

The Doings of the Rip Van Winkles at Harrisburg.

When "Rip" awoke from his score-of-years nap among the Kaatskills, he was still true to King George and merry England, and consequently so, for the soporific whiskey of the jolly bowling Dutchman had made him oblivious to the political changes which had taken place meanwhile. But what excuse will those who assembled in Convention at Harrisburg, on the 11th inst., give for the adoption of resolutions in behalf of "dead issues"? True, many of the party have the weakness which brought Mr. Van Winkle to grief, but unfortunately, the vile stuff they imbibe has not the sleep-inducing virtues of the article which the Dutchman quaffed. True, it might be alleged that the enemy which so many of the members of this party of mediæval principles put in their mouths, had stolen away their brains, but to account for their action in this way would require an unwarrantable assumption. These resurrectionists of defunct issues could probably give reasons for their conduct, but undoubtedly they would be like those of Gratiano, "as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff."

These Pharisees stand up in the high places of the capital, and after thanking God—with their lips—that they are not as the (Re)publicans and other sinners, proceed to say, "We, the delegates of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania," are "profoundly grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for the return of peace." We cannot exactly see how these delegates can be "profoundly grateful for the return of peace," when they took such strong exceptions to the Supreme Ruler's manner of bringing it about. This profanity of gratefulness comes with rather bad grace from those who opposed the war at every stage. If the South, instead of the North, had conquered the Peace, the representatives of the "dead past" would have been "profoundly grateful," not only for the return of peace, but also for the instrumentality by which peace was attained.

It is evident that the "delegates of the Democratic party" are but novices in prayers of thanksgiving. They have not cultivated very close communion with the Supreme Ruler, nor studied the manner in which he would be addressed, or assuredly they would not approach him with "but's" and "ifs." They are "profoundly grateful" for one thing, "but deeply anxious" on account of many others, particularly on account of the "trials and delays which impede the complete restoration and reunion of all the States." It is a great pity that these malcontents did not go to the South at the commencement of the rebellion, and join in the fight upon the side with which they sympathized. They would then have progressed with the progress of events, instead of now standing in the way of progress and battling feebly for "dead issues"; they would stand shoulder to shoulder with James Longstreet in the manly effort to secure equal rights to all and permanent union upon that basis, the only one upon which it can be attained.

The first resolution adopted at this convention is worthy of the Chinese, who cling not only to "the principles of civil government," but to everything else which their ancestors of two thousand years ago established. It is a wonder these fossils did not resolve "steadfastly to adhere" to the principles of civil government in vogue before King John and Magna Charta. We find in the preamble no profound gratefulness expressed for the overthrow of slavery. Is this one of the principles which they are resolved to adhere to steadfastly?

The second resolution is in advance of their position during and before the war. For this progressive step we are "profoundly grateful." It is a sort of oasis in a desert of platitudes and nothings. Let them act in accordance with their resolution.

The sixth resolution is a neat non-committal piece of composition. Is the Democratic party in favor of free trade or protection? Where is the Daniel to interpret this writing on the wall?

Finally, their candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is generally conceded to be well fitted—so far as legal ability is concerned—for the position, and is their strongest man, but if "evil communications corrupt good manners," there will be a grand falling off in Judge Sharswood's fitness by election day. Their candidate, we believe, has nothing but a legal record, nothing can be urged against him except that he keeps bad company, and if the proverb be true that every man is known by the company he keeps, Judge Sharswood is not fit for that or any other office. If his political principles are embodied in the Harrisburg resolutions, then it is the duty of every voter to use his utmost effort to defeat him. The party in its resolutions has ignored the soldier, let the soldiers ignore the party.—*Franklin Repository.*

DEMOCRATIC CAPITOL.—The Copperhead press insist upon it, that if they could have controlled the affairs of the nation during the rebellion, we would not have had the present national debt. We admit had they not had occasion to support their Southern Democratic allies, the rebellion would have been sooner over, and with less of the nations blood and treasure. It was quite apparent during the war, if the Democracy could rule, that they would have given the rebels all they asked. No doubt that would have stopped the rebellion and the cost of money for the time being, but the price of Democratic rule would have been another Mexico and a Western Continent. A broken Union, with its perpetual border wars, national disgrace and dishonor. Free government a failure, with slavery the chief corner stone in place of universal liberty; the rules of nabobs, a chosen aristocracy, and the oppression and ignorance of the poor would have been the special triumph of what they call Democracy. Truly this is sham Democracy seeking office and spoils, but totally unfit to rule a free country.—*York True Democrat.*

No one will hereafter be admitted to membership in the Vermont Conference M. E. Church, who use tobacco in any form.

