FROM MEXICO AN END OF THE STRUGGLE,

WASHINGTON, MAY 27, 1867.

"Maj. General."

MATMORAS, May 22, via New ORLEANS, May 27.—The following was received from Gen. Escobedo to-day:
CITIZEN MINISTER OF WAR:—At 3
o'clock on the morning of the 15th, La

o'clock on the morning of the 19th, La Crus was taken by our forces, who surprised the enemy. Shortly after the garrison were made prisoners, and our troops occupied the Plaza. Meanwhile the troops retreated toward Cerro De La Campana, where our artillery caused him to surrender at 5 o'clock, A. M. Maximilian and his Generals, Meiis and Cas. to surrender at 5 o'clock, A. M. Max-imilian and his Generals, Mejia and Caswill please give the President my con-gratulations on this triumph of the Na-tional army.

"ESCOBEDO."

General Escobedo reports from the interior that President Juarez has ordered Arch-Duke Maximilian and all his Gen

erals to be shot.

MATAMORAS, May 25.—The Liberal force which took possession of Queretaro has started for the capital. Commodore J. D. Payana, of the Mexican Navy, has been ordered by Gen. Berriozabal to com mand an exhibition against Vera Cruz. The Liberals have taken possession of the steamer General Sheridan for naval purposes. So ends the struggle in Mex-

Lutest.

New York, May 29.—The steamer Flagle, from Havana on the 25th, has arrived, with Vera Cruz dates to the 20th.

The siege of Vera Cruz continued, and shots were exchanged daily. The capture of Queretaro and Maximilian were confirmed. The Liberals had captured the imperial fleet in the Gulf of Campeachy, with many guns, small arms,

peachy, with many guns, small arms, ammunition, and a number of prisoners.
Lieut. San Martin, commanding the sloop Eleanor, was ordered to be shot. The gunboat Mosquito had escaped and

arrived at Havana.

A guerrilla force of one hundred men surprised the garrison of Santiago, Yucatan, but were finally repulsed with

The Bankrupt Law.

The Bankrupt Law.

One of the most important measures as affecting the commercial relations of the country, passed by Congress during the last session, was the bankrupt law. It seems strange, considering the fact that every commercial country has some uniform system of laws regulating bankruptey, that here-tofore legislation on that subject in this country should have failed as often as attempted. The truth is, however, that the bankrupt laws heretofore passed by Congress have been framed to meet special emergencies, and not being adapted to the ordinary wants of the commercial public, have been repealed as soon as the emergency that required them was passed. In 1800 a bankrupt act was passed, but its object being simply to relieve creditors, it was soon discovered to be unwise und was repealed with covered to be unwise and was repealed with little or no oppositism. In 1841 another was passed to suit the necessities of debtors but it was ro inefficient and objectionable in its parts that it was even more short lived

than the former.

Since its repeal to the present time, whave been without a uniform system of laws on the subject, each State regulating the matter as it preferred. The necessity of a national bankrupt law that should operate uniformly throughout the country, and give the needed relief to the unfortunate debtor, and at the same time afford protection to the the needed relief to the unfortunate debtor, and at the same time afford protection to the creditor, has never been questioned to any considerable extent. The great difficulty has been to frame a law acceptable in all its parts to the different sections of the country. The present law was not passed without serious opposition, but it is such an improvement on the former laws on the subject, and seems to be so well adapted to the cradinary wants of the public, that it is likely to remain in force. It has embodied in it all the improvements in English legislation, and provides first for voluntary, and then compulsory bankruptey. It is impartial in its provisions and not more stringent than justice to the creditor requires. It aims to relieve the hopeless bankrupt, and at the same time to protect the creditor against dishonesty and fraud. The last section of the act provides that the law shall go into effect on the first day of June next, [This month.] after which time all State laws on the subject will be nugatory.—Franklin Repos.

The negro vote, a new article in Virgiaia, is engaging no small degree of at-tention in that State. The Valley corres-pondent of the Richmond Enquirer entertains and communicates somewhat gloomy natioipations about it. The people who are disposed to turn up their noses in a sublime state of contemptuous inactivity, have the alternative placed pefore them of

have the alternative placed pefore them of bestirring themselves or being outvoted by the negroes. So says the writer:

"Contrary to my first opinions, I am convinced that the negro vote will be larger than seems to be generally anticipated, and more uniformly against the white. This is the opinion of those whose opportunity of judging correctly is much better than a traveler can enjoy. It will be necessary for our people to register and vote more generally than they seem disposed to do in order to keep our State Government out of the clutches of the immaculate Hunnicutt."

