The Waynesburg Republican.

WAYNESBURG, PENN'A.

Wednesday, July 24, 1867

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE
HON. H. W. WILLIAMS,
Of Allegheny County.

ASSEMBLY,
DR. JOHN STONE,
Of Monongahela Tp.

SHERIFF,
JOHN WALTON,
Of Richhill Tp.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL HARVEY,
Of Centre Tp.

COMMISSIONER,
JOHN LANTZ,
Of Gilmore Tp.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPHUS MORRIS,
Of Greene Tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
A. SHELBY,
Of Dunkard Tp.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Marion	J. H. Wells, (Chairman) A. L. Myers,
Carm. Bor.	J. H. Mitchiner, T. B. Lincoln,
Jackson	Samuel Bayard, John Smith,
Richhill	J. W. Walton, Robert Bristor,
Morris	Jacob Swart, Hamilton Payne,
Centre	Jas. Call, Dr. T. Rogers,
Franklin	Thos. Hill, Jacob Rinehart,
Washington	Harrison Pettit,
Morgan	Wm. Hedge, Barnet Hughes,
Jefferson	Harvy Denny, H. Drake,
Cumberland	Jos. Long, Franklin Gwynn,
Whitley	Rowen Stephens, H. Hudson,
Greene	P. A. Myers, Abner Fordyce,
Aleppo	A. J. Hinerman, Geo. Plants,
Dunkard	George Miller, Rowen Ross,
Perry	Jas. Headlee, J. A. King,
Wayne	H. Brock, Wm. Rent,
Gilmore	S. Hennen, W. Clovis,
Springhill	Dan'l. White, Jacob Rice,

A NEW PLANK.

Let it be generally understood by the people that Democracy (so-called) has accepted the addition of a new plank to their political platform, this plank—REPUDIATION. In their compassion (?) for the oppressed, tax-ridden people, they propose the sacrifice of honor plighted, as a panacea for the woes their own traitorous and invidious party brought upon the nation. We had supposed that yet a little manhood existed among them, but is this not the very acme of all that is craven? Two hundred and fifty millions of dollars held by those who befriended the government in her hour of need to be swept from their grasp at one fell, legislative stroke! And why? Because they say, it established a monied aristocracy in our midst that is calculated in time to obliterate our republican institutions! Who compose their formidable faction so soon to absorb the interests of the country? It is not the slave oligarchs for they invested in far different securities. It is not those who cry out so loudly for the taxation of the bonds, because they invested not, for fear it would increase the power of government to arrest treason. It is not European holders, because they are not of our people. Who then? It is the loyal capitalist who was willing to risk all on the capability of American self-government. The hardy mechanic who toiled that his country might live. The patriot soldier who gave his pittance to the cause for which he fought. Such are the men whom these tax-shriekers would have you believe will constitute a tyrannical satrapy. They are in truth the nobility of the land *now*, and we hope will ever remain such, but as for plunging them into hopeless bankruptcy by legislative action we can never countenance the thought!

VETO.

The supplementary reconstruction bill has been vetoed by the President. Jerry Black, the man who delivered himself in Buchanan's time of the elaborate opinion that Congress by no constitutional power could coerce a State, is the framer of the document. Congress promptly overruled the veto, thus signally rebuking the old renegade and his parasites. The tone of the message raised the clamor for immediate impeachment among the more nervous of the members, the greater part received and treated it with that dignity of manner bespeaking righteous contempt for the man and his views. It is the last veto re-hashed, and as Mr. Johnson believes his arguments unassailable he will no doubt continue to advance them until the people kick him ignominiously from his high place.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

A Washington dispatch of the 20th says: "The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Horace Greely, as Minister to Austria. It was taken up, and would have been confirmed, had not a single objection made by Tipton, of Nebraska, carried it over under the rule until the next day of the session which in this instance is next November. Mr. Tipton said he would consent to confirm no man who would go bail for Jeff. Davis. No objection came from any other quarter."

Well?

LOOK OUT!

After reading the correspondence, published on the outside of to-day's paper between Generals Grant, Sheridan and Ord, the intelligent reader will not be long in determining the position held by "the Butcher" and the "soldier of fortune." If we mistake not Democracy will find they have been sleeping on a lighted magazine and this hissing of the fuse will awaken them to a sense of thir peril. Depend upon it, it will not be long until they begin throwing mud to extinguish it!