Another Letter from Mr. Stevens—He favors a July Session of Congress.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Washington Chronicle*:

LANCASTER, PA., June 18.

I think it is proper to suggest the propriety of having a quorum in Congress on the first proximo. The opinions of the Attorney General seem to require some explanatory or supplementary acts. I need not point out errors in favor of rebels, as there are many of them easily seen. For instance, it is provided that to be entitled to be registered requires one year's residence in the State. Every man can see that this means continued residence, immediately before election; but the Attorney General holds that the party may take nine months when he was a boy and three months now. And Johnson, by going a month before the election to North Carolina, where he lived thirty years ago, could vote; so with regard to clerks, military and civil officers, and those holding Confederate offices while in the rebellion. But I will not take time to criticize. A mistake more objectionable is the fact of usurpation by the Attorney General in acting at all on the question, and erecting his decisions as binding. Officially the Attorney General has no more right to interfere than the President has to reconstruct, which pretension Congress has settled. Since it has been adjudged that the conquered States are to be treated as subdued territory, and rebuilt, without reference to their former conditions, by the legislative power alone, it is to be supposed that Congress alone is to be appealed to in case of difficulty.

It is true the Attorney General is too good a lawyer to pretend to act under the Constitution, as it is well decided that admitting new States, and, of course, rebuilding conquered territory, does not come within the provisions of that instrument. His opinion is just as good as any other good lawyer's, and no better. It is objectionable. When he rules what shall be evidence, if obeyed, he does great wrong. He has a fair excuse, however, under the invitation of commanding generals.

I have said this much with great reluctance, but finding my colleagues indifferent to the question, I have not been able to refrain. I fear, lest it should be thought I obtrude my own opinions too often in public matters, but my anxiety relative to reconstruction must be my excuse.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

Abraham Lincoln.

The following eulogy by M. De Montalambert, in his essay "The Victory of the North in the United States," is one of the finest, because most truthful, sketches of that great man we have ever seen. There have been some feeble efforts, by renegade Americans, to tarnish the name of our second Washington, but these efforts only serve to render the name and fame of Abraham Lincoln brighter. To know that his enemies were bad, wicked and selfish men, is sufficient to satisfy the world of his goodness and purity of character. The following extract shows how he was loved by the liberty loving people of tyrannical Governments:

Everything has been said upon Abraham Lincoln. He has offered us in the midst of the nineteenth century, a new example, which is neither a copy nor a counterfeit of the calm and honest mind of Washington. His glory will not be eclipsed in history, even by that of Washington. He honors humanity no less than the country whose destiny he directed, and for whose return to peace he prepared with such intelligent moderation. His egotism is everywhere, and we yield only to an imperial appeal to conscience in associating ourselves with it. But it concerns us especially, obscure advocates of liberty, of which he has been the glorious and victorious champion, to engrave in our souls and impress on our lives this pure and noble memory in order to encourage us, to console us, and to engage us more and more in the glorious field of action upon which he has voluntarily entered. It is important for us to verify what the study of this career, so short, but so resplendent, placed in clear light, namely: this union of integrity and kindness, of sagacity and simplicity, of modesty and courage, which make him a type so interesting and rare, a type that no prince, no public man of our age, has equaled or surpassed. This word cutter becomes an advocate; then, placed at the head of one of the greatest nations of the world, he has displayed all the virtues of the honest man with all the qualities of the statesman. His head has not been turned any more than his language; since his accession to the highest position, no one has been able to cite a single word of his, of menace or bravado, a single vindictive or extravagant expression. No hereditary or elective sovereign has spoken language more dignified or more just; no one has shown more calmness and good nature, more perseverance and magnanimity.—*The Republic.*

The Shenandoah Valley in Virginia is said to have almost recovered from the desolations of the late war. Notwithstanding the ravages of the many armies that passed through it, and the almost total destruction of houses, fences and agricultural implements, it is said that this year the farmers will probably ever raised in that region. The lower counties are filled up with Pennsylvania Germans, who are quietly buying up all the farms they can get.

