### SURRAT'S TRIAL.

### The Charge of Judge Fisher

WASHINGTON, August 7:-In the Sur ratt case to-day, after some discussion upon immaterial points, Judge Fisher charged the Jury at length, concluding as follows: "From the observations which nre addressed to you, you will infer, first, that a conspiracy formed in time of war to take the life of the President and Vice President of the Republic, and the heads of the Executive Departments, for neads of the Executive Departments, for the purpose of aiding the enemies of the Federal Government by throwing it into anarchy and confusion, is treason as hei-nous and hurtful to the people of this country as comparing the death of the King or Queen of Great Britain is to the subjects of that realm.

subjects of that realm. "Second, That every person engaged in such conspiracy, as long as he contin-ues a member of it, is responsible not only for the act of treason, but for any murder or less crime which may flow

Third, That the Government may waive the charge of treason against any or all of the conspirators, and proceed against them for the smaller crime of murder included in the greater crime of

"Fourth, That under an indictment "Fourth, That under an indistment for a murder resulting from the prosecu-tion of such a conspiracy, evidence of the entire scope of the conspiracy may be considered in estimating the heinous char-acter of the offense laid in the indicts

"Fifth, That it was not necessary to aver in the indictment the fact that Abra-ham Lincoln, the victim of murder, was at the time of its commission, President of the United States, or to prove, in or-der to allow the jury to take that fact into account in determining the heinous character of the crime, it being a fact of which the Court will take judicial cog-

"Sixth, That he who does an act by another, does it by himself, and is responsible for its consequence in a criminal case as well as in a civil case.

"Seventh, That although an alibi, when

clearly established, forms a complete and unanswerable defense, mere absence from the immediate scene of a crime resulting from a conspiracy unrepented of and abandoned by the party, will not avail him, if he were at some other place ashim, if he were at some other place as-signed him, performing his part in that

uspiracy.
"Eighth, That this plea is, unless clearly made cut, always regarded suspicion, and a circumstance weighing gainst him who attempted it, because it implies an admission of the truth of the facts alleged against him, and the cor-rectness of the inference drawn from

them.
"Ninth, That the flight from the scene of the crime, the fabrication of false accounts, the concealments of instruments of violence, are circumstances indicating

Tenth, Although a confession in the slightest degree tainted with the promise of favor, or by duress of fear, is not ad-mitted as evidence against him who makes it, yet, if made freely and voluntarily, it is one of the surest proofs of of Naples.

As to the credibility of winesses, you are to be the exclusive judges. You see them face to face; you know whether they are confirmed or unsupported, or contradicted by other witnesses of credit or other circumstances; you are to judge whether their testimony has been im-peached, and consider every matter that will shed any light as to what has been truthfully or falsely deposed by any witness. You will diligently col'ate, compare and carefully weigh and consider all the testimony in the case on both sides You will not disregard or reject the tes-timony of any witness unless satisfied he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of char-acter for truth, his contradicting himself or being flatly contradicted by others of better credit, or by dishonesty of purpose manifested by his conduct and manuer in testifying before you. In conclusion, you will take the case with the honest purpose to do justice to the United States, and the defendant, bearing in mind that it is the office of the law to secure the nt is the office of the law to secure the punishment of the guilty and protection of the innocent. If John H. Surrat, in the honest and intelligent conviction of your judgment and consciences, is not guilty, so pronounce by your verdict, thus giving a lesson of assurance that a court of instice is the assurance in the surrous of instice is the assurance in the surrous of instice is the assurance that a court of justice is the asylum of innocence; on the contrary, if guilty, pro-nounce him guilty, and by your verdict furnish a guaranty to the intended victims of guilt, and a testimonial to the country and the world that the District of Columbia, set apart by the Constitution of the United States as the theater of the exercise of the Federal power, gives the judicial guaranties essential to lic servants commissioned by the people of the Nation to do their work safe and sacred from the presence of unpunished assassins within its borders."