The case is before them and they 'takey'

case is before them and they 'takes'

The New Liquor Law.

The following is the text of the new liq aw approved by Governor Geary on the 17th

WASHINGTON, MAY 27, 1867.

The following has been received at the Department of State:

MAY 27TH, 1867.—To Hôn. W. H. Securd: I have this moment received the following dispatch, by telegraph, via Galveston, dated Matamoras, May 21st:

"I have the honor to transmit to you the following official letter:

"SAN LOUIS POTOSI, May 15th.—General Berriozabal, my esteemed friend:
Viva La Patria! Queretaro has fallen by force of arms this morning at 8 o'clock. Maximilian, Mejia, Castello and Miramon are prisoners.

[Signed] "Benito Juarez."
Yours truly,

M. B. Marshall,

E. L. Plumb.

New Orleans, May 27.—A dispatch via Brazos on the 21st, to Gen. Griffin at Galveston, contains the following: "I have just received official information from Berriozabal, and the United States consul at Matamoras, that Queretaro was captured by the Liberals on the 15th inst. Maximilian, Mejia and Castello are prisoners.

[Signed] "J. J. Reynolds, "Matmoras, May 27.—The following was received from Gen. Escobedo to-day: Utilen Minister of War:—At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, La Crus was taken by our forces, who sur.

Citizen Minister of War:—At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, La Crus was taken by our forces, who sur.

Course of the true of the caster of the fine and forfeiture of licensed, shall close or shut up their bar or place of sale at close of the true the promote the caster of the market April: Section 1: That persons licensed to keep

wite of any such husband, parent of any such child, or child of any such parent, under penalty of all the fines and forfeitures of this act.

Sec. 5. All persons, thus licensed, shall close or shut up their bar or place of sale at or before the hour of twelve every night and not open thes ame until sunrise the next day, and on Sundays shall not open them at all, but keep them shut until Monday at sunrise; this is not designed to prevent the reception and lodging of persons traveling without violation of the law.

Sec. 6. Any conviction for the violation of any provision of this act by a person licensed under it, or at any place licensed, shall work a forfeiture and annul such license, and no license fee shall be returned.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, constable, policeman and officer of police to compel the observance and to prevent the violation of this act, and in the discharge of such duty, if need be, he shall have power to close up, and to keep closed, any place or places where such violations become known to him, whether by his own personal observation or by information of any respectable citizen of the vicinity; also, it shall be the duty of the officers aforesaid to arrest such persons so alleged to be acting in violation of law, and to bring them before any magistrate of the vicinity, to be dealt with a cording to the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of such magistrates to entertain complaints for the violation of this act, when made under oath by any citizen of the vicinity.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, constable, member and officer of police, to arrest any and every person who shall be found intoxicated in any street or public highway, or in any public place or places where strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer are sold, publicly kept or disposed of, and take him or her before any magistrate, who, after due inquiry, if he deem him or her too much intoxicated to be fully examined, or to answer on oath correctly, the magistrate shall caus

dence against such intoxicated person in any prosecution, civil or criminal.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, beer or ale, to any of the individuals to whom it is declared by this act to be unlawful to make such sale, shall be liable for all damages which may be sustained in consequence of such sale; and the parties so offending may be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction in the State, by any individual, or the next friend of such individual, as has sustained damage; the nett sum recovered shall inure to the party injured.

SEC. 10. Every person who may, and shall violate any or shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall for each offense be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be spunished with a fine of not more than twenty dollars, and in default of payment, with imprisonment of not more than five days.

The Mobile Riot-Gen. Pope's Report.

