The Highland Weekly News.

J. L. BOARDMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

A Family Journal---Devoted to News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Markets, &c.

$2 50 a Year: Strictly in Advance

VOL. 29---NO. 5. HILLSBOROUGH, HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865. WHOLE NO. 1513.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

WITHIN 3 miles of Hillsboro, on the old grade Pike, containing 182 acres of excellent land, a Spring of fine water in nearly every field, Apple and Peach orchards, 40 acres in Wheat, House of seven rooms, two Cellars, large Barn and other necessary out-buildings.

Will be Sold on Liberal Terms.

For further particulars apply on the premises, to

6:22tf E. J. HUGHES.

HILLSBORO MARBLE WORKS

High Street, between Main and Walnut, Hillsboro, Ohio.

Established in 1854.

PAUL HARSHA, Proprietor,

Respectfully informs the public that he is still carrying on the above establishment, and is prepared to furnish Monuments, Tomb Stones, and all other work in his line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, and will spare no efforts to maintain the reputation of his work, for superior style and finish, as well as beauty of design.

A large assortment of Monuments and Tomb Stones always on hand.

Also BEREA GRINDSTONES and LOUISVILLE LIME and CEMENT.

Hillsboro, April, 1865. ap27y1

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HIGHLAND COUNTY, SS.

PURSUANT to the command of an order for sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Highland, and State of Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale on the premises,

On Monday, June 5th, A. D. 1865,

between the hours of 10 and twelve o'clock A. M. the following described real estate, situate in said county, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT.

Beginning at two hickories, thence S. 18° E. 82 poles to two hickories and dogwood; thence N. 74° W. 111 poles to a stone; thence S. 16° E. 18 poles to an elm; thence N. 78° E. 86 poles to an elm; thence N. 41° W. 128 poles to an elm; thence S. 73° W. 52 poles to four elms; thence N. 38° W. 21 poles to three ashes; thence S. 56° W. 36 poles to an ash and elm; thence N. 41° W. 16 poles to an ash and elm; thence S. 60° W. 40½ poles to a stone; thence to the beginning—containing one hundred and fourteen acres, more or less, reserving 10 acres sold by R. Benson, to John Evans; and also reserving and excepting out of the aforesaid tract thirty-seven acres and thirty-one poles, sold and conveyed by John Hansell in his lifetime, to David B. Hansell.

SECOND TRACT.

Also—A second tract of land, in said county of Highland, on the waters of Lee's Creek, beginning at a dogwood stump, N. 16° W. 43½ poles to a stone; thence S. 74° W. 111 poles to a white oak and a dogwood; thence S. 18° E. 43½ poles to a whiteoak; thence N. 74° E. 111 poles to the beginning—containing thirty acres, more or less.

THIRD TRACT.

Also—A third tract of land in said county of Highland and on the waters of Lee's Creek, beginning at a double whiteoak, corner to Curtis Beale; thence N. 77° E. 111 poles to a dogwood stump, in Evan Evan's line; thence S. 12° E. 106 poles to a forked hickory, on the bank of Lee's Creek, in Haworth's line; thence S. 73° W. 34 poles to an elm and hickory, James Haworth's corner; thence S. 17° E. 16 poles to a hickory, whiteoak and dogwood, corner to John B. Beale; in Haworth's line; thence S. 73° W. 69 poles to two elms and ash; thence N. 20° W. 124 poles to the beginning—containing seventy-eight and one-fourth (78¼) acres, more or less.

All of the above described real estate to be sold as the property of John Hansell, late of Highland county, Ohio, deceased, subject to the dower estate of Lucinda Hansell, widow of said John Hansell, deceased, (set off to her by metes and bounds and containing fifty acres,) in action for partition of said estate, wherein David B. Hansell is petitioner, and Joseph A. Hansell and others are respondents, and on the following terms, to-wit: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the day of sale, one-third in one year, and the remaining one-third in two years from the day of sale, deferred payments to bear six per cent. interest and to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold. Possession given Sept. 20th, 1865, except so much of the premises as may be tilled in corn, possession of which will be given on the 20th of December, 1865.

Valued at $7,000. A. M. JOHNSON, Sheriff H. C. O.

R. Benson, Attorney.

Hillsborough, May 4, 1865. m4:w3pr'sfee$21.25

Executor's Notice.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF HIGHLAND COUNTY, STATE OF OHIO.