The jury retired to their rooms at twenty-eight minutes before twelve.

## CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, August 8.—General Sickles has issued an order in relation to certain monies advanced by South Carolina Banks during the war, for the purchase of horses for the Confederate service, but which and being expended, had been distributed since the war under Chancery decreee among the banks and other claimants. The order annuls and other claimants. The order annuls the decree as a fraud against the Government, and appoints a receiver upon the part of the Government to whom the famile are distributed, including the fees of Council are to be repaid. ceiver is directed to report promptly all delinquencies or obstructions, on the part of indvidvals or corporations in the way of the execution of this order.

traordinary amendment to the English Reform bill, which, if it passed, would disfranchise a large minority of the greatest men in the kingdom. No one is to vote "who cannot write a legible

### FROM EUROPE.

THE PRUSSIAN BUDGET. BERLIN, August 8.—It is stated that Baron Von Der Heydl, Minister of Fi-nance, will be able to show in his forth-coming budget that the revenue of Prus-cia will avased the expenditures and sia will exceed the expenditures, sia will exceed the expenditures, and the Government will not be under the necessity of proposing any new tax

MILITARY TREATY. The City of Hamburg has agreed to sign a military treaty with Prussia. THE SUFFERING CRETANS.

PARIS, August 8.—The French squad-ron which sailed recently for Candia to relieve the suffering families of the Cre-tans took on board 1,500 refugees, most-ly women, children and old men, and onveyed them to a place of safety.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN. The Russian loan being more readily taken on Bourse than was at first expeced its success may now be said to be established here.

THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS LONDON, Evening, August 8.—It ositively denied in Copenhagen that the overnment of Denmark has any intention of entering into negotiations for the sale of the Island of St. Thomas. This denial is rendered necessary by the pre-ence in that city of Senator Doolittle, the United States, who was reported to be bearer of propositions from the American Government for the purchase of the

THE REFORM BILL DISCUSSED.

LONDON, Angust 9, 1 A M.—A long and exciting debate was had in the House of Commons to night on the Reform bill, which had been returned from the House of Lords. Amendments had been made in the upper House modifying lodger copy hold and lease hold franchise allowing use of voting papers and chise allowing use of voting papers and conferring franchise upon under grade of universities, all of which were rejec use of voting papers and ted, but anotheir amendment providing for the representation of minorities wa agreed to

THE BRIGHTON RACES.

LONDON, Augu t 8 .- The Brighton races concluded to day. The Beenniat stakes were won by Trocadero, and the Brighton Club stakes by Red Cap.

TROOPS TO BE SENT TO CANADA. London, August 9 .- The Govern ent will immediately dispatch a large body of troops to Canada to repel threat ened Fenian invasions from the United States

CHURCH RITES BILL REJECTED In the House of Lords last evening the bill to abolish church rites was re

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF COCHIN CHINA Paris, August 9 .- Dispatches received here confirm the previous announce-ment of the occupation of three provinees of Cochin China by the French

jected by a large majority.

DEATH OF THE EX-QUEEN OF NAPLES London, August 9. - Dispatches re-eived here announce the death of Marie Sophie Amelia, daughter of Maximilian eph, Duke of Bavaria, and ex-Queen

FEATFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT

London, August 9 .- A terrible rail road casualty occurred at Bray Head, Wicklow County, Ireland, to day. The Express train from Dublin for Wicklow, when at the above named locality, ran of the track and eight passenger coaches were precipitated into the Sea. The railroad at that point runs along the summit of a high bluff The loss of life was frightful. Only one person in the whole train, a man named Morris, escaped alive.

CHOLERA AT PALERMO FLORENCE, Augest 10.—Dispatches stat that the cholera is raging with considerabl violence at Palermo.

