

The Disfranchisement of Deserter from the Army

The following bill has been passed by both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

A further supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth:

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national force; and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship is disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers, thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth shall be punished in like manner as provided in the preceding section of this act in the case of offenders of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of offenders of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General of this Commonwealth to procure from the proper officers of the United States, certified copies of all rolls and records containing official evidence of the fact of the desertion of all persons who were citizens of this Commonwealth, and who were deprived of citizenship and disqualified by the said act of Congress of March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to cause to be recorded and preserved in the books to be provided and kept for that purpose in his office, full and complete exemplifications of such rolls and records, and to cause true copies to be made thereof and furnished to the clerks of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, accurate duplicates or exemplification rolls and records embracing the names of all such disqualified persons as had their residence within the limits of said counties respectively at the time of their being marked or designated as deserters; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth to preserve in books to be kept for that purpose all such copies and exemplifications of such rolls and records, and to allow access thereto, and furnish certified copies therefrom on request, in like manner as in the case of other records of such courts.

SEC. 6. That a certified copy or extract of any such record from the Clerk of a Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be prima facie evidence before any election board of the fact of desertion and consequent disability and disqualification as an elector, Provided, that if any person shall wilfully use or present any false, fraudulent or forged paper purporting to be a certified copy or extract as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as misdemeanors are now by law punishable. And provided, however, that if by the production of a certificate of his honorable discharge it shall appear that such person so offering to vote was in the military service of the United States before and at the time of his being drafted into such service, and thereupon failing to report, or in case of the fact of desertion appearing by certified copy of his company roll, it shall appear that he was afterwards acquitted thereof, and honorably discharged, such proof shall be received as evidence to disprove his said disqualification. And provided, further, That if any person liable to be objected to as disqualified, as aforesaid, shall produce before any board of election officers any false or fraudulent paper, purporting to be a certificate of his honorable discharge from the United States service, he shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as persons are now by law punishable for forgery.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the judges and inspectors of elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth whenever the name of any person offering to them a ballot or ballots shall be found upon a certified copy or extract furnished

from said rolls or records by a clerk of a Court of Quarter Sessions, marked as a deserter, or whenever any person shall be objected to as disqualified as aforesaid at any election by any qualified voter, at the request or suggestion of any such person offering a ballot, to examine such person on oath or affirmation as to the fact appearing from such certificate or alleged against him by the elector as objector; and if he deny it, as to his reasons therefor; provided, however, that if any of his answers under such examination are false, such person shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and upon conviction thereof he shall be punished as persons are now punishable by law for perjury.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert, in their proclamations of elections hereafter to be held the first four sections of this act, with the preamble thereof.

SEC. 9. That in the trial of all cases arising under this act, it shall be the duty of the Courts trying the same, to inquire into and determine any question of fact as to alleged desertion involved therein, upon proofs furnished by exemplifications, or extracts from such rolls and records duly certified by the proper clerk of a Court of Quarter Sessions, which are hereby made evidence thereof, and also from such proofs by parole as may be given in evidence by either party.

Death of Senator Foot

Solomon Foot was born in Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, November 19, 1802. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1826, and was Principal of Catechetical Seminary in 1826 and 1828. In 1827 he was tutor in the University of Vermont. From 1828 to 1831 he was Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Catechetical. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar and settled in Rutland, where he has resided ever since. In 1836, '7 and '8, Rutland in the Vermont Legislature, and during the last three years of his service was Speaker of the House. In 1836 he was a delegate from Rutland to the Constitutional Convention, and made an elaborate speech in favor of a Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. The measure was adopted by a close vote after an able and protracted debate. In 1842 and again in 1844 he was elected a Representative in Congress. In 1846 he declined a re-election, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1850, in 1856, and in 1863 he was elected to the United States Senate. He has made many elaborate speeches in that body, and bore a conspicuous part in the great Leocompton debate of 1848. In 1854, he was chosen President of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company, in Georgia, and during the following recess of Congress visited England, negotiated a sale of bonds, and purchased the iron for the road. During a part of the 36th and a part of the 37th Congress he was President pro tem of the Senate. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Union National Convention in 1864. He was a man of substantial attainments and of great political consistency. He has been sick for some time past. His death occurred at Washington, on Tuesday.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