THE SUMMER SESSION.

It is very amusing, observes *Harper* for last week, to read the Copperhead comments upon any proposed action of Congress as compared with the actual result. If Congress were some fearful monster that might be expected at any moment to swallow the country bodily, these comments would not be different; and whatever its action, however moderate and reasonable, the air of horror upon the faces of the critics never disappears. The jest is perfect and exquisite when it is remembered that these same commentators revert to their own Democratic ascendency ten years ago, when the whole Government of the United States was prostituted to the demands of slavery, as the golden age of our politics.

The truth is, that Congress represents with remarkable fidelity the dominant sentiment of the country. Every individual, indeed, has his private opinion and theories of the situation, but there is a general current of thought as to what is expedient upon the whole. Both of these tendencies are represented in Congress. Every kind of opinion is expressed in every kind of rhetoric, but the final action is temperate any wise. If you listened to Mr. Stevens only, or to Mr. James Brooks you would fear that the clash of extremes so antagonistic would be inevitably most perilous. If you heard, on the other hand, one of the temporizers only, you would be sure that the Union would be lost in a mush of compromise like a frigate in a quicksand. But it is neither Mr. Stevens, nor Mr. Brooks, nor the temporizers who shape the result. The law, when it is enacted after the long and various debate, expresses the average good sense of the dominant party.

It would be better, undoubtedly, if the opposition had a more numerous and an abler body of advocates. It is always desirable that a majority should feel at every turn its responsibility by feeling the force of the opposition. Then it carefully chooses its steps. It weighs and modifies its measures. It is admonished not by rhetorical objurgation but by stringent argument and and appeal that it must justify its action to the country. Had there been a larger and stronger opposition in the House we doubt if there would have been a summer session, for the Reconstruction Bill would have been so matured that there could have been no doubt of its meaning. When a summer session of Congress was announced there was the burst of jeering from the critics of whom we spoke, as if every folly were to be perpetrated. But its first act was virtually to resolve to confine itself to the special duty of interpreting the law. Nothing could be more sensible.

It is surprising that a bill of which the purpose was so evident should have been in the least obscure. Its object was unquestionably understood by the Radicals who supported it, by the Conservatives who opposed it, and by the President who vetoed it. That object was to protect the rights of every citizen in the rebel States; to secure universal suffrage except to those expressly excluded; to keep the peace until Congress had accepted the Constitutions which might be offered for its approval, and to do all this by the military authority of the United States. By the necessity of the case the District Commander* was the supreme officer, and whenever there was any conflict his action must be final. The objections made to the bill by the Opposition in Congress and by the President as establishing a military despotism showed that there was really no question.

Nor would there have been, except for the hostility of the Attorney-General to the law and to the policy of Congress. Instead of interpreting it by its manifest, necessary, and declared intention he construed it with nervous literalness. His opinion was an effort to smother the spirit by the letter. Congress, therefore, has assembled to subject the letter to the spirit.

THE DEPLORABLE (?) CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.—Mills, the sculptor, is at Lexington Va., preparing a model for an equestrian statue of R. E. Lee.

Why Churches are so Empty.

A writer in the christian Register of Boston, thinks he can explain the whole affair by the prevalence of long sermons; and he instances the late excellent Dr. Lowell, of Boston, who always kept his church full by short and pointed discourses, only fifteen or twenty minutes long. He says.

"Although the machinery of advertising preaching in theatres opera-houses circus tents, &c., may excite a temporary interest, the only way to fill the churches permanently is for preachers who dilute their sermons into an hour's length to concentrate their thoughts into one of twenty minutes. Let them try it for six months and their churches will be filled."

It would be a profitable exercise for ministers to rewrite their sermons before preaching, with a determination to compress the whole into a space of twenty minutes. But every man is not a Dr. Lowel, nor would all sorts of minds be permanently attracted and interested by discourses so terse and condensed in form.

XLth CONGRESS.

Reception of the Veto Message in the House---Immediate Impeachment of the President Demanded---The Bill Passed Over the Veto by a Party Vote---The Reconstruction Appropriation Bill Also Vetoed---It Passed in Both Houses Without Debate---The Senate Agrees to Adjourn Until December.

