

Reconstruction.—Let Well Enough Alone.

We are informed that the President and his Cabinet are about to consider the condition of the Southern States, under the recent acts of Congress, and to proclaim certain rules in reference to the conduct of the Major Generals Commanding. It is furthermore rumored that the action of General Sheridan in removing Governor Wells led to an angry discussion at a recent Cabinet meeting, and that Mr. Stanton is preparing an opinion to justify the President in removing General Sheridan. It is also rumored that General Grant has expressed anxiety in regard to Sheridan, and while he will not recommend his removal, he still feels that he might be reprimanded. We are happy to welcome any expression of General Grant that seems to indicate an expression of opinion on any national question; but we believe this rumor to be untrue. General Grant will hardly care to interfere with his re-down subordinate. At a critical portion of the war, he found it necessary to give Sheridan but one order: "Go in." If he has any order to give let him repeat that.

We do not think the country will view patiently any interference on the part of the President with the provisions of the Reconstruction act. That act was passed in defiance of the President. He came into office with the settlement of the war upon his hands. Instead of taking the advice of Congress by calling an extra session, or even the counsel of statesmen who might be presumed to speak the opinions of the party dominant in Congress, he created a policy of his own. It was offensive to the nation. It proposed to sacrifice the loyal men of the South to the spirit of rebellion. It would have surrendered to Davis more than Lee yielded to Grant. Still it was a "policy." Mr. Seward supported it in his reckless, gladstone way. Mr. McCulloch went out of his way to be its persistent minister. Mr. Stanton counter-signed the orders which sent Terry and Saxton into disgrace, and conferred honors upon Fullerton and Custar. A few people like Dix, created by Almighty God apparently for no other purpose than to hold office, and gifted with a ravenous instinct of power, supported the President. Then came the wholesale removals from office. Intrepid Republicans were stricken down by hundreds for daring to believe in the teachings of Lincoln; men were rewarded for betraying their party, and even in foreign Courts spies and informers were permitted to wander and collect gossip for our Secretary of State. All the powers of the Presidential office—its honors and blishments—were used for the purpose of insuring the success of the "policy."

Well, what came of it? The President met with disastrous and humiliating defeat. His "policy" was overruled. The creatures he placed in office as a reward of treachery were driven out. Nay more, the great office which he held, and whose patronage he wielded with more than the imperial will of Jackson, was trimmed, and cut, and shorn of the greater part of its strength. It would no longer be a menace to a free people. His "States" were overturned. The Reconstruction law was passed, and its duties assigned to generals of the army. This was well understood. The President opposed it furiously. He threw his votes before Congress step by step. So recklessly was this done that at one time it was almost certain that he would be impeached, or that his powers under this act would be assigned to General Grant. Mr. Stevens desired this, and a large party followed him. We believe this would have been done but for the assurance that any law Congress would pass the President would execute in letter and spirit. This assurance—or, rather, this well founded belief—did everything to decide Congress. If it had not existed, the President would most probably have been removed.

This was the situation when Congress adjourned. Suspicious of his Excellency, not altogether trusting his sincerity, its members provided for a Summer session. But the President has done so well, he has obeyed the law so faithfully, that impeachment has died, the Summer session will scarcely be held, and we find ourselves quietly drifting into an era of good feeling. Reconstruction progresses. Impartial Suffrage has been established in the South. The various problems that sorely tried our statesmen are being gradually solved by events. With suffrage to the slave we have had amnesty to the Rebel. Even the great Chief of the Rebels has been released from prison and permitted to go to Canada, with but a trivial (?) expression of dissent. Mr. Chase presides over a Southern Court, and the process of habeas corpus has been resumed. The freedmen are gradually becoming freemen. Citizenship sits easily upon them. The country is at rest, and considering the question of political reconstruction settled addresses itself to the finances and tariffs. Our political sky is serene with the exception of a little cloud that steals over it, scarcely larger than a man's hand.