Sidney Ogden, Executor of the last will and Testament of James H. Powers, deceased.

vs.

Nancy Powers, widow of said decedent, and others, the devisees and heirs at-law of said decedent, defendants.

RICHARD ARMSTRONG, (the husband of Sarah R. Armstrong, late Sarah Powers) who resides in Clinton County, in the State of Ohio, now in the service of the United States, in the 24th Ohio Battery, Light Art'y, John W. Powers, (a minor) in the service of the United States, in the 11th Reg. I. of O. V. C. of Highland County, in the State of Ohio, and Samuel Powers (a minor) in the service of the United States, in the 24th Ohio Battery, Light Art'y, of Highland County, in the State of Ohio, of the heirs-at-law and devisees of James H. Powers, deceased, will take notice, that Sidney Ogden, Executor of the last will and testament of said James H. Powers, deceased, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, filed his petition in the Probate Court within and for the County of Highland, and State of Ohio, alleging that the personal estate and effects of said decedent (subject to sale under his last will and testament) are insufficient to pay his just debts, and all legal charges in the settling of his estate; and that he died seized in fee simple of the following described real estate, situate in said County, to-wit:

"Beginning at a stake in Reynolds' line and in the "Sardinia Road; thence with said road and line S. "48½° E. 219 9-10 poles to a stone in said road, and "corner to lands heretofore sold to George Marcon"nett, by said James H. Powers, in his lifetime; thence "with said Marconett's line N. 41° E. 121 and 8-10 poles "to a stone in Hizer's line, and corner to said Mar"conett; thence N. 48½° W. 191 and 1-10 poles to a "stone in the road, and corner to the School-house "lot; thence with the line of said Lot S. 74° W. 19 "poles to the center of Flat Run creek; thence with "the meanders thereof S. 47° W. 12 poles, S. 41° "W. 44 poles, N. 73½° W. 6 poles, N. 1½° E. 13 and "8-10 poles, to Vance's corner in said Creek; thence "with Vance's line N. 69½° W. 26 and 9-10 poles to "a stake, corner to said Vance; thence S. 19° W. 11 and "8-10 poles to a stake near the spring, another cor"ner to said Vance; thence S. 78° W. 4 poles to a "stake in the road; thence with the same S. 8° W. "[illegible] poles to the beginning, containing one hundred and "forty acres of land, (140 A.) being that quantity "left after deducting fifty acres that had been sold "by said Powers, during his lifetime, to George Mar"conett, and being part of Scott and Rawlings's Sur"vey of 1700 acres, No. 293;" that Nancy Powers, as widow of said decedent, duly elected to take under his last will and testament, in lieu of her dower interest in said premises, and that Margaret Stanforth, (late Margaret Powers,) and John Stanforth, her husband, Francis M. Powers, Sarah Armstrong, (late Sarah Powers,) and Richard Armstrong, her husband, of full age, and John W. Powers, Samuel Powers, James Powers, McCray Powers, Lydia R. Powers, Laura E. Powers, and Anna Powers, (minors) as his devisees and heirs-at-law, hold the next estate of inheritance therein.

The prayer of said petition is, that said Executor may be ordered to sell fifty acres of land from the south-east end of said premises, in manner, and for the purposes, as the same is provided for, in said last will and testament of said decedent.

Said petition will be for hearing on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1865, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. SIDNEY OGDEN,

Executor of James H. Powers, deceased.

John M. Dodman, Attorney.

May 4, 1865. m4:w7pr'sfee$32.25

SHEEP!

FOR SALE, 40 head of Sheep and Lambs, with wool on.

Apply to the subscriber at his farm 3 miles from Hillsboro. E. J. HUGHES.

ap27tf

BLANK DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

Poetry.

THE TWO ANGELS.

BY A. J. H. DUGANNE.

I dreamed of a marvelous Harvest,
I dreamed of a threshing-floor,
Where men, like grain,
By Angels twain
Were garnered in measureless store—
All bound in sheaves,
Like corn in the leaves,
And flailed from husk to core;
And the Angels sang with voices sweet,
"Out of the dross the grain we beat,
Out of the chaff we winnow the Wheat—
True souls are the wheat of a Nation!"