There is general complaint in Paris from the Commissioners appointed to look after the various nations represented in the great Exhibition that the French officials treat them with a neglect which amounts to positive rudeness. The universal show appears, indeed, to have been so managed that the French get all the glory and nearly all the prizes, and foreigners pay the expenses without receiving bare hospitality in return.

Thirty soldiers lately deserted from Fort Hays, Kansas, but were not successful. Five of them were killed by Indians.

The American Citizen.

The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON, - - - Editor.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 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.]
GEO. S. WESTLAKE, } MERCEUR CO.
DAVID ROBINSON, }
- TREASURER:
HUGH MORRISON.
- COMMISSIONER:
CHARLES HOFFMAN.
- JURY COMMISSIONER:
CHARLES M'CLUNG.
- AUDITOR:
J. CALVIN GLENN.

Parallels.

The Solon of the *Union Herald* is getting quite eloquent. In commenting upon an article in the *CITIZEN*, of the 12th instant, in reference to the Washington election, which was carried by the Republicans, it uses this sublime language:

"It is said the cackling of geese once saved Rome: the negro vote has now saved Washington to the Radicals! A veritable historical parallel! Let the geese cackle!"

We have read of other matters that approximated each other, for example: we once had a Rebellion, and arrayed on one side were Rebels, Copperheads and sympathizers; and on the other side, Republicans, Union Democrats and Negroes. The latter were instrumental under Divine Providence in saving the country from falling into the hands of the former, although they kept up a terrible "cackling," and spitting out of their poisonous venom in endeavoring to divide the Union forces, but Union hearts and bayonets were too strong, and Rebels were overpowered and the "cackling" of their friends was measurably stopped,—but the Tailor warned his goose which in fused partial life into his goslings and the goose commenced to "cackle," and met together in the city of Brotherly love, and pretended to change their tune and "cackle" on the Union side; and there was great weeping, and the whole assembly were melted into tears, and there was a reunion of long separated friends, and they resolved that they would join hands and agree to save the country from impending ruin and Republican misrule; and they sat and "cackled," and gave out that they had found the Union Egg, which was to be brought into full life in the fall election, but the "cackling" of the old goose and her goslings aroused the soldiers who had fought for the Union in previous battles, and the mongrel forces were again put to flight, and the country saved.

It is an awful state of affairs, when black men who were true to the Government in the time of her trouble are permitted to vote and thus defeat rebels and their sympathizers in accomplishing by ballots what they failed to accomplish by bullets and poisonous venom. The difficulty is, that although Negro's skin is dark, their mind is too well enlightened to vote the Rebel-Copperhead ticket. That's where the shoe pinches, and causes the "cackling" of the *Herald* and its kindred fry. Cackle again, John! keep it up! Throw off your bile!

Assembly.

We clip the following article from the *Montour American*, published by D. H. B. Brower, formerly a citizen of Butler county. In speaking of our nominee for Assembly it uses the following language: "We observe that our party friends in Butler county, have nominated James T. McJunkin, Esq., as their candidate for the Legislature. In that county they nominate by what is known as the 'Crawford county system.'" "The candidate having the 'greatest number of votes' at the primary election, is chosen." The large vote given to Mr. McJunkin, not only insures his election, but is highly complimentary to him. He has served for several years as principal Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, and cannot fail to make a useful member, as he is conversant with the business of legislation. We congratulate our friends in having chosen a candidate so worthy of their confidence, and so well and favorably known throughout the State."

Pardoned.

A pardon was issued on the 20th inst. in the case of General Longstreet, it having been granted upon the written and personal application of numerous prominent individuals, including among the names appended to the request that of General Grant, and other prominent officers of the army, with several Senators and Representatives, many of whom were also personal applicants for the pardon.

Summary.