TREATY OF PEACE CONCLUDED. St. Petersburg, August 10.—The wal etween Russia and Bokhara has termina ed. A treaty of peace was concluded yes

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

London, August 10.— Later dispatche from the scene of the recent railway accident at Brayhead, indicate that the first acount was greatly exaggerated. Only portion of the train left the track, threcoaches were precipitated into the sea, and four persons killed outright, and many dar gerously injured. Nearly everybody of the train was killed or injured.

INSULT TO MINISTER MORRIS. INSULT TO MINISTER MORRIS.

PARIS, August 10.—The Turkish Admiral recently foreibly took a dispatch from a servant of the United States Minister resident at Constantinople, Edward Jay Morris.

It is reported that Mr. Morris has since laid the case before the Turkish Government and demanded redress for the outrage. The demanded redress for the outrage. The reply of the Sublime Porto has not transpired.

THE SWATARA ORDRED TO CRETE LONDON, August 10.—The United States war steamer Swatara has been ordered to

## RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, August 8.—General Schofield to-day issued an order that af-ter the 20th inst. all destitute freedmen in the State be turned over by the military authorities to the overseers of the poor, in their respective counties and cities, as the Freedmen's Bureau rations

will no longer be issued in the United States Court to any.

John Morris, of Mecklinburg, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,200 and six months imprisonment, for removing whisky from his distillery without paying overnment tax.

THE successive laws of Congress, for rostoring the recreant States to the Union bear a striking analogy to the famous flank movements for suppressing their rebellion against it. Each change of position, necessitated by its opposite the property in a worse converge to the congress the opposition of the congression of the congression of the congression of the congression of the court, to wit; General Ekin. The nank movements for supercessing their rebellion against it. Each change of position, necessitated by insane opposi-tion, places the opponents in a worse con-

## The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON, - - - Editor

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1867 \*\* "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, Ontand Inseparable."—D. Webster.

Union Republican State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Hon, Henry W. Williams,

Of Allegheny County. Union Republican County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY :

JAMES T. M'JUNKIN, JOHN EDWARDS, [LAWRENCE CO.] GEO. S. WESTLAKE, DAVID ROBINSON, MERCER CO.

TREASURER :

HUGH MORRISON. COMMISSIONER: CHARLES HOFFMAN. JURY COMMISSIONER: CHARLES M'CLUNG. AUDITOR:

J CALVIN GLENN

### Killed by Lightning.

On Wednesday, the 7th inst., about 4 o'clock, P. M., as near as can be ascertained, Thomas A. Hutchison, of Centre township, while engaged in binding oats in his own field, was struck by lightning and, as is believed, instantly killed. The circumstances as related to us, are about these: Supper time having arrived Mrs. Hutchison called her husband to come to supper, but receiving no answer she ent her little step-son to the field to tell his father to come to supper. In a short time the little boy returned and stated that his father was lying in the field, and that he had called him twice to come to supper, and that he made no answer .-This, with the manner and appearance of the boy, excited the suspicion of Mrs. Hutchison, that all was not right, and that something had befallen her husband. She immediately sent her sister that was living with her to Samuel Miller's, a neighbor near by, who informed him of the circumstances. Mr. Miller and son movement for the removal of intemperrepaired immediately to the place, and found Mr. Hutchison lying in the field as back with a ready made band in his hand, an unbound sheaf of oats lying over one foot, evidently showing that he had just completed making the band in an erect posture and was about to bind the sheaf friends of the cause. when he was struck.

Mr. Miller and son found that he was dead. They then spread the news; several of the neighbors soon assembled; and by this time it was late, and had the appearance of rain, and it was decided that it was right, under all the circumstances, to remove the corpse to the house,

which was accordingly done. On the afterboon of the next day, an nquest was held on the body by W. A. Christy, Esq. There were visible marks on the person of the deceased which, in the opinion of the members of the inquest, were caused by a stroke of lightning. This, in connection with the facts as above detailed which were elicited at the inquest, and from all the circumstan. ces surrounding the case, and from the been vivid flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder in the immediate vicinity, the inquest decided that the deceas-

The deceased was an industrious man and a worthy citizen. He leaves a beloved wife and two children to mourn over this sad bereavement.