As Was Expected

No sooner was the President's new policy developed and understood than all the rebels in the Southern States and all the copperheads in the Northern States, burst out into hallooing in praise of it and its author. Their high strains of adulation, resounding from one section of the country to the other, filled every valley, floated above every hill and mountain, and surged, mighty billows of sound, across the Atlantic. In Great Britain the toy journals instantly took up the strain, the London *Times* leading off.—Every holder of rebel bonds; every builder of rebel privateers; every blockade runner; every later of universal liberty and impartial justice; shouting himself hoarse over the great statesman that fills the presidential chair of this republic, and in honor of his benignant Policy for dealing with rebels. This does not surprise us. Having encouraged the Southern leaders to go into the rebellion, by huge promises of sympathy and assistance, they are now anxious to reinstate them as fully as possible in the control of the restored Union. It is not love of the republic, but love of the rebels, that prompts them.

We should have a good deal more faith in their protestations if they would evince some disposition to deal with the Fenian conspirators on the same lenient principles they seek to enforce on our government. Who imagines that, in case of a genuine and bloody insurrection in Ireland, so formidable a seriously to shake the British throne, the leaders of British opinion would, in six months after the close of the struggle, demand an act of total oblivion from the Crown, and the admission of an hundred Fenian chiefs to seats in Parliament? Every man knows England does not manage her affairs on that principle. So to act would be to invite fresh conspiracies and return ing perils.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

Gov. Brownlow made a speech at Knoxville on Saturday, in which he said: "I have some secrets to tell of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. I think the bill is objectionable, and it might have been proper for me to veto it; but President Johnson ought not to have done it. Gen. Howard and Fiske drew up that bill; they carried it to the President and read it to him section by section. He favored it. Gen. Fiske thought the expense would be too great, but the President said no. He urged it, and promised to sign it if Congress should pass it. It went through both Houses. In the meantime he got into a personal quarrel with Sumner and others, and when the bill came before him for his signature, he vetoed it, after having promised to favor it. This is a secret, but true.

The Senate has rejected Edmond Murphy, the Assessor of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, for the reason that he had dismissed from his office, a clerk because of the latter's efforts in the cause of colored suffrage.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY APR. 4, 1866.

For Gen. JOHN W. GEARY Maj-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY Of Westmoreland County.

We have received a letter from Mr. Negley, informing us that a general law has passed making it necessary for keepers of Restaurants to apply to Court, instead of County Treasurer, for license. Also, that by the same acts Courts have more discretion on the question of Hotel License generally. He also informs us that a general law has passed on the subject of deserters voting. Finding this bill in one of our exchanges and knowing that some of our readers in Oakland, Winfield, Clearfield, Donegal, Venango, Marion, and perhaps some others feel interested, we place it before our readers in this number of the CITIZEN.

Connecticut All Right!
Every loyal republican heart will rejoice to learn that the election which took place in this State on last Monday, has resulted in a grand Union victory! The Democracy, for the purpose, as it was said, of securing the assistance of the "President's friends" had put in nomination, one of their most moderate Copperheads—English, who had in the last Congress, voted against the wishes of his party, for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. He was supported by all the Federal officers in the State, who would allow themselves to be controlled by the Executive will.