We know the President must be sorely tempted to use whatever power he may possess to oppose a measure which he assailed so vindictively last Winter. That is well understood. The country appreciates the fidelity with which he performs his most unenviable work. But he must perform it. His administration will not be permitted to interfere with reconstruction by removing the generals who have the confidence of the country, and appointing men in whom it has no confidence. Let the President but attempt this—let him oppose his executive prerogative to the operations of the Military bill, and in a day this era of good feeling will become a season of rage and hate—this little cloud will cover the heavens with blackness. The country is intensely earnest on this subject. Let Sheridan or Sickles, for instance, be removed, and a Summer session of Congress will be inevitable. With a Summer session the President's functions will most assuredly be so limited that it will not be in his power ever after to remove any General Commanding. All the bitterness that prevailed last year will be renewed, a hundred questions will suffer, and the work of national pacification be stopped merely that the President and Congress may

have another controversy. Such a controversy can have but one result—for the people are with Congress, and will sustain it. The danger is that the wise and temperate measure of last session, under which the country is doing so well, will be succeeded by a measure less wise and temperate. Everything is doing well. We entreat the President and his Cabinet, for their own sakes, as well as for the sake of the country, to let well enough alone.—N. Y. Tribune.

Every Man his own Vice-President.

Mr. Phillips says that he will not believe that the prejudice against the negro has disappeared until he sees a negro nominated for the Vice Presidency or competing favorably with Major Generals. Now, one reason why there is a prejudice against the negroes is that they have as yet as a race accomplished nothing great in war, or politics, or art, or literature. If anybody will take the trouble to listen to an ordinary lecture or speech against negro equality, he will find that it is this absence of performance and of what the French call "preuves," in the great work of civilization, which forms the basis of the whole argument. Were there one or two or three flourishing negro States built up by negro industry, honesty, skill, and valor, the negro color and conformation would go for nothing. It is the fact that there is not, and has not been in historic times, any such state which causes the negro to be reviled, persecuted, and enslaved, and which has created the current belief in their moral and intellectual inferiority. Whether this is a good foundation for such a belief, we cannot discuss here. But we must remember that all individuals of all races are judged by this self-same standard. We all owe any special respect we may meet with from our fellow-men to our performances and not to our promise, or supposed capacity. In other words, everybody has a "prejudice" against the man who has achieved nothing.

Therefore we say that, now that the American negroes are free, their work friend is he who says to them: "Work, work! show that you are industrious and can get rich as white men do; obey the laws and respect your neighbor's property—that is, show that you have the political sense on which States are formed, and by which they are preserved; cultivate your minds, show that your intellectual inferiority has heretofore been accidental and not real. When you are rich and shrewd and educated and numerous you will be powerful, and power will bring you inevitably political and social honor, and nothing else will or ought. Peoples are great and respected when they have done the things on which greatness and respectability are founded."

Therefore the nomination of a colored man to the Vice Presidency will be, whenever it comes, the sign not of the disappearance of prejudice only, but also of the things which cause the prejudice. Colored men need not, therefore, trouble their heads about it any more than about the Presidency. It is not necessary either to their happiness, comfort, or respectability. It could not make them happy, comfortable, or respectable unless they had other things previously; and when they have the other things the Vice Presidency is sure to follow, or even more honorable positions than the Vice Presidency. When the ablest men at the bar are negroes we shall, we hope, have a negro Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but not, we trust, one minute sooner. Negroes are not entitled to high rewards simply for being black any more than they deserve slavery or ill treatment for not being white. We want fair play in this matter for every body, but we cannot have fair play if the gammon of the negro's injudicious friends cannot be checked. It is no more a hardship to the black to be excluded from high office because he does not command the confidence of his fellow-citizens than it is to the white man. If a negro has a right to be made a Vice President in order to show that people have no prejudice against him, so has everybody else in the community, and exclusion from high office is a slur. The only remedy for this sort of thing is the admission of every adult male and female, not insane, a pauper or a criminal, to the Vice Presidency or some other post of honor. The thing may be done by a simple amendment to the Constitution declaring every citizen of the United States to be a Vice President on taking the oath of office. Whether we should be any better off when this was done would remain to be seen; but we each of us at least would have the consolation of power of nominating conventions to ignore our claims. If we stood on Mr. Phillips's ground we should go farther, and insist on having a negro Vice Admiral. As long as this office is monopolized by a white man we should, recognizing from his premises, assert fearlessly that there can be no security for the colored race.—The Nation.