## The President and Mrs. Sur-

Mr. Johnson denies that when he signed the sentence of Mrs. Surratt and directed her execution, he knew that members of the Commission had united in recommending her to mercy. He declares that he knew nothing of such a recommendation untill two weeks after-ward. This has elicited from Judge Pierrepont another statement, which is

tion, places the opponents in a worse condition than they were before it, while it and in the handwriting of Hon. Jno. A. of indvidvals or corporations in the first order. It is to be saved. It is the handwriting of Hon. Juo. A. It is the first handwriting of Hon. Juo. A. It is the first handwriting of Hon. Juo. A. It is the first handwriting of Hon. Juo. A. It is the first handwriting of Hon. Juo. A. It is the first handwriting of Hon. Juo. A. It is makes the triumph of right the more sure. The more wise of their public that record, I sent on the afterpart of that day to Judge Advocate General Appomattox now, and counsel surrender, rather than hazard, by further resistance, it is to me with his own hand, and told me with his own ha

tion, and that he had a convers

with the President at the time on the subject. That is my authority.
Subsequently to this, having presented it here, the Judge Advocate General called to receive it back, and reiterated in the presence of other gentlemen the same thing. This is my knowledge, and that is my authority.

This statement of Judge Piercepoat

raises a direct question of veracity ween the President and Judge Holt. but it is well understood by all in officia circles that the whole thing is, on the pari of the President, a deliberate and malicious falsehood.

Certain Queries Explained For some time past reports were in circulation to the effect that whiskey was being brought into town and dealt out in violation of law; and, also, that whiskey had been stolen from the stable of Mr. Jacob Reiber, and that a barrel had been tapped in the Store House, &c. &c.

With regard to the first, viz: that whiskey has been brought to the borough and dealt out in violation of law, there is no denial; but, on the contrary, it is rather confirmed by the words and actions of persons who appear to glory in their

With regard to the second,-that whis key was stolen from the stable of Jacob Reiber,-this is true, but we have not been informed who stole it.

In justice to the Messrs. Reibers, it is but right to state that the barrel out of which the whisky was stolen, had been delivered to them according to law by Mr. Reed, the Government Store-keeper. and that the same had been placed in the stable until morning. At 4 o'clock, in the morning, Mr. Martin Reiber repaired to the stable for the purpose of convey ing the barrel to the purchaser, he found that it had been tapped, and that about seven gallons had been taken from the barrel and leaked out.

The individual that will steal whisk e is pretty far gone, and has a depraved appetite, and has lost all sense of honor and shame. We are authorized to say that the law regulating the manufacture storage and sale of whiskey is strictly obeyed and enforced by all connected with the Messrs. Reibers' establishment

This is as it should be.

#### To the Clergy and Churches the State of Pennsylvania.

DEAR BRETHREN :- At a Conventio recently held in Harrisburg, to deliber ate on the State of the Temperance Reformation, the undersigned were appointed a Committee " to prepare an address to the Ministers and Members of the Churches in the State," with a view to secure ' their haarty co-operation in the ance from among us."

That Convention was unprecedented stated by the little boy. He was on his for the large number and influential character of its members, and they brought up from every part of the State an earnest and determined spirit which surpas ed the expectations of the most ardent

The Convention, in a series of resolutions which were fully and faithfully canvassed, defined its position in unambiguous terms. Among the vital points assumed, in addition to the conceded personal duty of total abstinence, were the following, to-wit :

1. That to the retail traffic in intoxicating liquors is " to be traced nine-tenths of the drunkenness, pauperism, erime, insanity and casualties of the country; that "a license gives freedom, apparen morality and respectability to the traffic; and that it is the right and duty of the people, in self-defence, by legislation and ther suitable means, to bring such traffic to a nend." 2. "That the licensing of acknowledged evils is wrong in morals and ruinous in legislation." 3. That fact that during the evening there had righteous law is a potent instrument to create right public sentiment, and that bad law depraves and corrupts public sentiment. 4. That "we believe the ity, the inquest decided that the deceased came to his death by being struck with lightning.