A Washington dispatch of Saturday last says: the principal feature of to-day's Congressional proceedings was the reception of the President's veto message of the supplemental reconstruction bill. It was considered in the regular Cabinet meeting to-day, and sent to the House, the body in which the bill originated, about 2 P. M. It is asserted on excellent authority that an elaboration of the Presidential views on the Southern debt question was cut off the message at the Cabinet meeting. The reading of the document was listened to throughout with close attention, every member being in his seat. No demonstrations of assent or dissent was made, but a severe onslaught followed its reading. Thad. Stevens took the floor in denunciation of it, and was succeeded by Mr. Boutwell, who proceeded in an earnest and excited manner to state that the President had defiantly declared in the message that he would not execute a law of congress, despite the fact that Congress would make the bill to which the President objected the supreme law of land. This was sufficient, he said, even if no other reason existed, why this House should continue in session, and proceed at once to impeach the President. Mr. Boutwell proceeded in this strain, and insisted that if the President were removed but for an hour before his term of office expired, that Congress and the nation would be vindicated.

The message and Boutwell's excited manner of speaking caused considerable excitement on both sides of the hall. As he sat down Mr. Randall, of Pa., sprang out of his seat on the Democratic side, and pointing his finger at Mr. Boutwell said:

"We dare you to impeach the President. Go on and do it if you dare."

Mr. Butler then took the floor, and said the remark of Mr. Randall would apply, he was afraid, to some members of the Republican side, who dared not proceed with the work of impeachment. He (Butler) was not among that number, and went on then to answer the President's objection to the bill.

Mr. Williams, of Pa., followed in the same strain, demanding that Congress should remain in session, and declaring that there was abundant evidence for impeachment.

Thad Stevens then resumed the floor. All of the members gathered around him, and the crowded galleries listened attentively. He looked, he said, upon the impeachment matter as dead, and believed that there were invisible influences at work in the House which would prevent impeachment.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, then took the floor, and alluding to the remarks of Mr. Williams and Mr. Stevens, said that he was not be drawn from the conscientious discharge of his duty, although the political opponent of Andrew Johnson, by no man or set of men. [A round of applause greeted the sentiment.]—Nor was he hunted down because he choose to entertain his own opinion on impeachment.

The Democrats occupied ten minutes of the hour's debate; the vote was then taken and the bill passed over the President's veto by a party vote.

It was then sent to the senate, where to the surprise of many, the bill was passed over the veto without any debate, the moment the message was read, by thirty to six. Reverdy Johnson voted to sustain the veto.

As soon as the House disposed of one veto another came in, refusing Presidential approval to the Appropriation bill to carry out the Reconstruction act. This was speedily passed over the veto in both Houses without debate.

The Senate then agreed to adjourn from to-morrow until December next and it is generally understood to-night that the House will acquiesce. Mr. Sumner, however insisted that the President should be impeached at once, or that Congres should continue in perpetual session.

The Mexican Filibuster Movement.

"On to Mexico!" is still the watchword of a number of young men in New York who are banded together for the purpose of forming a filibustering party to Mexico. The *Herald* states that on Sunday an advertisement appeared in the columns of a weekly contemporary asking for volunteers to join in the movement, and a well-known Post-office station up town was selected as a depot for answers to be sent to this advertisement. The matter is kept very secret in order to escape police interference, but not so secret as to keep adventurous spirits out of "the ring." Numbers of ex-confederate officers, and ex-Federal officers as well, have already joined the first corps formed of "Maximillian's Avengers" Some of those already left the city are not very far from New Orleans, and some others are reported to have left on Saturday in one of the Havana steamers that sailed from New York. The friends and partizans of Santa Anna are equally active; and although Mr. Seward's letter had some effect in depressing the enthusiasm on behalf of the General, still his nephew Don Lopez de Santa Anna is sanguine as to his raising an expedition. A vessel is said to be fitting out in the East river, ostensibly in the interests of the liberal government and under consignment to Juarez, but really intended for one of the filibustering cohort. When the decisive blow is to be made and in what direction, is a matter merely for conjecture, but the filibusters had better be quick in preparations, as it is rumored on very reliable data that the President will issue a proclamation against such movements before a week is out, or at all event within the ensuing ten days.

FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Madam Juarez—She Meets with a Grand Reception—President Juarez at the Capital—Declines a Re-Election—Address Concerning the Execution of Maxamilian.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—The United States revenue cutter Wilderness, arrived here last night from Vera Cruz, where she arrived on the 14th inst. with Madam Juarez. A deputation of Mexican officials boarded the vessel, and warmly welomed Madam Juarez back to Mexico. On the 15th inst. she disembarked from the Wilderness. and met with a enthusiastic public reception, civil and military. The display during the dy was a gala one, and at night the city was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a magnificent display of fire works in her honor. Accompanied by a large party of Mexican nobilities she was to leave for the city of Mexico on the 15th inst.

President Juarez arrived at the capital on the 14th, and was cordially received. He emphatically declines a re-election, and has ordered a new election. He will return to the mountains as soon as his successor is chosen.

It is officially reported that General Vidaurie has been shot. Marqueze is believed to be hiding in the city of Mexico, and will be shot as soon as captured.

It was reported in Vera Cruz on the 14th, that Santa Anna was still alive, but later dates received in this city from Tampico state he had never been shot.

Everything was quiet n Vera Cruz, and the city was perfectly healthy.

The Austrian sloop of war Elizabeth, was receiving Austrian refugees on board. She held no communication with Mexican officials, except through the United States gunboat Taconey and Consul Sodiner.

The Liberals are about publishing an address to the world, in which they expect to justify themselves for the execution of Maximilian. It will treat of the killing of six thousand three hundred Mexicans for defending their native soil, and cite precedents which they think will clearly prove their acts within the range of propriety. They will produce documents which they say will throw new light upon what they have done. Some of the ablest men in the Republic are engaged on the work.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

California Politics—Republican State Convention Nominations—Proposed Purchase of Queen Charlotte Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Republican State Convention, which met at Sacramento to-day, nominated John Bidwell for Governor, J. G. McCallum for Secretary of State, William Jones for Comptroller, and Edward C. Jeffries for State Priater. The remainder of the ticket is composed of the nominees of the late Union Convention. The Convention endorsed the reconstruction policy of Congress, and favored impartial suffrage, without distinction of color.

J. D. Goodman has withdrawn as an independent candidate for Congress in the Northern District, leaving the field clear throughout the State for the Congressional nominees of the Union party.

The *Victoria Morning News*, of July 4th, states that the principal object of Governor Seymour's visit to the northwest was to examine Queen Charlotte Island, for which it is said a wealthy company have offered a large sum of money, if they can obtain a fee simple transfer from the sovereignty of Great Britian. It states that the island abounds in copper and other minerals.

The ship Othello, for Liverpool has sailed.

Flour $6@6 50. Wheat $1 70@1 75. Barley $1 20@1 25. Legal Tenders 72½.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Garabaldi and Papal Tyranny---He Proclaims for the Liberation of Rome---Reported Fighting at Vicenza.

LONDON, July 19.—The Empress Eugenie, will visit the Queen at Windsor Castle on Sunday next.

EDINBURG, July 19.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison arrived in this city, where he has been welcomed with signal honors. The municipality of Edinburg have received him as a public guest, and presented him with the freedom of the city.

LONDON, July 19.—*Midnight.*—In the House of Lords, this evening, a request was made on the part of the government, that the House would refrain, for the present, from any expression of opinion, by resolution or otherwise, in regard to the execution of Maximilian.

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FLORENCE, July 19.—Garabaldi announced to a great meeting at Pistia that the time had come for liberating Rome from Papal tyranny and restoring the city to her ancient freedom.

LONDON, July 19.—*Midnight.*—A report reached this city to-night from Florence, stating that a fight occurred between a party of Garabaldians and Italians troops near Vicenza.

Another Big Will Contested.

The children of the late Rev. Alex. Campbell, by his first wife, have commenced suit in the Circuit Court of Brooke Co., W. Va., for the purpose of setting aside the will of the deceased. The case came up for hearing at Wheeling recently, but was continued on motion of the defendants.—Hon. Wm. Kennon Sr., of St. Clairsville, Hon. Benjamin Stanton and Daniel Lamb, of Wheeling, are employed for the plaintiffs—Hon. Jeremiah Black, of Pa., (Buchanan's Attorney General,) General J. A. Garfield, and N. Richardson, Esq., of Wheeling, for the will. About $200,000 are involved in the issue.

TEXAS.

Reign of Terror in the Red River Country—Rebel Outrages—A Church Attacked and Three Persons Killed.

