldiers or sailors, or their legal representatives, now residing in any State in which slavery existed in 1865, shall be paid to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who is made responsible for the custody of it, and its delivery to the proper person.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, the Senate proceeded to consider the supplementary reconstruction bill and the President's veto thereon. The veto message was then read, and the question then was, Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding? The vote resulted as follows:

Ayes—Anthony, Cameron, Chandler, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Harlan, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Nye, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wiley, Williams, Wilson, Yates—39.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, offered a concurrent resolution that the two houses adjourn on Tuesday next, at noon, to the first Monday in December.

LIBERTY FOR IRELAND.

There are brighter hopes for Ireland at this day than there has ever been since England inaugurated her tremendous, all-prevailing system of oppression and military rule over that devoted land. The Emerald Isle is yet destined to sparkle as one of the most brilliant of ocean gems, with the Shamrock flung aloft, and floating victoriously in the breeze. Long has Ireland lain under the heel of British oppression; often has she uselessly appealed to the better instincts of England's proud rulers; never has she borne herself through grievous sufferings and sorrows; and manfully, though ineffectually, struggled to be free. Yet those efforts have not been in vain. Her time had not yet come. The world had not yet been educated to the full appreciation of the absolute necessity of freedom in every intelligent human government. Such freedom as Ireland had a right to claim, and which only unreasoning tyranny could repress.

A Western writer recommends Ben.

Butler as a suitable person for local editor of some city paper, on the ground that he would be handy about picking up things about town.

WIDOW-SOLDIER'S LAMENT.

Oh, and is my spirit when evening comes on, As joyous indeed at the light of breaking day, So lonely I feel every hour of the day (morn, Since death has taken dear NICKY away.

My joy of my bosom has gone to decay, My friend in the parlor has vanished away; On life's rough sea I'm left forlorn, The sport of every billow.

OH, WHAT IS JOY? OR WHAT IS LIFE?

Oh, what is joy? or what is life? Or what the boast of earthly treasure, While in the land a hideous strife Destroys each earthly pleasure.

Oh that the past for one brief hour Could bring him to the lifeless bower That I might recall the words once said In anger to the injured dead.

Oh that I might gain one smile and hear Once more those tones now doubly dear; 'Tis vain—'tis vain—the dead are dumb, They cannot to my longing come.

ONE PRECIOUS THOUGHT LEFT ME,

One precious thought left me, If I am faithful on earth, I shall meet him in heaven. G. R. H.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE APPOINTMENTS

made at the East Baltimore Annual Conference, which convened in Frederick, Maryland, on the 13th inst., for the Northumberland District: JOHN GUYER, Presiding Elder. Williamsport, Pine Street—T. M. Reese. Mulberry St.—B. M. Hamlin. Price Chapel—W. W. Evans. Montoursville—N. W. Colburn. Maney—H. M. Ash, W. H. Norcross. Laporte—J. P. Long. Milton—S. W. Sears. Watsonstown—H. Wilson, 1 to be supplied. Washington—B. P. King, Wesley Ely. A. Hartman, sup. Lewisburg—W. R. Mills. Millburg—J. T. Wilson. Northumberland—W. H. Dill. Sunbury—J. Anderson, Wilson Fritz. Selinsgrove—A. W. Clewinger. New Berlin Mission—To be supplied. Danville—J. McK. Reiley, J. H. McCord. Elysburg—J. Forrester, one to be supplied. Shamokin—E. B. Riddle. Mt. Carmel—J. A. Dixon, one to be supplied. Ashland—A. M. Creighton. Catawissa—S. C. Swallow. Bloomsburg—J. A. Price. Ely and Light Street—A. M. Barnitz. Berwick—J. A. Gere. Berwick Circuit—P. F. Eyer. Orangeville—W. C. Hesser. Bloomingdale—M. P. Crostliwaite, E. L. Chichester. Jeansville—G. A. Day, H. S. Meadenhall. Hazleton—E. T. Swartz. Beaver Meadow—G. T. Gray. White Haven—H. G. Dill. T. Mitchell, President, and J. F. Davis, Professor, Williamsport Dickinson Seminary; L. H. Lawrence, Secretary of the American Bible Society.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WASHING MACHINE.

It is generally conceded that the best is always the cheapest; and that being the case it always is taken into consideration by the public. The following is a list of the most reliable and durable of the kind ever offered to the public as an external application for the disease for which it is recommended. We are confident that no one who has used it will ever be without it, and therefore we rely on experience as the best test of its usefulness.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.