The deceased was an industrious man forever abandoned."

The decease decided that the decease was an industrious man forever abandoned."

The decease all Rebol prisoners on the forever abandoned."

The decease all Rebol prisoners on the forever abandoned."

The decease decided that the decease with the forever abandoned and man all efforts to release all Rebol prisoners.

The decease decided that the decease with the forever abandoned and man all efforts to release all Rebol prisoners.

The decease decided that the decease with the forever abandoned. The forever abandoned are forever abandoned."

This is the ground on which the Temperance movement in this State has planted itself. In appealing especially to the Clergy and the Churches, the Convention

1. That the retail traffic in intoxicating drinks, and their habitual use as a beverage, is not merely a social and public evil; it is an immorality of a deep and degrading character.

2. That the Church is not merely the conservator of public morals, but should be the leader and guide in all question that concern the welfare of humanity. 3. That the Clergy exercise legitimate

ly a controlling influence in forming the conscience and moulding the sentiment of their congregations. 4. That the members of the Church will readily and heartily respond to every

effort of their Pasters for the redemption

of the world from the thraldom of sin And we may farther assume, that besides the church members, the better
portion of every community will just as
readily and zealously co-operate in every
who was busily engaged in cuting a logand wished to procrastinate inquired. Church to take the lead .

like ours, where public sentiment direct-

ly controls the legislation, whenever a public evil is to be abated by law, it is entirely in the hands of the people to frame the law as they may choose.

It is not intended to create a new po itical party, but it is expected that all good men will demand of their Representatives and Magistrates to respect their wishes in this matter; and that, rrespective of party, they will, in the exereise of their sovereign right as citizens, subordinate all other considerations, be lieving that there is no great question of public interest at stake at this hour, equal n magnitude and importance to that of the consummation of the Temperance Reform. And this can be done with per feet propriety by every man, without affecting his political relations, or the proper maintenance of his opinions on ther subjects.

If now these views are correct, it brings nome the responsibility directly to the Church, and especially to the Clergy as the leaders of the hosts of God's elect. We appeal to you, therefore, as to those who love equally the souls of men and their temporal well-being, that you labor in every way ;-by preaching, and lecture, and private exhortation, and pledging the Sabbath School children, and the youth of the congregation, and by every practicable means-to inculcate right entiments, to enforce right convictions, to form the consciences of the people and guide them to right issues. We believe that the time has fully come," when a Christian State should take its stand on Christian grounds, and that by our works we should prove our faith that " the kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ. and HE SHALL REIGN."

HERMAN M. JOHNSON, Carlisle. R. AUDLEY BROWNE, New Castle. T. H. ROBINSON, Harrisburg ALBERT BARNES, Philadelphia.