The Surratt trial has, at this present writing, been in session twelve days, and during the progress of the trial thus far, six witnesses have testified that he was in Washington on the day of the assassination. Notwithstanding this, his counsel maintain that they will be able to prove a complete alibi.

The decision of the Attorney General is having a bad effect. General Sickles asks to be relieved, giving as a reason, that the declaration of the Attorney General prevents the execution of the Reconstruction act; disarms him of the means to protect the life, property, and rights of citizens.

It is now conceded that there will be a July session of Congress.

Secretary Stanton has not resigned; the rumors were manufactured at a distance, and have no foundation in fact.

Marcus Altenbourg, of Wisconsin, who is now Consul in the city of Mexico, has been appointed Minister to Mexico. His instructions have been forwarded, and he is required to communicate at once with President Jaurez.

A collective diplomatic note, signed by France, Russia, Prussia and Italy, has been presented to the Cabinet of the Porte, on the situation of affairs and the conduct of the war in Crete. These powers urge upon the Sultan the propriety of an immediate suspension of hostilities, and a government inquiry into the grievances of the Islanders, christians and others. The inquiry to be conducted by a commission appointed by the Great Powers of Europe and the Government of the Porte. It is said that the Sultan has accepted this proposition.

We are informed that the relations between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia are not cordial. A riot has occurred in Birmingham, England, arising, as is alleged, from the harangues of Maurand Murphy against Popery. The excitement was intense. Troops were ordered from Manchester, but were not obliged to fire on the people. The police used their cutlasses—several persons were wounded but none killed. Murphy continues his lectures, and it is thought that the disturbance may break out again.

The startling intelligence that the city of Rome had been invaded by two hundred armed men, has reached our shores. Their intention is supposed to have been to proclaim a republic, but the desperate attempt failed, and forty of the revolutionists are in prison.

How They Like It.

The late election in Washington City resulted in turning out the old pro-slavery dynasty and putting in Republicans. It is very natural the former should feel quite disgusted—this is usual with the defeated party; but they also lost their temper, which is bad, as will appear from the following from Washington:

"Both branches of the City Councils adjourned *sine die* last night. The President of the Upper Board made a bitter speech. He spoke of a recent election as a farce. He said it was carried by doves of contrabands, and asserted that the men elected to the new Council are not fit to associate with the old residents of the city. The President of the lower Board denounced as unjust and oppressive the act of Congress in enfranchising hordes of ignorant negroes, and said the election was a humiliating event of a deplorable character."

Legislative Conference.

The Representative Convention, composed of delegates from Mercer, Lawrence and Butler Counties, to place in nomination four candidates for Assembly in this Legislative District, will meet at the Leslie House, in New Castle, on Friday, July 5th, at 1 o'clock P. M. The delegates from Mercer county are S. H. Miller, D. E. Houston and J. D. Kirkpatrick. The conferees from Butler county will take notice to this fact.

Deontology.

We refer our readers to the card of J. M. Gilkey, Dentist. His office will be found on the N. E. corner of Main St. and the Diamond. The Doctor's room is tastefully and elegantly furnished. Those wishing anything done in his line of business are respectfully requested to give him a call.

On Monday, the 24th instant, a small wallet, some place near the Harmony bridge, containing valuable papers. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at St. John's tavern in Harmony, or at the Citizen office in Butler.

Thomas B. White's Fashionable Tailor Shop will be found opposite Thos. Stehle's store, Main street, Butler, Pa.

The only revolutionary pensioner living is Samuel Dana. When he dies the list is done.

Mowing Match.

It will be remembered that, in our last issue, a challenge was given by Wilson, Weekbecker & Co., for a "Grand Mowing Match near Butler," for the purpose of testing or ascertaining which of the many machines now in use, is the best adapted to the wants of our farmers. It will be seen by the card of Messrs. Campbell, Reed and Weisz, that the challenge has been accepted, and Thursday, July 11th, appointed as the day upon which the trial is to take place. All those entering into this arrangement are gentlemen of the highest respectability, and have gone into this matter for the sole purpose of making a fair test of the different mowing machines now offered to the public. Manufacturers and those having machines for sale, as agents, will only be permitted to enter into this arrangement.