On the other hand, the Republicans took up Gen. Harley, who had served all through the war, the Editor too of a Radical Republican paper. Nor did the Republican candidate attempt to conceal his opposition to the "President's policy," as it is called. On one occasion, being interrogated, while addressing a meeting, he frankly said that had he been in Congress, he would have voted for the Freedmen's Beano bill over the President's veto; that he was not in favor of the "President's policy of reconstruction," &c. Again when his attention was called to the fact that the President's influence was against him, he telegraphed "We are all right; our ranks are unbroken. Our election takes place in Connecticut, and not in Washington." The result proves that "truer words were never spoken." All honor to the Republicans of Connecticut,—their lines are unbroken. We have carried the Governor and both branches of the Legislature—A Republican, and not Mr. Toucy, will be her United Senator.

The Civil Rights Bill.

This bill passed Congress by a strictly party vote, every Republican, whether Radical or Conservative, voting for it—and every Democrat voting against it.—The President has retaraded it to the Senate, where it originated, with his veto message. This document is little else than another stump speech, in the course of which he lets Congress know that it shall pass no laws, materially affecting the people of the South, while eleven States are unrepresented in Congress; thus stubbornly defying the popular will of the country. This bill was intended to secure civil rights to all classes of citizens—the right to make bargains, to testify in courts, &c. An effort will be made to pass it over the President's veto. While his friends may not succeed in this, they will be several votes stronger than they were on the Freedman's bill. All restraints, on the part of even conservative Senators, are being speedily removed by the President's undisguised affiliations with Copperheads and traitors. But a short time will be required, unless His Excellency change ground, to secure a good working two-third vote in the Senate. We have more than that in the House now. Then the President will find that, whether the Southern States are States in the Union or not, is of little consequence to him,—they will be powerless for his support. Let us indulge a hope that even yet a lucid interval may be afforded him; so that he can take a glance at the ruin which he is bringing upon his own fortunes, while he is shoring up power to even assist his Copperhead friends—his "Union party!"

A jury in London has given a verdict for \$22,500 to Rev. Mr. Eland and wife, who were severely injured in the recent railroad accident at Staplehurst. A few verdicts like this in the United States would go a great way toward making railroad companies more careful.

BEAUTIFUL.—The weather.

FACTS vs THEORIES.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Medicus, "of the olden times "and I will cure disease."

In one sense, both of these learned pundits were the veriest charlatans.—They knew there was no place to rest their lever on, either to move the world or cure disease. Mechanism was in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery and all the adjuncts of magic filters and charms of the "evil eye," &c.

But these latter days have borne unto us something more than even superstition, and its crew of dreamt of in their maddest philosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday, become as bubbles in the sun, and burst and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and we will find a resting for it to move the world. Let mine ancient Medicus pant and toil no more for the drugs he so sorely needs, for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggief, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Billious, Dyspeptic, and Diarrheic Pills stand unparalleled, and his Salve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact, we think MAGGIE'S Pills and Salve are the wonder of this century, and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr. Maggief's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and as occasion serves.—*Valley Sentinel*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Our Common Schools.
We want as Directors, men of sterling christian character. The inculcation of christian principles is absolutely essential in the great system of Common Schools established. We are, *professionally*, a christian people, though *practically*, we fall far below that standard of christian ethics which should characterize a "people whose God is the Lord. Still, were it not for the christian principles which constitute the corner stone of the great Temple of Liberty which has been planted on the Western shores, we should not now occupy our proud position among the family of nations. From the landing of the Pilgrim fathers until the present time, amid the fearful exhibitions of unbelief and forgetfulness of God, an under current of christian truth and christian principles has never ceased to flow carrying forward our great country to her glorious destiny. It is to the unwearied efforts of our noble ancestry to imbue the minds and hearts of their children with true christian sentiments that we now owe our greatness. That our Government was founded by christian men, and that the institutions of religion were regarded by them as the very life of the nation all their acts fully establish. Then it follows that if this Government is to be perpetuated and fulfill her great mission, the same pure principles of Divine Truth must be ingranted upon our Common School system. We must have men under whose supervision the various departments of this system are placed who are christians both in *theory* and *practice*. Let us here be properly understood: By the phrase, *christian both in theory and in practice*, we do not wish to imply that a formal connection with some branch of the christian church should be the criterion of fitness for this office as there are many such whose theory and practice are both unexceptionable, and who would exert a most happy influence upon the schools.