G. M. SLAYSMAN, York.

P. S. The clergymen to whom this Circular may come, are requested to communicate it to their congregations.

#### Gen. Butler's Report. Gen. Butler's report to the Committee of Congress in regard to the exchange of

prisoners during the war is a document of unusual interest. We find that in 1863 the Rebels held 15,000 of our men who were dying of cold and starvation, while the 25,000 Rebels held by the white the 25,000 Rebels held by the United States were well taken care of. Gen. Butler and the Secretary of War proposed to treat the Rebel officers in our hands precisely as our men were treated in Libby. But this plan was abandoned after consultation with General Grant.—Gen. Butler in December we appointed Gen. Butler, in December, was appointed Commissioner of Exchange, and found the Confederate generals anxious to ex-change, man for man, but that the Confederate Government refused to treat with Gen. Butler, on the ground that he com-manded negro troops. Notification to that effect was sent to our Government, which refused, of course, to admit the right of the Confederate authorities to outlaw our officers. Exchanges continued till March, 1864, when Gen. Butler had an interview with Mr. Ould, which convinced him that retaliation would compel the Rebels to abandon their refusal to ex-change colored soldiers. The Govern ment, informed of these facts, referred the matter to Gen. Grant, who, in April, di-rected Gen. Butler to decline, until oth-erwise ordered, all further negotiations, and shortly afterward instructed him to consider the determination of the Rebels to make a distinction between white and colored prisoners, as a refusal on their part to agree to further exchange. Gen. Butler was also instructed to receive all the sick and wounded the Rebels would give up, but to send no more in exchange-In August the Rebels offered to renew the exchange, man for man; Gen. Grant then telegraphed the following important order: "It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to and would compromise our sarety here. In the meanwhile, Gen. Butler, learning that colored prisoners were employed as that colored prisoners were employed as laborers by the Rebels, notified their for voting the Democratic ticket. Yet Commissioner that an equal or greater number of their men should be so employed in our service, and this action was approved by Gen. Grant. In October, 1864, Gen. Butler directed Col. Mulford to proceed to Savannah with a fleet to carry the Rebel sick, and bring back our own—an exchange of about 12,000 of our men. In November, Col. Mulford informed General Butler that he was detained at Fortress Monroe by the want of transportation, and that the sufferings of our men at Savannah were fearfully in-creased by the delay. Gen. Butler in re-ply ordered him to start at once, to yield to no subordinate interference—to yield to nothing but armed force, and not to that if he could meet it. These are the main facts which the report presents in regard to the responsibility of the failure to exchange prisoners, and they will certainly command no ordinary attention N. Y. Tribune.

movement which respects the welfare of their fellow-men, but they look to the Church to take the lead:

And further, that in a free country like ours, where public sentiment direct-

### Might and Right.

When consciousness of power and re-spect for right co-exist and cooperate in the administration of the affairs of nations, they go on prosperously. Domes tic interests are protected and justice controls the foreign relations. The idea tic interests are protected and justice controls the foreign relations. The ideal is not always, we might say not often, realized in the "Family of Nations."—Might too frequently takes precedence of right in the consideration of ruling powers. The great nations of Europe are at this hour occupied with computations of comparative strength. The nice balance of power has been disturbed, and ne spontaneous adjustment of it appears probable. Hence spring the estimates and the speculative measurements of the powers of the different nations, both by themsel ves and by each other.

The rapid development of interior strength in Russia, accompanied by exterior aspirations, especially in the direction of the Bosphorus, is, probably, one latent element of apprehension.—More conspicuous, though, perhaps, not more real, is the sudden accession of power by Prussia—the result of such aspirations. And the immediate ground of apprehension is, that for mutual interest these may combine and by might

erest these may combine and by might right being put in abeyance—endanger the peace of Europe, from West to East. Such alliance is believed in fact to have been formed, although its immediate purposes are not definitely even conjectured. The article in the Edin arg Review, which has attracted attention and comment, refers to this supposed Russo Prussian alliance. The following sentence, coming from a British pen, is remarkable, as showing at once how serious is the apprehension of danger; and how changed is the tone of England towards her old and hereditary enemy. The writer save: The writer says:

"We do not conceal our opinion that the power, and even the superiority, of the French army, is an essential condition of the liberty and independence of Europe. France has ere this given liberty to others, even while she denied it to herself; and if the future had in store to herself: and if the future had in store a military combination between the pow-ers of the North—the forces of Germany ers of the North—the Ierces of the North—the Ierces of Russia—it is only by a close and intimate alliance of France the cause of with this country that the cause of Western civilization, and perhaps the independence of the East, can be upheld. No traces of past rivalry and animosity, no apprehension of future differences, shake our faith in the alliance of France and Great Britain as the best security of public law and of peace; and we there-fore regard the efficiency of the French army with an interest second only to that which we feel in the efficiency of our which we leef in the emcency of our own forces. It cannot too often be repeated that the peace of Europe is threatened, if it be threatened, not by France, but by the changes Prussia has made in the distribution power."