I dreamed of a wonderful Vintage,
I dreamed of a wine-press red,
Where men, like grapes,
By angel shapes
Were trodden with wrathful tread,
As grapes ye work
To must and to murk,
And crush them shred by shred.
And the Angels sang, with tongues divine,
"Out of the dark the must we hine,
Out of the grapes we distill the Wine—
Brave souls are the wine of a Nation!"

I would that my dream were real—
That Angels this land might beat,
And scourge our sod
With the fathers of God,
And scatter the chaff from the wheat!
And mightily tread
In our Wine-Press red
All dross beneath their feet,
That our souls might sing in joyful strain,
"Out of the chaff the Wheat we gain,
Out of the murk the Wine we strain—
The Wheat and the Wine of our Nation."

I pray that the Angel of Freedom
May strive with the Angel of War,
Till men, like grain,
Those Angels twain
Shall flail from husk to core,
Till men, like wine,
In libation divine
To Thee, O God! they pour!
That our souls may sing with tongues divine,
"God of the True! this Wheat is Thine!
God of the Free! receive this Wine—
The Heart and the Soul of our Nation!"

The Home Circle.

Be Honest in Your Dealings.

It is a universal form of dishonesty to try to get goods below their value; and whenever you do that you undertake to cheat. The man that wants to get a thing without giving a fair equivalent wants to be dishonest. If it costs to make a hat, and give a good living to the man that works upon it, and a moderate profit to the man that sells it, three dollars, and you undertake to buy it for two dollars and a half, you undertake to cheat a half dollar. If you attempt to beat a man down and to get his goods for less than a fair price, you are attempting to commit burglary as much as though you broke into his shop to take the things without paying for them. There is cheating on both sides of the counter, and generally less behind it than before it. You want a man to build you, for two thousand dollars, a house that shall be worth five thousand; and what is the result? You teach that man to cheat you. You make him dishonest. You drive him to the necessity of using poor materials and of deceiving you by filling up holes with putty, and covering defects with paint. You taught him to be dishonest; and he served you right, though you did not serve him right in teaching him that lesson.—[Rev. H. W. Beecher.

Plays on Ladies' Names.

What lady is good to eat? Sal Lad.

What lady is good to eat with her? Olive Oil.

What lady is made to carry burdens? Ella Pant.

What lady preaches in the pulpit? Minnie Stir.

What lady has to fight Indians? Emma Grant.

What lady helps her? Minnie Rifle.

What lady does everybody desire? Ann U. Ity.

What lady is acquainted with surgery? Ann Atomy.

What lady lived in Noah's time? Ann T. Deluvian.

What lady is fond of debate? Polly Tishun.

What lady votes? Della Gate.

What lady paints portraits? Minnie A. Choor.

What lady paints comic ones? Carrie K. Ture.

What lady is much talked of now? Amelia Ration.

What lady is used to war? Milly Tairy.

What ladies are voracious? Anna Condor and Allie Gaiter.

What lady is lively and gay? Annie Mation.

A young woman has been arrested in New York for wearing "neat, comfortable pants." Being a believer in the Dress Reform movement she became indignant and wrote to the papers about it. She should have got married before attempting to "wear the breches."

Artemus Ward Insures his Life.

I kum to the conclusion lately, that life wuz so onsertin, that the only wa for me tu stand a fair chance with other folks, wuz to git my life ensured, and so I kalld on the Agent ov the "Garden Life Insurance Company," and ansered the following questions, which wuz put to me over the top ov a pair ov gold speks by a slick little fat old feller, with a little round grey head az enny man ever owned—

QUESTIONS:

1st. Are you a mail or femail? if so state how long you have been so.

2d. Are you subject to fits, and if so, do you have more than one at a time?

3d. What iz your precise fitcing weight?

4th. Did you ever have enny ancestors, and if so, how much?

5th. What is yore opinion ov the constitutionality ov the 10 command ments?

6th. Did you ever have enny nite mares?

7th. Are yu married and single, or are yu a bachelor?

8th. Du yu believe in a future state? if yu du state it.

9th. What is yur private sentiments about a rush ov rats tu the head; can it be did successfully?

10th. Have you ever committed suicide, and if so, how did it seem to affect you?