GALVESTON, July 20.—Headquarters are overwhelmed with reports of outrages in the rebellious country. The colored people dare not accept appointments as registrars for fear of their lives. Judge Litemor, a prominent Texan, has resigned his appointment in the Bureau, being afraid of his life. The Chief outlaw is named Quest. The colored people flee to the woods on his approach. He was once arrested but escaped. In Sterling, Robinson county, a colored church was assaulted and two men and one woman killed. Capt. Randall, Bureau agent, raised a hundred freedmen and assaulted two of the ring-leaders.

A Liberal Law.

An exchange remarks: "A majority of the people seem to be in ignorance of the fact that a law was passed last winter providing that every honorably discharged soldier who is a resident of Pennsylvania, and who from wounds contracted while in the service of his country is unable, from disability to procure a livelihood by manual labor shall have the right to hawk, peddle and vend any ware by procuring a license for that purpose, which license shall be granted to him free of cost. To insure a soldier the benefit of the act, it is necessary that he procure a certificate from a surgeon in the United States army, that he is unfit to make a living by manual labor, and a certificate from a prothonotary of any county in the State that he is the bona fide owner of the goods he sells. Those of the brave veterans who are entitled to the benefit of act, should make it their business to take advantage of the generous provisions of the bill."

Ohio Wool Matters.

The Highland *News* says the sales of wool in that market so far have ranged at 35 to 45 cents. Growers backward about selling.

The Bellefontaine *Republican* says the price of wool in Bellefontaine ranges from 30 to 46 cents.

The Madison county *Union* says that a wool dealer shipped from London this week 25,000 pounds of wool, bought at 40 to 50 cents.

The Toledo *Blade* says the shipments of wool from that point last week amounted to 600,119 pounds—295,249 by lake and 304,879 by Cleveland and Toledo railroad.

The Marion *Independent* says a quantity of wool has already been shipped at this point. It is coming in quite freely. Price, about 47 cents.

The Kenton *Republican* says the wool market there is not so active as it has been, and prices have fallen. The highest figure now offered for first rate is forty-three cents, and thirty-five for common.

A manufacturing firm of Bucyrus writes to the *Journal* of that place that wool is higher in proportion to woolen manufactures than it has been for five years. A pound of wool will purchase more woolen goods.

The Fremont *Journal* says: Since the opening of the season there has been brought to town about seventy-two thousand pounds of wool, and probably as much more will be brought to town before the season closes. The price has ranged from thirty-seven and a half cents to forty three cents per pound, the average having been from forty to forty-three cents. The wool is light, and its condition as a general thing not much better, if any, than in former years—though the tags are more generally separated from the fleeces. The price is low and the tendency downward.

Characteristic Note From Brownlow.

The following is published in the last issue of Governor Brownlow's paper the Knoxville *Whig*.

To Whom it May Concern: The vindictive rebels and their apostate Union co-workers are asserting from one end the State to the other that I am dying, or will die—telling the truth but intending to make the false impression that I am now in the act of departing this life. With those who are trumpeting in this news abroad, the wish is father to the thought. Like my political enemies, and my friends, and all other human beings, I am dying, and will certainly die sooner or later. With us all it is only a question of time. My health, though indifferent, through God's mercy, is now as good as it has been within the last twelve months. I eat three hearty meals each day—I sleep well at night—and asleep or awake, I have a good conscience, and the pleasing prospect before me of obtaining the largest majority in the race for Governor that any man has obtained in the State for the last thirty years.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

July 10, 1867.

The Indians.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Herald's* Leavenworth special says: A train was captured last Sunday, near Fort Larned, by the Indians. Bishop Laney, ten priests and six Sisters of Charity accompanied the train, en route to Santa Fe. The men were killed, scalped and shockingly mutilated, and the females carried away captives.

ANOTHER roll of honor has been issued from the Quartermaster General's office. It embraces the names of soldiers who died in the defence of the American Union, interred in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, Utah Territory, and on the Pacific coast. The pamphlet contains 173 pages, and is published for the information of relatives and friends. About 8,000 names are given. The blanks under the head of Virginia show 2,000, and under that of Missouri, 360 deceased soldiers whose names are unknown.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANY.