There is among the affiliated of Europe, a sort of modified States' rights doctrine maintained of necessity denominated by them the belance of power. The moving of the Schleswig pebble from one scale to the other disturbed the equilibrium recently, and fierce war ensued. To move the Venice pebble from one scale to the other, a little while ago, Southern Europe was con-vulsed with alarms and battles. And even now the estimates of power are made, irrespective of right, with refer ence to the transfer of other fractions of European territory from their old masters to new ones. Russia has not with drawn her expectant eyes from the do-main of the Sultan. Nor, probably, has France relinquished hopes of perfecting her boundary towards the Rhine. These schemes of accession and others, whethers, real or imaginary, cannot fail to excite both interest and apprehension among the great powers themselves, as well as among those which are marked for appropriation by might without right The success of Prussia and her subsequent impunity and haughty bearing, at once excite the fears of the other nations and stimulate their ambition for similar

chievements.

For a little time after our triumph over the rebellion, the consciousness of power exhibited itself among us in boastful and even in menacing speech. It was the natural cutflow of the occasion. But the normal principle of respect for right speedily asserted itself, and its claims, as heretofore, met with a prompt add almost universal response. For our nation, right is the first thing to be decided on, and then power, ample and suitable, will rally for its support.—Pitts. over the rebellion, the consciousness of

## Penalty for Voting.

pus that would be made here, if, after we have not heard the first whisper of Democratic indignation at the like treatment of laboring men in Tennessee, who are visited with rebel vengeance because they voted the Republican ticket. Hence the amiable and impartial members of the party are so eager for the chance of heaping odium of that kind upon the Republicans, that their ingential members who dares to defy the laws and denounce the Government. That he will interfere unnecessarily with the civil are the private concession and their fearly and they form the private concession and their fearly and the form the private concession and their fearly and the private where the private concession and their fearly the private where the private concession and their fearly the private where the private concession and their fearly the private where the private concession and their fearly the private where the private concession and their fearly the private where the private concession and their fearly the laws, and the Chief of the New Orleans Police at the request of Mayor Heath. We have the private the private the private of the New Orleans Police at the properties of the New Orleans Police of the New Orlean Hence the amiable and impartial members of the party are so eager for the chance of heaping odium of that kind upon the Republicans, that their ingeneral trule imagination supplies them with facts by the speechful. But if the proscribed voter be a negro and not an Irishman, and live in Tennessee and not in Pennaylvania it is all right and lovely in Democratic eves.

Will soon be no civil officer in Low the chance to defy the la denounce the Government. That interfere unnecessarily with the oil thorities we have no fear, for thus has had good cause for each of movals.

—The French claim to be the politic in the world, but they seem to cause for each of the facts by the speechful. But if the proscribed voter be a negro and not an Irishman, and live in Tennessee and not in Pennanda and good cause for each of movals.

—The French claim to be the politic in the world, but they seem to cause for each of the control of the contr

# News Items and General Intel-ligence.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has rendered a decision declaring National Banks not taxable, as the law of the State now stands. Judge Cole dissents from this opinion.

-The Swiss hold their elections on Sunday for the purpose of securing the sanctity of the ballot box, and impressing the voters with a due sense of the solemnity and importance of the work they are engaged in.

—Prussian finances are in a very favorable condition notwithstanding the recent war. It is reported that the forthcoming financial budget of Minister von der Heydt will show a surplus

of revenue over expenditures.

—The Hudson Bay Company possesses a territory of two and a half millions of square miles which is thirty-eight times as large as the State of New York. Vanconver's Island is as big as England, and Brittish Columbie as big as Spain. So says Townsend, who has as Spain. So says Townsend, who has been taking notes among the Brittishers.