After answering the above questions like a man, in the confirmatif, the slick little fat old fellow with gold speks on ced i wez insured for life and probably would remain so for a term of years. I thanked him and smiled one of my most pensive smiles.

OLD BACHELORS.—In antiquity it was considered unpatriotic in a citizen to remain a bachelor all his days. By the Spartan laws, those citizens who remained bachelors after middle age were excluded from all offices, civic or military. At certain feasts they were exposed to public derision, and led round the market place. Although generally speaking age was deeply respected, yet this feeling was not manifested to old bachelors. "Why should I make way for you," said a Spartan youth to a grey-headed old bachelor, "who will never have a son to do me the same honor when I am old?" The Romans pursued the same policy towards bachelors. They had to pay extra and special taxes, and under Augustus a law enacted by which bachelors were made incapable of acquiring legacies and devises of real estate by will, except from their near relatives.

The rebel forces in Arkansas are disbanding. Jeff. Thompson had only eight men left at last accounts; and Jo. Shelby's men have scattered.

Youth's Department.

☞ Once more we must request contributors of Enigmas to accompany them with the answers in all cases. We have several now on hand, which we must decline publishing, because they were sent without answers—among them one from "The Unknown".

[For the News.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of 13 letters.

My 1 2 4 11 3 is a boy's name.
My 8 2 10 is an animal.
My 5 7 4 is something very warm.
My 3 11 4 is a girl's nickname.
My 12 7 8 11 5 is a county in Ohio.
My 10 2 7 is a girl's nickname.
My 8 3 11 12 9 is something that is used at school.
My whole is the name of a young disciple of Æsculapius. ORPHA.

[For the News.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of 14 letters.

My 13 7 6 13 14 is a name often given to a proud gentleman.
My 10 1 8 6 14 is a small piece of money.
My 2 7 13 5 means completed.
My 13 12 11 3 is an instrument of military music.
My 6 11 5 9 is the name of a month.
My 4 8 6 is a tavern.
My whole is the name of a young lady who is the best singer in Newmarket township.

PAP'S BLUEEYED GIRL.

[For the News.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of 38 letters.

My 11 8 25 9 6 26 24 22 is a Union General.
My 10 12 1 3 is a State.
My 27 19 41 44 17 18 6 is the name of a county.
My 37 28 15 14 13 36 is a city.
My 30 51 54 31 44 43 29 16 4 is a town in South Carolina.
My 55 1 30 29 1 10 13 18 is a State.
My 2 48 56 54 4 9 is a descendant.
My 17 43 10 31 21 4 29 is a Union General.
My 1 10 23 28 is a State.
My 57 58 1 57 is one of the Northern Lakes.
My 20 16 36 is a boy's nickname.
My 39 32 37 is a color.
My 33 42 40 38 49 is a man's name.
My 30 24 34 is a domestic animal.
My 25 35 38 is a girl's nickname.
My 53 45 22 46 15 is a boy's name.
My 47 21 22 4 13 is a girl's name.
My 50 52 4 is a number.
My whole is a question for "Turvey" to answer.

"TORSY."

[For the News.

Charade.

We all desire my first to be;
My second's this beautiful world, so free,
My whole has bowed to the strong hand
Of the mighty Power of our Land.

MILLO.

Answer to Enigma in last week's paper by Lee, Huntsville, Alabama: To Enigma by Sinna, Sand-paper: To Enigma by Alice B., Robert A. Patton: To Enigma by Allie, Major General William Tecumseh Sherman: To Charade in last week's paper by Millo, Rock Fort.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Danville (Ky.) Presbyterian—Copied by Request.

THE SECULAR AND THE SPIRITUAL.

The State and the Church are, both of them, ordinances of God; the State is His ordinance for the temporal welfare of man, and the Church is His ordinance for the salvation of sinners. Each of these Institutions has its own separate province; and it is a usurpation for either to assume the functions of the other. Thus far all is plain. But here springs up the difficult question: viz: What subjects belong to the Church and what to the State; or, where is the line to be drawn between the secular and the spiritual?

1. It will be admitted that subjects which are purely *secular*, in their nature, belong exclusively to the State. Questions of the tariff, of banks, of internal revenue, stamps, income tax, the organization and pay of the army and navy, and such like, fall under the class of purely secular affairs and the jurisdiction of them belongs to the State. Any attempt on the part of a church-court to determine questions of this kind would be a gross usurpation. These things are Cæsar's—let him settle them.