The report of Major General Pope on the late Mobile Riot has been published. He says: One thing is manifest, and that is, that the Mayor, Jones M. Withers, though everybody, and no doubt himself, apprehended a di-turbance during Judge Kelley's speech instead of being present with the necessary police force and arrangements to keep the peace, went off to his house, a mile and a half distant, because, probably he supposed the sentiments of the speaker would not be pleasant to him, and left the peace of the city in the hands of the Chief of Police, who either sympathized with the peace of the city in the hands of the Chief of Police, who either ympathized with the rioters or was wholly inefficient. It certainly is not to be attributed to the zeal or conduct of either of these functionaries that the riot did not assume formidable proportions. I have, therefore, removed both, not only because of their criminal misconduct on this occasion, but because there is not likely to be confidence of any security whatever hereafter whilst they retain their offices. I have appointed Mr. Horton, a much respected Union man of Mobile, Mayor, and Colonel Dimon, formerly of the army, but for the last year a citizen of Mobile, Chief of Police. I will remadel the entire police force and probably change the Board of Aflermen in a few days. Colonel Dimon I know well personally, as he served for a long time under my cummand, and whilst he is Chief of Police I will guarantee that there will not be another riot in Mobile. The instigator of the late riot, or rather the most conspicuous actor in it, is in confinement at Fort Gaines, and will be tried by 2 Military Commission. The civil authorities released him on bail. Colonel Shepkerd, who was present at the meeting, says that Judge Kelley's speech was dignified and patriotic, and fully acquits him of provoking the disturbance. of Police, who either sympathized with the

It looks as though Maximilian had It looks as though Maximilian had about an even chance for being hung—if he has not been hung already. That Juarez would gladly save him, to propitiate this country, if for no other reason, there is little doubt; that he did not promise he should not be hung, probadly finds a solution in the fact, that so strong is the feeling against the usurer it would sar. ing against the usurper, it would seri-ously test the hold of juarez on his

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County. Total

C. E. ANDERSON. - - - Editor.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1867.

and Inseparable."-D. Webster.

Union Republican County Ticket. ASSEMBLY : JAMES T. M'JUNKIN,

[Subject to District Nomination.] TREASURER : HUGH MORRISON

> COMMISSIONER: CHARLES HOFFMAN. JURY COMMISSIONER: CHARLES M'CLUNG

AUDITOR J. CALVIN GLENN

Our Ticket.

several gentlemen who have su eeded in obtaining the nomination are the hoice of the people, and are therefore enitled to the unanimous support of the Re-publican party, which we have no doubt hey will receive.

James T. M'Junkin, our nominee fo Assembly, is well-known to the citizens of ar county, and the fact of his having seured the nomination, is a stronger argumen n his favor, than anything that we could say. He is well qualified for the position or which he has been nominated, and will, andoubtedly, be elected by a handsome ma-

Hugh Morrison, of Slipperyrock township, our candidate for Treasurer, needs no com-mendation at our hands. He was one of the brave men, who early in the commencemen of the rebellion, volunteered in defence of his country as a private soldier, and for braery, was in a short time promoted to first Sergeant, and was severely wounded by a gun shot passing entirely through the head causing the entire loss of the left eye. Not ithstanding this severe wound, after artial recovery from the same, he returned the 100th (Round head) regiment, and erved his country faithfully until the close f the war. He is competent and well qualified to discharge the duties of Treasurer

Charles Hoffman, of the borough of Saxs aburg, our candidate for County Commis ioner, is a veteran soldier, having served his adopted country in the Mexican wa under the gallant but now lamented Col. S Black, where he was wounded in the left hand, causing the loss of his thumb. He also served in the late war in the 78th regiment, where he was promoted to 2d Lieu-tenant, and served to the close of the war. He is a suitable person for the office, being an English and German scholar.

Charles M'Clung, of Sunburry, our car didate for Jury Commissioner, is just the man for the position. Having served one full term as County Commissioner, he is well acquainted with the citizens of the county and will make an impartial and efficien

J. Calvin Gleen of Support our namine or county Auditor has, in his re-nomination, received a better recommendation than anything we could say in his behalf. He is a young man of moral worth. He was an efficient officer, and will be, with the rest of the ticket, triumphantly elected.