What we are insisting upon, is, that School Directors should be men who are controlled by christian principles, and should feel the imperative necessity of having the schools brought under the preserving and elevating influence of these principles. And let it be further understood that it is not proposed to ingraft upon our school system the tenets of sectarianism, but simply those broad principles of christian truth which constitute the common faith of all churches. Our Common Schools, from necessity, must be preserved from *sectarianism*, but to do this, we must be careful lest we run into a greater peril. We must, as the guardians of the school system, be vigilant lest in guiding our noble vessel clear of the rocks of religious sectarianism, we are swept into the frightful whirlpool of unbelief and atheism. That we are in danger of the latter, is seriously apprehended by many good and earnest friends of education. Our Common School system has been denominated "*heathenish*," because of the absence of any positive religious character. With such sentiments we can have no sympathy. Though in some cases there are no lessons of morality and religion inculcated by the teacher;

in the various series of school books now in use, there are lessons of morality and religion of the most interesting and practical character which cannot fail to leave impressions on the minds of the children. Still it must be admitted that there is a defect in this characteristic of our system. The inculcation of religious principles is too much overlooked. Nor is it a sufficient answer to this objection (that this want is supplied by parents and pastors, for it is a lamentable fact that there are thousands of children who receive neither moral nor religious training at home, and unless they are brought under the influence of christian principles at school, will have nothing to preserve them from becoming victims of sin and crime in aggregated forms. Now the question presents itself for our consideration, how is this want to be supplied? There are various ways which will be considered in the course of this series, of which one only can now be referred to, and which has already been announced. The selection of men as School Directors thoroughly imbued with christian principles, will have an important influence in correcting this defect. As it is, the requisite is often entirely ignored and men are chosen to direct the interests of the schools, and exhibit examples of character to the children whose morals, to say the least, are bad.

The influence of Christian men as Directors cannot be over-estimated. It will be felt in the selection of teachers who they will truly regard whilst their children are under their care, so far as their moral and religious training is concerned as under their own immediate instructions. With conscientious fidelity they will *know* to whom they are committing so sacred a trust. It will be felt by the children in their visits to the schools where a few words "fitly spoken" will be "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

It will be felt in their social relations in the community of which children constitute a part highly susceptible of impressions from their observations of character. With these reflections upon this felt want in our Common School system, we trust that sufficient has been said to draw the attentions of the friends of the cause to its great importance.

A. H. WATERS.

ROMANCE IN A SENATOR'S LIFE.
Frazier's Magazine tells the following story, but does not mention the name of its hero, who is Senator Lane, from Kansas:

A distinguished politician from Indiana, becoming interested in the movement for making Kansas a free State, left his wife and repaired to the territory, intending to return soon. Becoming, however, identified with the struggles of Kansas, the Senator stayed away very long. His wife at length demanded his return. He wrote back that it was impossible to return. His wife waited a little, and then wrote that unless he returned by a stated time, she would sue for a divorce. The Senator made no reply, but gave a glowing account of the patriotic movements, in which he bore an important part. The next letter he received was from the clerk of a court in Indiana, informing him that his wife had filed a bill, with another man as lawyer offering to defend him. The Senator wrote back to the lawyer as follows:

Two years later when the divorce had long been granted, this Senator returned to Washington as Senator from the free State of Kansas, visited his old home in Indiana, and found his wife still blooming and handsome, and surrounded by admirers. With the rest he visited her from time to time, became presently the accepted lover and was remarried to her.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NASHVILLE, March 8, 1866. Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, House of Representatives:

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed I send you a copy of my proclamation, from which you will learn that a fraction of twenty-one disorganizers have, in the true spirit of the late iniquitous rebellion, withdrawn, and reduced our House of Representatives below a quorum. I need not add further remarks, as the proclamation fully discuses the points at issue.