EX GOV. WELLS on Saturday yielded, under protest, to a note from Gen. Sheridan requiring him to surrender his office, and Gov. Flanders has quietly succeeded him. General Sheridan reminded Mr. Wells that he had not only acknowledged the right of the District Commander to remove civil officers, but had urged it in other cases, only disputing it in his own. Gen. Grant denies that he had censured the action of Gen. Sheridan, and we can see no reason for expecting any interference on the part of the Government. Mr. Wells has written to the President, however, accusing Sheridan of malice, and another letter to the General containing a counter charge.

White men having refused to accept reappointment to the City Government of Mobile from Gen. Pope, Gen. Swayne has directed the vacancies to be filled with colored men. This is right, but it shows that loyal men should have been chosen at first.

Two colored men have been appointed to offices by the City Council of Washington.

A convention of the Republican party of North Carolina is called for September 4th.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the Country.

C. E. ANDERSON, Editor.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

Union Republican County Ticket.

- ASSEMBLY: JAMES T. M'JUNKIN, JOHN EDWARDS, [LAWRENCE CO.] [Subject to District Nomination.]
- TREASURER: HUGH MORRISON.
- COMMISSIONER: CHARLES HOFFMAN.
- JURY COMMISSIONER: CHARLES M'CLUNG.
- AUDITOR: J. CALVIN GLENN.

Complimentary.

Our contemporary, the editor of the sublime and inimitable sheet, miscalled the "Union Herald," in noticing the Republican nominations of this county, makes use of the following beautiful and complimentary language: "Greeley's blockheads held their primary election on Saturday last, (June 1st,) and the Convention met on Monday." If the man who penned this language was not known to possess a very great amount of blockheadism, and to be about as ignorant as the least educated of the Republican party, it might be necessary to notice him. We do not believe in wholesale denunciations and base vituperation, but we think it will become a man who is connected with as much ignorance, bigotry, and superstition, politically, as the editor of the Herald, to call a large, respectable and enlightened portion of the citizens of Butler county, "Greeley's blockheads." "Men who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Men, who all their lives have advocated slavery, whiskey and ignorance, should be the last to call their peers and superiors, "blockheads." The language, to say the least, is indicative of a narrow, vindictive and contracted mind, and could only emanate from ignorance or wilful hatred, as no gentleman, or man of good common sense, would be guilty of applying such low phrases to those who are his equals, and in many cases his superiors. When the editor of the Herald speaks again, we would advise him to remember his political status.

Rail Road.

Our people appear to be much concerned with regard to a Railroad which shall pass through our county. We are often asked, "What about the Railroad?" and we are as often compelled to answer that we have no reliable information to the effect that there is the least probability that we are to have a road under any present arrangements. So far as we are informed, we are about as far from getting a Railroad as we have been at any previous period. We have had so many promises, and have as often been deceived, that we have no confidence in anything that is said by the corporations having control of this matter, and we have set down to the conclusion that, if we are depending on the power that has controlled the Legislature of Pennsylvania for so long, to build a road through Butler county, we are sold for less than Esau got for his birthright. Provisions, which we were told were binding upon the Pa. Central Railroad Company, and would compel them to build us a road have, thus far, not been worth to us the paper upon which they were printed. It has been all promise and no pay. If those who pretend to know and are in the secrets of the monopoly of Pennsylvania have anything to say, that will enlighten the people on this subject, they will now be heard.

Military Power in the South.

The military power in the South not only corrects the abuses of civil authority in the unsettled States, but provides for the general security by strengthening civil authority. On the one hand, Gen. Griffin has removed the police of Galveston, Texas, for injustice to the negroes, and in Georgia, on the other, an order has wisely been issued by Col. Sibley for the filling of all vacancies in civil offices, whether they be local or State.

It is established that General Grant backs up Sheridan in removing Wells and those who hindered the restoration of the State on the basis of loyalty. This proof of General Grant's devotion to ideas and aims involved in the struggle in which he won so much renown, was not needed to satisfy dispassionate observers of his course, and as an interpretation of the ground wherever he stands, it will silence all evil.