The Mobile Removals

It is generally understood in official quarters that the President has about deided to interfere in the matter of the emovals made by General Swayne, of the Mayor, Councils and police of Mobile, by revoking the military orders in those cases, made and provided, and by restoring the displaced municipal officials to their respective positions. He places his right to do this on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mississippi injunction cases, wherein it is held that the duties of the Generals commanding the several Military Districts must neces sarily be performed under the supervis ion of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, and that the duty thus imposed was in no sense ministerial, but was day of September, to advance the interest purely executive and political. The President assumes that the facts present ed in General Swayne's report of the Mobile riot, in which it is declared that the disturbance was not preconcerted. and that the only charge against the police was that of timidity, are not sufficient to warrant their removal by the military, and that the order should be revoked The whole question was before the Cabs inet, and the official report of General Pope, which is the opposite of General swayne's report, was discussed. It is be-ordnance, will be detailed. lieved, however, that the order restoring the Mobile officers will be issued before the President leaves for North Carolina,

Gen. Sherman to fight Indians General Sherman has gone to take for nomination to the several offices. command of the operations against the Indians. It is clear that the General experiences more difficulty with them than he did with the rebels. He

A Presidential Calculation.

A writer in a New York paper has been making an estimate of the comparative strength of political parties in the country, and what the result of an election would be in certain contingencies which are not likely to occur. Giving the Democrats all the unorganized States and Connecticut, the Re-publicans would have 220 electoral votes to

publicans would have 220 electoral votes to 99 for the Democrats.

"If New York be given to the Democrats, the Republicans would still have in the electoral college one hundred and eighty-seven votes, to one hundred and thirry-two Democrats. If New York and Pennsylvania are both given to the Democrats, this would make the electoral college stand one hundred and sixty-one Republicans to one hundred and fifty-eight Democrats. If Connecticut, which is given to the Democrats in the list, should go Republican, this would give the Republicans fifteen of a majority, with the loss to them of New York and Pennsyl ania. If the Republicans should lose these States and New Jersey, and gain Connecticut, they would still have a majority in the electoral college.

Assuming that the unorganized States will be sufficiently rebabilitated to vote at the next Presidential election, the contest

the next Presidential election, the contest will be close enough to be interesting, to say the least.

Juarez and Maximilian.

The New Orleans Picayune is authori tatively assured that Juarez and his Ministers at San Luis Potosi, write and talk of the United States and their representatives, in the politest and blandest manner possible. They cherish the mos respectful sentiments toward them, and would bind closer the relations between the two countries. They get arms from the United States, and ammunition, and supplies of all kinds; and when hard pushed, as the were last winter, they can count on what our Texan neighbors call armed neutrality." At times they are perfectly eloquent on the subject of generosity to prisoners, and all the nobler attributes of our nature. It is only when they come to speak of Maximilian and his Generals that they show passion, and that not hot but gool, when they tell the United States that they cannot consider them "simple" prisoners of war in case they fall into their hands.'

Jeff. Davis in Canada West.

Mr. Jefferson Davis intends to reside at St. Catharines, Canada West. It will strike some persons as somewhat singular that he should make this choice, unless some special reason determines him. If such a reason exists, it must relate to the rebellion and his personal fortunes, and may be summed up by the simple declaration that he deems himself better off than he would in the United States. Such caution evinces consciousness of danger-a knowledge of reasons for ap prehending something unpleasant. It is scarcely to be questioned that he knows the extent of his crime, and his move ments indicate that he fears justice.

The Washington City Registry.

There has been considerable exciteent in Washington City over the open ing of the registration of voters, under the universal suffrage act. A large crowd of whites and blacks have thronged the City Hall daily, and the struggle to get registered has been most animated A large police force has succeeded in maintaining order, although an attempt was made to seize the registration books and destrey them. The prompt action of the police prevented it, and but five pages were torn out of one book. Three thousand additional voters have been registered since the books were opened

Maximilian.

The probabilities are that Maximilian and all his followers, above the rank of Licutenant, taken with him, have been shot. Although our Government has no such advices, this is the tenor of the news by the way of New Orleans, where it was believed by Minister Campbell and other well informed persons. The reply to the note of our Minister in behalf of Maximilian, prepares the public for the sanguinary finale reported.

Manhood Suffrage. The Executive Committee of the Republican Union party of Maryland, invite the Republican Union party in Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Misoouri, to meet the dele gates of the Republican party of Maryland in convention on Thursday, the 12th and cause of manhood suffrage, and to demand of Congress the passage of the Sumner-Wilson bill.

The Ram Stonewall.

The Japanese Commissioners have pur-based the ram Stonewall for four bundred thousand dollars. She is to be overhauled and fitted up at their expense. The Commissioners appealed to the Government for the detail of a naval officer to take the vessel

Convention.