On Friday last the election of county officers took place throughout the State, such as clerks, sheriffs, justices, trustees and tax collectors, and in Middle and West Tennessee the rebels have made a clean sweep, turning the Union men out and electing their own candidates, who elected for office on the ground that they were rebels, and had either served in the rebel army or in some other capacity had given their influence to the cause of TRAITORS and traitors.

When Richmond fell and Lee surrendered, rebels, and many who sympathized with them, were very respectful to Union men, two obsequious; guilty culprits, they evidently feared arrest and punishment, and felt that to be let alone and allowed to live was all they had a right to expect. But since pardons have been so multiplied, and no man has been punished, they have every where become impudent and defiant, until in most counties in Middle or West Tennessee it is disreputable to have been a Union man, or, as a Southern man, to have served in the Union army; and matters are growing worse; the reconstructed traitors openly cursing loyal men, and threatening that they have the President on their side, while we all feel that the President's policy is ruinous to us.

When I put the President in nomination at Baltimore for the Vice Presidency I felt that he had so thoroughly committed himself to the Union cause, and had been so badly treated by the rebels, it was impossible for him ever to get round to them again; but I give him up as lost to the Union party, and as the man who is to head the rebels and Democrats. Every rebel in all this country, every McClellan man, and every ex-guerrilla chief are loud and enthusiastic in praise of the President. The men who, but a few months since, were cursing him for an abolitionist and traitor, and wishing him executed are now for executing all who dare to oppose his policy, or even doubt its success.

There is twice the amount of bitterness and intolerance in the South, to-day, toward the Union, and everything North of it, than there was at the time of Lee's surrender. Abuse of Union men, of the radicals in Congress, and self-assumed superiority on the part of the Southern chivalry, have arisen to such a height that loyal men cannot travel on a steam boat or in a railroad car without being insulted. As it is during the war, so it is now; all concessions from the North, or from the majority in Congress, are regarded as evidences of fear all the old rebel papers of 1861, and many new ones, are in full blast, threatening Congress and the North with ultimate vengeance, and boasting of Southern prowess. The most popular men in the largest portion of Tennessee, to-day, are the men most distinguished for their hostility to the North, what they are pleased to call the "Radical Congress," and they are the class of men who are selected to fill offices, as the late county elections show. The same is true of the entire South, only more so. In a word, they are resolved on breaking up the Government, and they expect to carry out their schemes through the ballot box, and how men of candor and intelligence can represent them as loyal and kindly disposed is a mystery to me, even in this age of rebellion and treachery.—

I do not understand them, and my opportunities for learning their temper and ultimate purposes are as good as those of most men.

Why, sir, many of them are expecting the President to disperse Congress with the bayonet, as Cromwell dispersed the Long Parliament. The Southern heart is being rapidly fired to deeds of war and all this, and more, as I believe, has been occasioned by the mistakes of the President.

His plan of trusting rebels with their State Governments has had an effect exactly the opposite of what he intended. It has ruined the prospects of the Union men, and they feel that there is no safety for them, unless Congress shall choose to protect them. Even three days ago, Gen. Thomas had to send troops into Marshall county, some sixty miles distant, to protect loyal men and freedmen, who were fleeing for safety and coming to this city.

So far as I am individually concerned, the intemperate abuse of rebels, the denunciation and blackguardism of their reconstructed journals, the threats of personal violence from their abandoned patriots, and the anonymous letters of threats threatening my assassination, all fall harmless as my feet. No earthly power can drive me from the support of the men and party who fought the battle of the late war and put down the rebellion.

With kind recollections of the past and the hope of a pleasant future,

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

New Form for Ballots.
A bill has passed the House requiring that hereafter, in the several counties of this Commonwealth, the names of all judges voted for at a given election shall be on one ticket, which shall be labeled "Judiciary"; the names of all the candidates for State offices on another ticket, labeled "States"; and the names of all candidates for county offices, including Senator, members of Assembly, and members of Congress, on a third ticket labeled "County." One ticket shall embrace all the township officers voted for, and shall be labeled "Township," and one ticket shall embrace all borough officers voted for, and shall be labeled "Boroughs." The Senate has not taken action on the bill.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

The weather is very nice at present. The mud is drying up very fast.