Eric and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The extension of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad by the Connoquenessing and Pine Creeks, it is said will soon be commenced. The Youngstown (Ohio) Courier, in referring to this improvement, remarks that "this road runs through valuable coal fields, and a large tract of the territory adjacent is owned by some of the Youngstown coal operators. It will also affect, in a measure, the local traffic in coal and minerals. From a letter before us, containing the reports of parties interested in the coal deposits along the line of the route proposed above we glean the following particulars: Speaking of the drilling on Pine creek, in Allegheny county, the report says that three miles above Sharpsburg, on the Shaw farm, the upper vein of coal now worked by the rolling mill company of Messrs. Spang, Herron & Co., is five to five and a half feet thick. The second vein, which is sixty feet below the first, is seven feet thick, and the third vein, two hundred and sixteen feet from the surface, is twenty-four feet thick. Farther up the stream, on the Rigby farm, are reported a vein of upper coal, and also a vein of Black Scotch Iron ore, 40 feet thick, which will yield an average of 70 per cent. iron. About a mile above this is an exposed vein of rich Kidney iron ore, six feet thick, yield about 40 per cent. On the Witzell farm, at the mouth of Mountain Run, the drill discovered at seventy feet below the surface, a seven feet vein of coal, and at the depth of 200 feet, a twelve feet vein.

The Next Presidency.

The New York Times discusses this question at length, starting out with the declaration that "the rising tide" is unmistakably for Grant. It thinks the position of the General makes him stronger than any other man, both as to principles and expediency; that his wish not to be considered a candidate is in his favor and an element of strength, and that in whatever light the question of candidacy is viewed he stands foremost. The Times concludes its article as follows: "We look forward to the nomination of General Grant by the National Convention of the Union party. That the most strenuous efforts will be made to defeat it is sufficiently evident from movements already made public. The entire machinery of the Republican party in the Southern States is in the hands of his opponents, and the representatives of that party in the Convention, elected, as of course they will be, wholly by negro votes, will probably be cast against him. But the great body of the Union party in the North and West will, unless we are greatly mistaken, become so satisfied that the existence of the party, as well as the welfare of the country, depend upon his becoming a candidate, that we have very little doubt of that result."

Democratic State Convention.

On Tuesday last week, the so-called Democracy of Pennsylvania met in Convention at Harrisburg, to place in nomination a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, to be supported by that party at the ensuing fall election. C. E. Boyle, Esq., of Fayette county, and late a member of the Legislature, was the permanent Chairman of the Convention. On the second ballot Hon. Geo. Sharewood, of Philadelphia, was chosen. A better selection could not have been made from their ranks. At this writing we have not seen their resolutions; however, they profess to have the good and glory of our country at heart. The people will expect them to repudiate unequivocally the infamous Chicago platform denouncing the war as a failure, and the platform of their State Convention—solemnly adopted last year—declaring the history of our great war to be but "debt, slaughter, and disgrace." They ought to take back these offensive insults and apologize to the soldiers and the people for their treasonable acts.

Closing Up.

It has generally been the custom of merchants and business men to close up their stores and places of business on the 4th of July.

We know of no reason why every American citizen and individual who is permitted to enjoy the rich blessings of civil liberty which was purchased by our Revolutionary sires, should not refrain from their usual occupations on our National Sabbath. Will we not all agree in this matter, and rest from our labors upon that day? No person should be so narrow contracted in his views as not to be willing to "close up" shop for one day in each year, in remembrance of the great deliverance wrought out for us through the blessings of God, by our glorious ancestors. We wish to have it to say of the citizens of Butler, that we have a patriotic, liberty-loving people; that the spirit of '76 still courses in their veins; and that they honor the memory of the patriotic dead—and that they adore that Divine Providence who gave us the victory, the fruits of which we are now enjoying.

The Legislature of Texas, in 1866, having no better way to remove loyal Judges, and wishing to protect the guerrillas of the State, abolished the Judicial Districts in which Union men were elected Judges. Gen. Sheridan has declared that act null and void, and directs the Judges elected to perform their duties.—The Nation.

The Attorney General has published his opinion relative to the power of Military commanders to depose civil officers under the Reconstruction act.