Farmers, and all others interested, would do well to be in attendance on the day of trial, and witness this exhibition, and judge for themselves with regard to the real worth of the different machines now on exhibition. The Union, Bukeye, Excelsior, and other machines will be on the ground; and as this exhibition is designed to be a fair test of the different mowers now offered for sale, and manufacturers and agents will be present, it will offer one of the best opportunities for testing this kind of machinery that has ever been given in this county. Do not fail to attend.

County Committee for 1867.

- Adams, John Staples;
- Allegheny, Dr. A. W. Crawford;
- Brady, J. G. M'Clymonds;
- Butler, Newton Maxwell;
- Buffalo, Alfred D. Wier;
- Canton, John Anderson, Esq.;
- Cranberry, James Robinson;
- Connoquessing, Reed B. Gibson;
- Centre, Wm. A. Christy;
- Concord, Joseph Campbell;
- Clearfield, Peter Fennell, Jr.;
- Clay, J. R. M'Junkin, Esq.;
- Cherry, H. C. M'Goy;
- Donegal, Andrew Barnhart;
- Fairview, M. S. Ray;
- Franklin, Henry Pillow;
- Forward, Isaac Ash;
- Jefferson, David Logan, Esq.;
- Jackson, Robert Boggis;
- Lawrence, Isaac Boyer;
- Marion, Russell Vandyrke;
- Mercer, D. McMillan;
- Middlesex, William Crooks;
- Muddybrook, Dr. W. R. Cowdan;
- Oakland, Capt. John Pippus;
- Penn. William R. Patterson;
- Parker, John Kelly;
- Slipperyrock, H. E. Wick;
- Sunmit, Alexander Mitchell;
- Veango, William Martin;
- Washington, R. A. Miffin, Esq.;
- Worth, Robert Barron;
- Winfield, N. M. Kirkland;
- Bor. of Butler, John H. Negley;
- " " Centreville, J. G. Christley;
- " " Saxenburg, J. E. Muder;
- " " Zelenople,

AMOS LUSK, Chairman.
Zelenople, Pa., June 26th, 1867.

An effort is being made by the Austrian Minister, as the diplomatic representative of Maximilian, to ascertain his fate and that of the other Imperial officers now in the hands of the Liberals.—He has been encouraged by the receipt of intelligence leading him to believe that the Ex-Emperor will be released on publicly renouncing all claims to Mexico, although the information is not official.

THE Republican State Convention of Iowa nominated Samuel Merritt for Governor. The Convention, of course, declared in favor of universal suffrage. They also asked for an extra session of Congress in July for the purpose of carrying out the true intent of the Reconstruction act.

The Great Show!

Whitely & Co.'s great combination show—Circus and Menagerie—will be in Harmony on the 2d, and in Butler on the 3d of July. This is said to be one of the best shows in the United States. During the last year they have expended \$43,000 in stock and wagons. We are informed that they have 21 wagons full of animals. The baby elephant will, no doubt, be quite a curiosity. We are informed by the agent that it was difficult to procure a lot within the limits of the borough large enough for the exhibition, owing to the number of wagons and horses connected with the same. It must be a mammoth concern. They will exhibit in Kittanning on the 4th of July.

Dentistry.

We refer our readers to the card of J. M. Gilkey, Dentist. His office will be found on the N. E. corner of Main St. and the Diamond. The Doctor's room is tastefully and elegantly furnished. Those wishing anything done in his line of business are respectfully requested to give him a call.

Lost.

On Monday, the 24th instant, a small wallet, some place near the Harmony bridge, containing valuable papers. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at St. John's tavern in Harmony, or at the Citizen office in Butler.

New Tailor Shop.

Thomas B. White's Fashionable Tailor Shop will be found opposite Thos. Stehle's store, Main street, Butler, Pa.

The only revolutionary pensioner living is Samuel Dana. When he dies the list is done.

Masonic Festival.

MA. ENTOR:—According to ancient custom the Masons; Brethren of Butler Lodge, No. 272, A. Y. M., celebrated the natal day of St. John the Evangelist, Monday, June 24th, by a festival at Zelenople. The brethren, with their wives, children and sweethearts, together with some invited guests from sister lodges, assembled at Bastian's Hot el for dinner. About one hundred were present. Dinner was served at 1 o'clock, P. M. The bill of fare was quite gorgeous, and the table ab undantly spread.