Our readers are refer ed to the proceedings of the Republican County Convention for particulars in regard to the aggregate vote cest for each candidate

RECORDING SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES .- WO are informed that the statement made some time ago, that a law had teen passed by the last Legislature authorizing the recording of soldiers' discharges, is erroneous. The countrymen, were he to go counter to Mexican public opinion and act in the interest ef humanity.

| Additional the state of the convergence of the

Proceedings of the Convention

The Convention of the Return Judges of the primary election of the Republi cans of Batler county, met June 3rd, 1867, in Court House, and organized by ealling Dr. Amos Lusk to the chair, and electing J. A. Mellinger and Austin Pearce. Secretaries. Delegates present

Adams township, James Criswell;
Allegheny ... D. W. Crawford;
Brady ... Samuel Taggert;
Buffalo ... M. H. Byerly;
Butler ... J. H. M'Quistion; Butler John Coulter; Peter Fennel; Andrew Wick; W. P. Hays; Samuel Anderson; Clearfield " Clay "Con'q'ing " Cranberry " Cherry David Arner; Daniel Fleeger Solomon Fleeger; Wm Dunbar; H. D. Thompson; W. C. Campbell; Austin Pearce; Franklin Fairview Jackson "
Jefferson " Austin Pearce; Thomas Martin; Eli Millison; Joseph Cummins; Wm. Hays; Wm. Flemming; Wm. Williams; Lancaster Marion Middlesex" Muddyc'k" George Shoupe; Z. B Shepherd; R. M. Louthett Oakland Parker Penn Summit Slip'yrock J. A. Millinger; Thomas More; Samuel Sloan; Venango Worth Robert Barro Winfield " Jesse Gleun; John II. Negley; Wash'gt'n"
Bor. Butler. Zelienople Amos Lusk; Centreville, Charles Prosser; Saxonburg, J. E. Muder; Suubury, Hugh Duffy.

A committee on Resolutions was ap pointed by the Chairman-John H, Neg ey, Chairman; Joseph Cummins, Wm. Dunbar, Sr , A.-W. Crawford, and W. C

Campbell,—who reported as follows: Resolved, 1st. That we congratulate the Resolved. Ist. I hat we congratulate the country upon the prospects of permanent peace, secured through the wisdom of Congress in sternly resisting all a tempts to restore to power the tobe element of the rebellious States, and in demanding and requiring that all the faithful Union people thereof should participate in their reconstruction and future government.

struction and future government.

2d. Resolved, That the wonderful changes now taking place in our country are among the greatest reforms of any age. The principles of the Declaration of Independence are being put into living, practical operation, proclaiming us a free Republic in fact, with an army and may that compel the respect of all powers, and a currency based upon and owned by the people themselves, safe and national in its character.

and national in its character.

3d. Resolved, That to the policy of the Republican party is due the credit of preserving the nation and freeing it from the great wrong of slavery. The people owe it their continued confidence and support, and its further supremacy is necessary, until all the just, political and natural rights of man are fully and firmly secured in all the States.

4th. Resolved, That we are in favor of full protection to American industry and American manufacturers.

5th. Resolved, That experience demands a reform in our State Legislation, by the

oth. Resolved, 11mt experience demands a reform in our State Legislation, by the passage of general laws and an enlargement of the powers of the Courts in the creating and management of corporations and corporate rights. The great amount of private legislation has grown to be an alternia. legislation has grown to be an alarming evil, and we therefore favor the passage of general laws, wherever practicable, inclu-ding a general, genuine rail road law for the State. And the members of the next Gen-eral Assembly from this District are hereby instructed to vote for and carry out the principles of this resolution.

6th. Resolved, That Henry E. Wick, Dr. A. Lusk and John Mitchell be representa-A. Lusk and John Mitchell be representa-tive conferees, to meet similar conferees from the counties of Mercer and Lawrence 7th. Resolved, That John M. Thomps Esq., be representative delegate to the cing State convention at Williamsport, the is hereby instructed to favor the nonation of Hon. H. W. Williams, of A

nation of Hon. II. W. Williams, of Allegheny county, as our next candidate for
Supreme Judge.