He decides adversely to such power. It is thought the President will immediately reinstate all the officers deposed by Sheridan and Pope. The Washington Chronicle, in a two-column article, imperatively commands a quorum of members of Congress in July, to legislate on this subject. Thad. Stevens has also written a letter urging members to be punctual in their attendance. The intimation that the President would call Congress in August is regarded as a ruse to prevent the assembling of a quorum in July.

A jury has been obtained in the Surratt case. Chief Justice Cartter presides on the trial. The examination of witnesses was to have commenced on Monday.

Latest advices from Mexico say Maximilian is to be banished.

Crops in the West.

A writer in the Chicago Journal compares the present with former backward seasons, and comes to an encouraging conclusion as to the growing crops. For twelve years he has kept a record, and from it he perceives that the present is by no means the most backward. On the contrary seasons more backward than this produced good crops. Referring to Iowa in particular, he says: "The prospect for wheat was never better in Iowa at this time of the year than it is at the present. A great deal of corn has been planted, and much of it is now coming up, and while admitting that the season is backward, I can but believe (judging the future by the past) that there is yet time for an abundant harvest of corn, wheat and oats, in 1867."

The Crops.

Nine-tenths of all the reports received at the Agricultural Department during the past month agree as to favorable prospects for the coming harvest. Never, according to the Commissioner's summing up, has there been so general an expression of encouragement.

Information received at the General Land Office from the west states that the entire country shows signs of plentiful harvest. The crops of wheat, rye, oats, barley, grasses, and fruits of all kinds are said to be in a condition never exceeded in this country. The corn is not high, but good, and gives every promise of a great harvest.

THE President, it is reported, threatens to convene Congress in August, if it does not come together in July, giving as a reason the trouble growing out of the reconstruction laws. One would suppose that the President would prefer almost anything before a meeting of Congress; and we question very much if the report truly reflects the Presidential purpose. If the South has any influence with Mr. Johnson, it had better use it to keep quiet—enforce the law—and have Congress as far away from Washington as possible.

NEXT to the perfect silence of the Democratic State Convention on the Free Railroad question, is its silence concerning Andrew Johnson. For him they have not a word; like a squeezed lemon, he is cast aside. One year ago the case was wholly different. Then hundreds of offices fascinated hundreds of Democrats. Having either lost or won the spoils, they have no further occasion to speak well of him.

GOVERNOR WELLS having declined to comply with General Sheridan's request to vacate his office, was informed by the latter that he would, if necessary, be expelled "by force," whereupon the Governor, to use his own eloquent and expressive language, "surrendered to the sword"—this being a figurative and gubernatorial way of saying that he surrendered in order to save Brigadier General Forth the necessity of taking him by the collar of an ordinary black broadcloth coat, and dragging him out of the Governor's room. General Sheridan has written a letter to Secretary Stanton, justifying his action and giving an account of Mr. Wells's official career which is anything but flattering. As we have said before, we think the country will heartily approve of Gen. Sheridan's course, and will readily believe his account of any Louisiana politician. The only question was whether the Government at Washington would feel justified in sustaining what at first appeared to be the removal of an officer simply for having appealed from the military commander's decision; but General Sheridan now explains that Mr. Wells's deposition has been due to his general character and that of his administration. We believe it is the testimony of every honest man who has set foot in New Orleans—since General Butler left it, at least—that a more corrupt, self-seeking set than many of the leading Unionist politicians of that city there does not exist, and worse record of knavery than Bank would reveal, it would be hard to find, as it was through this establishment that they carried on their operations. That an honest soldier like Sheridan should have at least got his hand on them, as well as on their rebel neighbors, and should as thoroughly understand their character, will give hearty satisfaction to everybody who believes, as we do, that no political opinions, however "sound," can make knaves and charlatans anything but a curse to the community.—The Nation.

Communications.

Psalmody.