GEN. M. JEFF. THOMPSON, a distinguished officer in the rebel service, from Missouri, recently gave a public endorsement of Gen. Longstreet's position, and advised the acceptance of the Reconstruction Act. He was instantly assailed by democratic journals, north and south. To one of them he replies, and his indignant response gives us a little insight into Southern history during the rebellion. Democracy there, as here, consisted in avoiding conscription, and fighting with words when other men were using bayonets.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1867.

Editor of the Banner, Yazoo, Miss.:

SIR:—I see in the New York *Herald* of this day an extract from your paper of the 15th inst., in which you have, in your opposition to certain letters written by gentlemen of the South, thought proper to use very disrespectful language about your superiors. From the style in which you speak I judge you to have been one of those miserable, dirty dogs who published an eight-by-ten sheet during the war for no earthly purpose but to avoid conscription, and who, to cover up their own cowardice, tried to, and in some instances did, break down some of the purest and noblest men in the Confederacy. Probably some of Albert Sidney Johnson's blood is on your hands, and you may be one of the hounds that barked at Joseph E. Johnston, and it may be, if your paper had strength enough and was published to the end of the Confederacy, that many of our mournful mishaps can be partially attributed to your meanness. You should have started earlier, remained longer, endured more hardship, braved more dangers, and surrendered with more regret than either of the gentlemen you name before you should have presumed to have written such an article. I cannot for an instant imagine you have been a soldier, and suppose you must be a "broken down politician," an "old dog," or a "little pup;" and, therefore, I will let you pass until I return South, when I will inquire into your antecedents, and if you are worthy of notice I will teach you better manners.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON, of N. Orleans.

ITU HRTS all traitors, remarks the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, to know that the Supreme Court of the United States is now composed of a majority of Radical Republicans. The death of Justice Wayne has produced this result, and we can now confidently rely upon any of the actions of Congress to restore the Union upon a loyal basis, and protect the Union men in the South, being fully sustained by the Supreme Court. Thus we see the last hope of the rebels and Copperheads has been removed by the hand of Providence, and the same God who guided our armies to victory is still watching over us, and protecting our country from rebel rule and ruin. When a people are struggling for liberty, justice and a right of oppressed humanity, they may confidently expect to succeed, for the God that rules the universe watches over his people, and he surely leads those to victory whose purity of motive and fearless advocacy of right appeal to him for assistance.

With the Supreme Court thus composed of men who are imbued with a high appreciation of the intent of free institutions, the president will not be so ready to carry his usurpation before that body for approval.

BACK—The little brig which conveyed a party of twenty Fenians to Ireland, including Generals Warren and Nagle, an account of whose landing and arrest at Dungareen, Ireland, has been published, has arrived back. It appears she was chartered by a wealthy Irishman of this city, who is reported to have cleared her with a cargo of hardware, said hardware being 2,000 muskets and considerable ammunition. Arriving off the coast of Irland, it was found the brig was not provided with boats, and most of the party was obliged to jump overboard in the night and swim ashore in the surf. The brig attracted the attention of the coast guard, but managed to elude them. Her cargo of muskets has been discharged, and many of them are now on their way towards Canada. Two or three of the original party of Fenians came back on the brig. The expedition was conducted with the utmost secresy.

SOLDIETS RELIEF BILL PASSED.—Congress had a very brief session on Monday. The Senate passed a substitute for the House bill for the relief of deserters. It relieves from the disabilities of desertion all who after faithful service went home subsequent to the 19th of April, 1865, and before they were properly mustered, out but declares such persons not entitled to bounty, back pay or pensions.

REMEMBER THIS!—Do you want to be shaved? If you do, vote for Judge Sharswood. He says National Bank Notes and greenbacks are not legal tenders, and if elected, under the decision of himself and Copperhead colleagues, they will soon be at a discount of from 30 to 50 per centum.

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET has been named for the Senate from Louisiana by the Jackson, (Miss.) *Clarion*, "feeling that the honor of the South would be secure if confided in council to the keeping of one who guarded it so well in the field."

THE St. Louis *Journal* is authority for the assertion that many of the leading Democrats of the country are pulling the political wires to place General McClellan one more in nomination for the Presidency.

A sensible Virginian suggests that marble monuments for Confederate dead will not feed the starving Confederate widows and orphans.

THE Indian war is costing from one to two millions of dollars extra each week. A year of this business will add seriously to the public burdens.