—Since the close of the testimony in the Surratt case, a man has arrived who rode with Surratt on the 13th, on the special train from Elmira to Harrisbrg, and a third party from the interior gives the information that he met Sur-ratt in Washington on the 14th, and shook hands and conversed with him

- There was a meeting in Bedford on the 30th ult. of Temperance and on the 30th ult. of Temperance and Church organizations over which, on motion of Hon. John Cessna, Rev. A. W. Decker presided. Steps were taken to effect a thorough organization and for public meetings, to be held quarterly on the last Wednesday of October, January, April and July.

— Dispatches from an area of country embracing the principal part of the grain producing regions of the West and Northwest, received within the last few days, are uniform in their tone. The wheat crop is very great, and safe. As to corn, though somewahat backward, the tone is very hopeful; while as to other grains the promise and reality are all that could be desired.

all that could be desired.

— Somebody in Paris has constructed an apparatus which not only marks on a dial the distance traveled by a cab, by means of an index worked by the rotation of the wheels, but which also indicates the distance it would have run at five miles an hour during any time it may have been kept standing after the hiring has commenced. When the reform comes into operation all farces are hiring has commenced. When the re-form comes into operation, all fares are to be charged by the distance.

— Workmen in a coal shaft at Bloomington, Illinois, last week, at the depth of 118 feet, struck the remains of a tree some six inches in diameter, and several pieces were taken out. One piece, which is about a foot long and two inches in diameter, is in a year, good state of reaching the state of the second state of the second state of the second sec diameter, is in a very good state of pres-preservation. It was firmly embedded in the hard pan—so much so that a pick had to be used to get it out, and though not petrified, the wood is pretty thor-oughly permeated with the substance of the strata in which it had Jain so ong.

- It is said the Indians on the Plains have an ingenious way of setting fire to houses with their arrows. They wrap with a rag some powder on the heads of their arrows, and on the tip of their arrow-head place a percussion cap.
When the arrow strikes the object to be fired, the cap is exploded and the pow-der and rag ignited. The rag burns long enough to set any combustible with which it may come in contact on

- The average annual fall of rain for — The average annual rall of ratis for thirty years, from 1836 to 1866, was 44,62 inches. During the first seven months of this year the fall amounted to 36,50 inches. If, during the succeeding five months, only an average amount of rain should fall, the total would be beaut 57 as 59 inches.

about 57 or 58 inches. -Among the members of the Legislature of Tennessee elected on Thurday of last week is Col. Wm. F. Prosser, who resides on a farm in the immediate vicin-ity of Nashville. Col. Prosser is a native of Johnstown, Cambria county, who went to California, overland, nearly fif-teen years ago, returned after many years' residence there and went through the war for the Union, closing his honored services as Colonel of a Tennessee regi-ment. He became a Tennessee farmer after the war, and now is honored by his neighbors by being chosen their repres neighbors by being chosen their repre-sentative in the Legislature.

—Another gold mine has been discov-ered in Madoe, Canada, which is repre-sented to be equally as rich as the Rich-ardson mine. There is very little news from other sections of the g old regions

-Gen. Sheridan continues to discharge his duty. He has removed Judge Dough-erty of the 12th Judicial District of thorities we have no fear, for thus far he

imagination supplies them with facts by the speechful. But if the proscribed voter be a negro and not an Irishman, and live in Tennessee and not in Pennsylvania it is all right and lovely in Democratic eyes.

How the Tennessee policy will work, in the long run, remains to be seen. Without labor, plantations will not be likely to pay well. It perpetuates, and increases the antipathy between the races, in the practical and natural working of which the white persecutors have no advantage over the proscribed blacks. So that, it is but the old madness of exhibiting a passion that will recoil upon themselves, or, according to the proverb, damaging their own nose to spite their face. The relation of employer and employed cannot be modified by color, and in their disordered state of society they must take the labor that they have or set fields of toil where civil rights can be enjoyed in freedom.