MR. EDITOR:—After the late discussion of this question, we naturally ask, has any good been done? If the prejudice heretofore existing between Psalm and Hymn singers has been decreased, then, good has been done; but if it has been increased, then harm has been done. There is no difference between Psalms and Hymns, except that the latter are often smoother verse and better English. The ideas expressed and intended to be expressed are generally the same, and God will hear both according to the sincere and good intention of the worshiper. If the desire and design be to praise God for his goodness, justice and mercy, the matter of the appropriateness of the language may well be left to each individual and all controversy falls to the ground. Let each man, if he wishes, compose a psalm or hymn to suit his own particular circumstances, and a tune of his own fancy, if the desire and design are good, all is well. The heart is not the fruit of the composition, but the composition is the fruit of the heart.

As to inspired Psalms or Hymns, we have none in the English language, from the simple fact, no Englishman was ever inspired. If the Psalms of David alone should be sung because of inspiration, then the Jews are the most consistent worshippers. They use the Psalms of David to the present day in their Synagogues, but they always use the original Hebrew language. The identical words of inspiration: But—That God created all things; That man fell; That Christ made an atonement for sin; That he that believeth shall be saved; That the wicked shall perish; That there will be a day of Resurrection and of Judgment. These are truths of inspiration and may be expressed in a hundred different languages and in a hundred different forms in each language. The inspiration is in the truth, not in the particular words used. If we love God with all our heart, body, mind and strength, and our neighbor as ourselves, then our songs will be songs of love, and God will be our refuge.

Let us not quarrel about small things and neglect the weightier matters of the law. OBSERVER.

For the American Citizen.

MR. EDITOR: My object in penning these few lines is, to impress upon the minds and hearts of the youthful readers of the Citizen, words of great worth, that fell from the lips of a beloved but now glorified sister in Christ. Those to whom they were addressed sustaining to her, the endearing relation of children, will doubtless accord to them a space on memory's page, to the last hour of their earthly existence. But language fraught with such excellent advice we would wish to impress on the minds of every youth who shall peruse the Citizen. They come to us from one of mature years, with the shadows of death gathering around her, and with the yearning of a mother's heart that her farewell words might be as a beacon light to conduct them to the blissful port she is soon to enter. The words which I would wish all the youthful readers of the Citizen to heed are as follows: "My children, don't be out at night!" What innumerable snares would the feet of unwary youth escape would they but heed the advice, "don't be out at night." To amplify in regard to the various temptations that beset the youth who spend their evenings from home, would require more space in the Citizen than we feel at liberty to occupy. Parents, portray them to your children, and a luncheon them to shun the appearance of evil. Study the tastes of your children, and provide them with home enjoyment, suited to their tastes, to beguile the evening hours and thus prevent their wandering from the parental roof in search of happiness. S. A. B.

THE late Democratic Convention was fully in harmony with the party, which has but one mission and one aim, and that is to get into power. If there is any force in the common business maxim about fixing the mind and directing the efforts upon one thing, we think the Democratic party has reason to be hopeful, for it apparently has thought of nothing else than the regaining of power in the country even since its own treachery to the interests of the country forfeited and lost the power. With a single eye to its chief end—the seizure of the "sceptre of dominion" as it was expressed in the opening of the Convention—the plans of the party were developed and exhibited in the platform. They do not embrace anything relative to the general Railroad Law, the great popular measure of the State. Whether this omission results from their opposition to the law, as some maintain, or to an absolute forgetfulness of the interests of the State, through complete absorption in those of the party, it betrays a want of public spirit and of concern for the general prosperity, that cannot be trusted by the people with the management of their affairs.

THE latest peculiarity developed in the Tribune, is its frequent threats at Secretary Stanton, of whom it speaks as "subservient" to the President. The Tribune is consistent. It could not speak otherwise of Mr. Stanton after the part Mr. Greeley took in setting Davis free. Could Mr. Stanton have had his way, the organizer and head of the rebellion would have had justice done him long ago. Mr. Stanton's efforts in this behalf render him a fit mark for the Tribune's shafts.

Indian Affairs.

The true condition of affairs in the Indian country is disclosed in the following dispatches from Governor Hunt and Mr. M'Clure to the Secretary of War, and the instructions issued by the Express Company to its agents. We clip them from the Rocky Mountain News of May 28th.

GOV. HUNT TO SECRETARY STANTON.