8th. Resolved, That the senatorial delegate to the State convention, from the district, is conceded to the nominee of Armstrong county, John V. Painter, Esq.

9th. Resolved, That the ticket this day
declared chosen by the people is worthy of
our full support.

Wm. C. Alams	44	450	- 66
Thou as Robinson	"	429	-44
COMMISS	SIONER.		
Charles Hoffman had		763	votes.
Thos. E Vandyke "		264	. 46
Matthew Greer	44	624	
Sam'l. Taggert	"	189	11
Simon P. Young	"	160	"
TREASU	JRER.		
Hugh Morrison ha	d	817	votes
John Haney "		746	- 44
Thos. B. White "		452	- 66
AUDI	TOR.		

W. W. Maxwell had J. C. Glenn Silas Miller 1102 415 " JURY COMMISSIONER. George Miller had 749 vote Chas. McClung "981" AMOS LUSK, Ch'n J. A. MELLINGER, Secretaries.

THERE are 42,247 exhibitors in the Paris Exposition

"A new way to pay old debts"drinking and go to work.

Fourth of July.

The Glorious Fourth was once the festal day of the United States. Other initious celebrate the birthday of their kings, we celebrate the birthday of our Nation. The observance of it, as such, was universal, spontaneous and enthusiastic. The "Old Thirteen," that signed the Declaratian and indorsed it, and in a seven years' war bonored, it, eelebrated its anniversaries with intelligence, and rej iciting acknowledgements. John Adams did not, in his prophetic language, strike the tone of the grand national jubilation on too high a key for the patriolism of Americans when he predicted the annual celebration of the glorious event with processions, speeches, the roar of cannon, the waying of flags, and the blazing of bonfires.

The Feeling in Richmond.

The correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, writing from Richmond, says: "The rebellion still lives in Richmond. You find more sullenness and hostility and bitterness here in three days than in Charleston in a month. There are five daily newspapers—three of them overflow with gall and venom. In so far as they dare, they speak yet of the North and of everything northern in just the style of the last year of the war, putting as many of the barbs and stings as possible into every paragraph. These three papers reflect the feeling of three-fourths of the whites, I judge There is no sort of toleration for anything that savors of republicanism in politics. The old hatred of the North is perpetuated as a mitter of religious duty. Pictures of the confederate flag are displayed and sold everywhere, and at the shrine of this emblem the coul of the city bows morning and evening as devotedly and reverently as it did in 1861 or 1862.

"The welcome accorded to Jefferson Da-

devitedly and reverently as it did in 1861 or 1862.

"The welcome accorded to Jefferson Davis on Sanday and Monday hast showed have the situation is accepted. The people received him on Saturday evening in silence, with bared heads and the voiceless sympathy of an adoring crowd; they were not quite certain what measure of demonstration would be allowed by the military. The cheer that went up when he was released on Monday told the story of the city's heart; it was jubilant and defiant. The passage from the court room to the hotel was like the way of a conqueror. His parlors were crowded all the afternoon with mea and women, who scarcely took pains to conceal in the least their hostility to the Union. The ovation given Davis was, for intensity and heartiness, such as Boston, perhaps, never gave anybody or any cause."

Esq., be representative delegate to the coming State convention at Williamsport, and he is herely instructed to favor the nomination of Hon. II. W. Williams, of Allogheny county, as our next candidate for Supreme Judge.

8th. Resolved, That the senatorial delegate to the State convention, from the district, is cenceded to the nominee of Armstrong county, John V. Painter, Esq.

9th. Resolved, That the ticket this day declared chosen by the people is worthy of our full support.

10th. Resolved, That the representative conferces this day appointed are required to Genzand, as an indispensable condition of our support, from each of the candidates for Assembly, a written pledge to vote and labor for the passage of a genuine, general free rail road law.

On motion, the Chairman of the Constitutions to vote for Hon. II. M. K. Long, in his testimony before the stiffied that the notorious Mrs. Cobb was instituted anything of the kind of Pitts building the price is still going down. The speculative buildent was always and the price is still going down. The speculative buildent was always and the price is still going down. The speculative buildent was a barrel, who was a still going down. The speculative building the price is still going down. The speculative buildent was a barrel, who is the fitted in the interview begine and the price is still going down. The speculative buildent was a barrel with price is still going down. The speculative buildent was a barrel. The patient don't titimate anything of the kind of Pitts building the price is still going down. The speculative buildent was a barrel. The patient was a barrel, was a building to be On motion, the Chairman of the Convention was appointed Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year. Said Committee for the ensuing year. Said Committee to be appointed by him and to consist of one member from each election district.