A blessing was asked by Rev. J. D. Leggit. Twelve of the brethren, in white aprons, under the superintendence of Dr. Joseph Lusk, served the table as waiters with assiduity, patience and politeness. Strawberries of the finest from the Pittsburgh market, and of the sweetest from the garden of H. J. Berg, in Butler, were in abundance.

The Harmony brass band, led by Mr. Ferdinand Winters, made its appearance after dinner, and led the company to the grove of Mr. Passavant, adjoining town, where seats had been prepared. The company was called to order, and Dr. Loring Lusk, of Zelenople, was chosen President. George Metz, Sr., of Jackson township, and William Owens, of Pittsburgh, Vice Presidents, and Edwin Lyon, of Butler, Secretary.

Dr. Lusk, in a terse and appropriate speech, stated the occasion of the festival, and the reason for commemorating the day.

The following regular toasts were then read by James Bredin, Esq.:

REGULAR TOASTS.

Free Masonry.—A society without caste—a patriotism without party—a religion without sect.

Response by Lewis Z. Mitchell, Esq.

The Trowel.—Its work will stand when the conquests of the sword and the oracles of the pen are forgotten.

The Bee-hive.—In life's sunshine—work; in its storms—security; in its winter—plenty.

The Mystic Chain.—Its links yet unbroken—its brightness yet untarnished.

Response by Dr. Loring Lusk.

The Cardinal Virtues of Masonry.—Prudence, Fortitude, Temperance, and Justice—Humanity's highest attributes.

Response by Rev. J. D. Leggit.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.—A prolific parent whose gray hairs will never go down in sorrow to the grave.

Woman.—For her—Masonry has no mystery—no commands. It asks from her no work—no sacrifice. It only asks her confidence.

Response by Edwin Lyon, Esq.

The exercises were pleasingly varied with interlude by the band, of appropriate airs.

After the toasts were read, an invitation was received from the officers of the Orphans' Home, to visit their grounds. In response to which the company paid a visit to this noted charitable institution.

After strolling through their beautiful grounds, they were escorted by Rev. Bassler through the different buildings, which presented a most creditable appearance. Before leaving, the brethren then met together and collected the sum of fifty dollars, to leave as a present to the orphans. This sum was presented to Rev. Bassler, by James Bredin, Esq., with a few pleasant remarks. The Reverend Principal gracefully acknowledged the gift, and asked, in return, in behalf of the orphans, many blessings upon the donors.

The day was now well spent, and the shades of evening admonished the party that there must be an end to the happiest of days, and they dispersed to their homes, well satisfied that the day had been passed both pleasantly and profitably.

"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." J. W.

Southern Famine Relief Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1867.

JAMES A. NEGLY, Esq., Secy.:—DEAR SIR:—Yours, of May 30th, reporting operations of Butler County Relief Association has been received but has been accidentally overlooked.

I regret that no published statement has been made of the operations of the Committee on Distribution; nor have any of the acknowledgments been published. The Committee believe that it is much more advisable to buy supplies for the destitute with the money that advertisement would cost.

The Committee at first sent corn to the Governors and District Commanders of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, (1000 bushels to each), but finding that the corn was only given to persons who came to the depots, that plan was abandoned; since the most needy (widows and children without the means of transportation) were not reached.—The Committee then appointed as Almoners respectable citizens who would seek out the necessitous. These Almoners are principally clergymen, some residents and citizens of the South but known

in Philadelphia, others residents in the South as Missionaries.

Another Letter from Mr. Stevens—He favors a July Session of Congress.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Washington Chronicle*:

LANCASTER, PA., June 18.