DENVER, May 27, 1867. To E. M. Stanton, Washington, D. C. SIR:—Depredations from Indians, on our eastern and western borders, are of daily occurrence. The present military, being mostly infantry, are entirely inadequate for the protection of settlers and the great thoroughfares. I would most respectfully ask (as in Montana,) authority to organize mounted volunteers for a campaign against the savages. Three hundred friendly Utes will join the expedition, with your permission. Respectfully, A. C. HUNT, Gov.

HON. A. K. M'CLURE TO THE SAME.

DENVER, May 27, 1867. To E. M. Stanton, Washington, D. C. SIR:—I beg your prompt attention to Governor Hunt's dispatch. I have been detained here two weeks, because Indians raid the western route at pleasure, and there is no pretense of adequate military protection. Please give prompt and decisive orders. Passengers, mails and emigrants are wholly at the mercy of Indians. A. K. M'CLURE.

MR. W. H. Cottrell, superintendent of the United States Express Company, Denver Division, has issued a circular of instructions to agents and employees on the plains, urging upon them the utmost vigilance and promptness. One paragraph contains wholesome advice: "You will hold no communication with the Indians whatever; and if they wish to talk, they must go to the regular posts. If Indians come within shooting distance, shoot them; show them no mercy, or they will show you none."

THE NEW YORK Herald, under the head of "Increase of Intemperance," says:

"Extremes in legislation are bad.—They increase the evils which they are intended to suppress. When forgery and arson were punished with death, those crimes were of more frequent occurrence than they are at present. Offenders counted upon the scruples of jurors for immunity. Summary laws have just the same tendency. Whenever an unnecessary interference with the tastes or enjoyments is attempted, it is sure to provoke excesses in the very habits which it is desired to correct. This has been the effect of the present Excise law.—There never was so much drunkenness observable as since it came into operation. People will always resist what they consider an injustice. The liquor law is unjust, because it restricts the enjoyments of the poor, while it favors those of the rich; and the poor man will drink all the more from the desire to oppose it. The authors of this measure have a great responsibility to answer for. They have made more drunkards by it than the liberty of free indulgence would ever have created."

We do not copy the above because we suppose any one fancies it worth refutation, but because we wish to fix attention on the fact that rum selling revolts at any restriction or regulation whatever. Wherever it is menaced with prohibition, it pleads for relaxation instead; but it conforms no more to regulation than to prohibition. It will either control the laws or defy them, save as it yields to the strong arm of compulsion. If we had a prohibitory act in operation to day, it would not be denounced and detested one whit more by the ribald press than the present moderate license law is. Let these facts be carefully treasured.—N. Y. Tribune.

From Richmond.—The Republican Party Harmonized.

RICHMOND, June 12.—The two committees appointed by the two wings of the Republican party at the conference last night, met Senator Wilson and three other delegates from Union League Club of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, at the Ballard House, where all existing divisions of sentiments were adjusted. Hon. J. M. Batts accompanied on behalf of the friends of the Charlottesville convention, a proposition for a joint convention of the two wings, as follows: To the Unconditional Union Men of Virginia.—The Republican State Committee, and the undersigned, citizens of the State of Virginia, who here avow ourselves unconditional Union men and members of the great Republican party of the United States, call on all others of like condition as common sufferers not to throw away this golden opportunity to rescue ourselves, our children and our State from the hands of those who have brought nothing but war, desolation, want and wretchedness upon our land, to meet in council at Charlottesville, on August 1st, next, at noon, at the African church, for the purpose of extending and perfecting the organization of the Republican party, commenced by the convention assembled at Richmond on the 17th of April last.

The call is signed by the State Committee, Gov. P. point, Hon. J. M. Batts, Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria, and 300 others.

It would seem from the following that Russian America, lately ceded to the United States, is not such a barbarous region as some would have us believe. In 1858 there were nine Orthodox Greek churches in that region. These churches numbered twelve thousand parishioners. Five of the ordained ministry were natives of this country, of the mixed foreign and Indian descent. Religious books had been translated into native tongues. Several schools were connected with the churches. The "Spiritual Seminary" had been lately removed from New Archangel to the Yakoutsk. Not one crime had been reported in their parishes for forty years! This is the information which comes from Russian statistical returns.