On footing up, it appeared that for ASSEMBLY,

James T. M'Junkin had 619 votes. Alex. Leslie "552" Wm. C. Alams "450" "Thou as Robinson "429" "South State of the County State of the

School Directors .- There appears to be a general negligence on the part of School-Directors to publish the account of the receipts and expenditures of their respective Districts, as required by the act of Assem-bly. The State Superintendent of Common Schools states that this section of the law is as obligatory upon the Board of Directors as is the section requiring them to keep open schools, and a neglect to perform this duty according to the law will subject Directors to removal by the courts, the same as the neglect of any other duty.

-Jefferson Davis is enjoying the compa

FRANK COWAN, son of ex-Senato r Cowan, has been appointed special Secre-ary of the President.

Confiscation .-- Letter from the

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

The flon. Thaddeus Stevens has written' he following letter in vindication of his

The Giorious Fourth was once the festal day of the United States. Other mations celebrate the birthday of our Mation. The observance of it, as such, was universit, spontaneous and enthusiastic. The "Old Thirteen," that signed the Declaration and Indoorsed it, and in a seven years war homored it, and in a seven years war homored it, and in a seven years war homored it, each the Declaration and Indoorsed it, and in a seven years war homored it, each the States of the Adams did not, in his prophetic language, strick the tone of the grand nation and indoorsel it, and in a seven years war homored it, elebrated it annual celebration of the glorious event with processions, speeches, the roar of amon, the waving of lags, and the blazing of bonfires.

But the charm seems to be braken. The old American feeling appears to have dealised. Elements have been policy in the second property of the years and introduction to elicit patriotic feelings in the mind of independence of the second property of the years and induced the years of the property of the well they contain a support of the property of the well they contain the years of the Amonies for the years of the Amonies of the second property of the years of the years of the Amonies of the years of the second property of the years of t

THE BOOTH DIARY is published. It is imply a defense of his action. He says, under date of April 13th and 14th: "Until o day nothing was ever thought of sacri-leing to our country's wreng. For six nonths we had worked to capture, but our

cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done. But its failing was owing to others, who did not strike for their country with a heart. I struck holdly, and not as the papers say. I walked with a firm step through a thousand of his friends, and was stopped, but pushed on. A Colonel was at his side. I shouted, 'Sic Semper,' before I fired. In jumping I broke my leg. I passed all his pickets, and role sixty miles that night with the bone of my leg lascerating the flesh at every jump. I can never repent it, though we hated to kill. Our country owed all her troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment. This country is not, in April 1865, what it was. This forced Union is not what I have loved. I have no desire to outlive my country. This night, before the deed, I wrote a long article and left it for one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, in which I set fully forth our reasons for our proceedings."

Decline in Flour.

Just at present there is a panic in the leading markets among flour dealers. The arti-

with instructions to vote for Hon, H. W. Williams, of Pittsburgh, for Supreme Judge, and after him for Hon, John J. Peareon.

National Bank Notes at a Premium.

The Treasury Department learns that the notes of nine National Banks, which have failed, are at a premium, offered by such National Banks as have been established without circulation. The latter banks desire to use these notes as circulating mediums.

—A movement has been initiated for abo'.

shing privateering in time of war. Excellent! Let the plan embrace all kinds of stealing, on sea and land, in war and peace, official and private. Let privateering in war, and peculation in office be abolished by all means. Particular attention is solicited to the department of legislative privateer-

-A petition from the citizens of Lousiana has resulted in the countermanding of Gen. Sheridan's order by the President removing the State Board of Commissioners. The old Board will therefore proceed with their surveys and repairs.

THE CROSS .- The cross of Christ is the THE CROSS.—The cross of Christ is the trio are hovering on the borders of the land they vainly attempted to ruin, and were seen at Prescott on Wednesday, on their way to St. Catharine's and thence to Toron to. The Canadians lionize them tremendously.

FRANK COWAN Son of ex-Serator

-Why is D like a drunkard's life?
Ans.-Beause it ends bad.