I think it is proper to suggest the propriety of having a quorum in Congress on the first proximo. The opinions of the Attorney General seem to require some explanatory or supplementary acts. I need not point out errors in favor of rebels, as there are many of them easily seen. For instance, it is provided that to be entitled to be registered requires one year's residence in the State. Every man can see that this means continued residence, immediately before election; but the Attorney General holds that the party may take nine months when he was a boy and three months now. And Johnson, by going a month before the election to North Carolina, where he lived thirty years ago, could vote; so with regard to clerks, military and civil officers, and those holding Confederate offices while in the rebellion. But I will not take time to criticize. A mistake more objectionable is the fact of usurpation by the Attorney General in acting at all on the question, and erecting his decisions as binding. Officially the Attorney General has no more right to interfere than the President has to reconstruct, which pretension Congress has settled. Since it has been adjudged that the conquered States are to be treated as subdued territory, and rebuilt, without reference to their former conditions, by the legislative power alone, it is to be supposed that Congress alone is to be appealed to in case of difficulty.

It is true the Attorney General is too good a lawyer to pretend to act under the Constitution, as it is well decided that admitting new States, and, of course, rebuilding conquered territory, does not come within the provisions of that instrument. His opinion is just as good as any other good lawyer's, and no better. It is objectionable. When he rules what shall be evidence, if obeyed, he does great wrong. He has a fair excuse, however, under the invitation of commanding generals.

I have said this much with great reluctance, but finding my colleagues indifferent to the question, I have not been able to refrain. I fear, lest it should be thought I obtrude my own opinions too often in public matters, but my anxiety relative to reconstruction must be my excuse.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

Abraham Lincoln.

The following eulogy by M. De Montalambert, in his essay "The Victory of the North in the United States," is one of the finest, because most truthful, sketches of that great man we have ever seen. There have been some feeble efforts, by renegade Americans, to tarnish the name of our second Washington, but these efforts only serve to render the name and fame of Abraham Lincoln brighter. To know that his enemies were bad, wicked and selfish men, is sufficient to satisfy the world of his goodness and purity of character. The following extract shows how he was loved by the liberty loving people of tyrannical Governments:

Everything has been said upon Abraham Lincoln. He has offered us in the midst of the nineteenth century, a new example, which is neither a copy nor a counterfeit of the calm and honest mind of Washington. His glory will not be eclipsed in history, even by that of Washington. He honors humanity no less than the country whose destiny he directed, and for whose return to peace he prepared with such intelligent moderation. His egotism is everywhere, and we yield only to an imperial appeal to conscience in associating ourselves with it. But it concerns us especially, obscure advocates of liberty, of which he has been the glorious and victorious champion, to engrave in our souls and impress on our lives this pure and noble memory in order to encourage us, to console us, and to engage us more and more in the glorious field of action upon which he has voluntarily entered. It is important for us to verify what the study of this career, so short, but so resplendent, placed in clear light, namely: this union of integrity and kindness, of sagacity and simplicity, of modesty and courage, which make him a type so interesting and rare, a type that no prince, no public man of our age, has equaled or surpassed. This word cutter becomes an advocate; then, placed at the head of one of the greatest nations of the world, he has displayed all the virtues of the honest man with all the qualities of the statesman. His head has not been turned any more than his language; since his accession to the highest position, no one has been able to cite a single word of his, of menace or bravado, a single vindictive or extravagant expression. No hereditary or elective sovereign has spoken language more dignified or more just; no one has shown more calmness and good nature, more perseverance and magnanimity.—*The Republic.*

The Shenandoah Valley in Virginia is said to have almost recovered from the desolations of the late war. Notwithstanding the ravages of the many armies that passed through it, and the almost total destruction of houses, fences and agricultural implements, it is said that this year the farmers will probably ever raised in that region. The lower counties are filled up with Pennsylvania Germans, who are quietly buying up all the farms they can get.

There is general complaint in Paris from the Commissioners appointed to look after the various nations represented in the great Exhibition that the French officials treat them with a neglect which amounts to positive rudeness. The universal show appears, indeed, to have been so managed that the French get all the glory and nearly all the prizes, and foreigners pay the expenses without receiving bare hospitality in return.

Thirty soldiers lately deserted from Fort Hays, Kansas, but were not successful. Five of them were killed by Indians.

A pardon was issued on the 20th inst. in the case of General Longstreet, it having been granted upon the written and personal application of numerous prominent individuals, including among the names appended to the request that of General Grant, and other prominent officers of the army, with several Senators and Representatives, many of whom were also personal applicants for the pardon.

On Monday, the 24th instant, a small wallet, some place near the Harmony bridge, containing valuable papers. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at St. John