What Next?

A friend asks this question. We take the answer from Mr. Thomas B. Florence's newspaper at Washington, which enjoys the confidence and patronage of the Executive. Here it is:

"We do not wish to see the second advent of Cromwell of England, or Napoleon of France, practiced upon the radical destructionists of this Congress; but what has been, by and by, will be again. If President Johnson is thwarted in his good intentions, the President must be satisfied."

This is not a solitary intimation. Journals, both North and South, favorable to the President's Policy, have spoken in equally plain terms. The Senate has heard the same message from one of its members. The President could scarcely have intended any thing less when he publicly denounced the Republican leaders of the chambers and declared his purpose to put them down. It has been stated in reputable western journals that the chiefs of the army have been sounded on this point; and no denial has been made.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

Maj. Gen. John Brown, a rebel officer, and brother of Gov. Neil S. Brown, resides at Pulaski, Giles county, Tennessee. He was not an original secessionist but he yielded to the madness of the times at an early period, and raised the second company of volunteers in this county. He was twice wounded, reached Nashville after the surrender with just two dollars in his pocket, and a badly damaged wardrobe. He claims now to be thoroughly reconstructed, and says that "the rebels of the South will unite with the Democrats of the North, and rule the country." That is doubtless the programme. But, pray, have not "the rebels of the South," and "the democrats of the North" been united all the while? It seems to be a work of supererogation, at this late day, to get up a marriage between these parties.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

THE WHEAT CROP OF VIRGINIA.

The Lexington *Gazette* says of the wheat crop in that vicinity:

We are glad to hear that the wheat crop has improved considerably since the warm weather set in. The prospect is decidedly better now than a few weeks ago, and some of our most intelligent and observing farmers think we may yet have a fair crop this year. We hope they may be right in their anticipations.

Our farmers are preparing to seed a large crop of corn and oats. Much land has been broken up, and our people are exerting themselves energetically to produce the largest possible amount of grain, of all kinds.

It appears from a statement made in the report of the Chairman of the House Committee on printing, that the Government uses one-thirtieth of all the printing paper used in the United States, and that this has a very considerable effect in keeping up the price of paper. He also states that the Government expenditure for printing is one-twelfth of the cost of all the printing done in the United States.

Returns from all the polls in New Hampshire have now been received, except seven very small towns. The majority for Smyth (Rep.) for Governor is 4,944, more than twice that of Lincoln's electoral ticket in 1861. The Union vote thus far received is about 600 more than last year, while that of the Democrats has fallen off nearly 600.

We know that President Johnson had several consultations with prominent Democratic politicians of this State just before the late Convention, and entered cordially into every scheme suggested to strengthen the probabilities of Democratic success in Pennsylvania at the coming election. To the honor of two gallant soldiers of the Republic he is said, that they promptly rejected the cunningly devised plan to dim their laurels, so nobly won, by lying them on the altar of the foes of their country's cause.—*Chamberlayne Repository.*

A man named Molloy, living in Saint Louis, obtained a divorce from his wife, and then followed her from place to place, threatening to kill her. She sought refuge in the village of Lake Station, 43 miles from Chicago, where she remained unmolested in a hotel kept by her sister's husband. On Wednesday night Molloy burst into the room where two of her sister's children were kneeling before her saying their prayers. He threatened to smother them, and then cut her throat. Molloy fled, and has not been found.

DEATH OF AN ODDITY.—Philo Chase of Litchfield, Conn., died a few days ago, aged seventy-five years. For the last twenty-five years his daily diet has been three pints of milk and one of whiskey. He adopted that diet from conviction that solid food injured him.

For the School and Family

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