THE New York *Gazette* publishes a sketch of Theodore Tilton, who has attained a wide celebrity at an early age. He is not yet thirty-two. He is a native of New York city, and was educated at the Free Academy or College. His attention was early directed to the press. He began learning short hand in his twelfth year, and reported for the *Tribune* before he left the Academy. He reported the Forrest divorce case. The case of Mrs. Burdell Cunningham and her bogus baby, he reported and wrote out at a single sitting to the extent of six and a half columns. Since he was a boy, Tilton has belonged to Plymouth Church, and made himself famous some years ago by bearding the lion in his den, or rather Beecher in his pulpit, taking issue with the pastor on the question of contributing to the American Board of Missions, Tilton holding that the Board was pro-slavery. Tilton has been for some years editor of the *Independent*, and has besides busied himself in writing books and poems, and delivering lectures and addresses. Further the *Gazette* says: "Tilton resides in Brooklyn, near Beecher's Church, owning a very comfortable and pleasant house in Livingston street, which is said to contain more and finer engravings, mostly artists' proofs, than any other residence in that city. His dwelling and its contents cost him about $25,000; and as his salary on the *Independent* is $5,000, and his income from lectures and other sources considerably more than that, he may be considered beyond lupine peril. Mrs. Tilton is a very plain, pleasant faced little lady, not so young looking as her husband, and esteeming him as the greatest man of the age—which is as it should be. Anna, his sister, is a tall, good looking girl, just out of boarding school, said to be possessed of very fine talents, and sharing Mrs. Tilton's faith as regards Theodore—which is also as it should be. They are a very happy, lively, intellectual family, always full of joyous little enterprises of one kind or another, and very popular socially."

THE Republican party has become a power in the Southern States. Every day the disposition of the white people to act longer with the democratic palpably diminishes. The Richmond *Whig*, edited by ex-Confederates, says:

"Recently there was no organized Republican party, in the extended sense of that term, in Virginia. Now there is, and it is a powerful and growing party, that has the countenance and confidence of Congress, and is in sympathy and affiliation with the dominant party of the North. Much of the best material in the State is cooperating with it. A large portion of the best intellect, as of the virtue of the State, is already pledged to this cooperation, and every day new accessions are made to it from the ranks of the solid people of Virginia."

The Abingdon *Virginian* says:

"The Democratic party ought to be disbanded, and never more named in the South. It ought to be disbanded everywhere."

These may be taken among the latest inclinations of the change that is going on.

THE Kansas City *Advertiser* of the 13th inst. says: We learned yesterday that the iron for the Fort Scott and Kansas City Railroad had been secured, and that the work of laying it would begin in the course of a month; also that the most of the heavy grading upon this road will be completed in sixty days between this and Paola, a distance of forty miles, so that when the work of laying the iron begins the light grading can be rapidly completed. We may not be surprised to hear of a pleasure trip being given by this road to Fort Scott on New Year's day, 1868.

SPEAKER COLFAX has received the petition of one hundred and seventy colored men, lately United States soldiers, residing in Kentucky, stating that the State laws deny them the right to testify in court. that they can not, therefore, obtain redress for murder and outrage, that colored men have been murdered in cold blood, and not having the right to testify the criminals go unpunished, and asking Congress to grant them the right of suffrage. The petitition will be laid before the house.

THE Somerset *Whig* makes the following good point: As the Connellsville Railroad has no more bitter enemy in the State than Judge Black, and he is laboring with all his energy to prevent the restoration of its charter, and as a *quo warranto* against the company is now pending before the Supreme Court of this State, the friends of the road can judge what its chances will be, if Sharswood—whose pure law Black indorses—is elected a Judge of that Court.

EX-CONFEDERATE Chieftain Jeff. Davis attended the Montreal Theater on Thursday night, on occasion of a performance for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund. He was greeted with tremendous cheering, the band playing Dixie, and the audience rising in his honor.

BEREZOWSKI, the Pole, who tried to kill the Czar of Russia in Paris, has been tried and found "guilty, with extenuating circumstances," and has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

TOOMBS, the rebel, writes to a Democratic Committee, in Ohio: "I regret nothing in the past but the dead and the failure, and I am to-day ready to use the best means I can command to establish the principles for which I fought." This confession of faith no sooner gets into print than he becomes an applicant for Executive clemency; wherenpon Mr. Johnson grants the pardon and restores him to full citizenship. Toombs now has full swing to do his best to establish the principles for which he fought.

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