2. It will be admitted, that subjects which are purely *spiritual*, in their nature, belong exclusively to the Church. Questions of divine truth, such as the Trinity, the last state of man, and the way of redemption; questions of our duty to God; such as repentance, faith, prayer; questions of public worship, such as the sacraments; these and similar subjects fall into the category of purely spiritual affairs, and the jurisdiction of them is solely in the Church. Any attempt on the part of a civil tribunal to settle or determine questions of this kind would be a gross usurpation. That is Erastianism, and is cordially renounced by every body in this country. The introduction of such subjects into a political canvass, or into a body of men met as citizens would be, simply, impertinent.

3. There is a third class of subjects, which may be called *mixed;* being in some of their aspects secular and in others religious. Here, also, the principle is plain. Thus: In subjects which are mixed in the sense just defined, all those aspects which are secular belong to the State and must be determined by its tribunals; all those aspects which are spiritual belong to the Church and must be referred to the spiritual courts. Take as an example the law of marriage and divorce. Marriage is, in one aspect, a civil contract between the parties. In so far as it is a civil contract—and in so far as it affects the rights of property, maintenance, protection, &c., &c., the State is bound to regulate it by law. But, in another aspect, marriage brings with it very high religious duties and obligations. Those duties and obligations are defined in the word of God, and it belongs to the spiritual courts to enforce them.

The Scriptures teach that marriage is to be between one man and one woman—as against the Mormons; it is lawful for all sorts of people to marry who are able with judgment to give their consent, as against the Papists; marriage ought not to be within the degrees of consanguinity and affinity forbidden in the word, as against the incestuous, and soon through the chapter. Now, on the one hand it is not competent for the State to alter or set aside any of these divinely revealed principles; nor, on the other, is it competent for the Church to interfere with the marriage relation considered as a civil compact. If a church-court should define the rights of a married woman in the property of her husband, or attempt to settle the doctrine of the wife's dower, that would be a mingling of the spiritual with the secular in a form thoroughly preposterous. So if the legislature of Kentucky, or one of our courts of justice, should attempt to expound the word of God upon the mysterious analogy between the marriage covenant and Christ's relation to the church (Eph. 5: 22-23,) that proceeding would be an unlawful attempt on the part of the secular power to handle and conclude matters spiritual. The principle is plain; in mixed cases all that is of a secular nature belongs to the State, all that is of a religious nature belongs to the church.

Just here the question meets us: By what rule are we to determine in mixed cases, which aspects are secular and which spiritual? To this question there are two replies, one ethical, the other biblical. The ethical reply is this: Whatever, in such subjects, is in the nature of it, morally right or morally wrong, is spiritual and falls into the province of the church; whatever is a matter of public policy merely, is secular and falls into the province of the State. The biblical answer is this: Whatever is a matter of public policy and is neither commanded nor forbidden in the word of God, belongs solely to the civil courts; whatever is commanded and forbidden belongs either *solely* to the spiritual courts, or *jointly* to both the civil and spiritual courts: *solely* to the first when the offence is simply a violation of the order of Christ's house, as heresy in doctrine; *jointly* to both courts when the offence is against the law both of the church and of the State, as murder or treason committed by a church-member. In the case of heresy the spiritual court only is competent to inflict censure; in the case of murder by a church-member, both the civil court and the spiritual court are competent to deal with the offender. The difference just here is, that the civil court only is competent to inflict *corporal punishment*, and the spiritual court only is competent to inflict *church censure*. The civil power may hang the murderer, but it can do no more; the church-court can excommunicate him from the church, but can do no more. Their functions are distinct, even when their jurisdiction is, in a sense, joint. Each deals with the offence in its own appointed way.

What now are the duties of the church and State in dealing with an unjustifiable rebellion against lawful authority? Here is a *mixed* case again. It is clearly the duty of the civil power to put down the rebellion by force of arms. The organization and support of the army, proclamations, military necessities, martial law, penalties, amnesties and the like are matters for Cæsar to manage as best he may. But this act of rebellion, being by supposition, unjustifiable, is morally wrong—it is an immorality. And the church whose jurisdiction extends to whatever bears, in its nature, the quality of right or wrong, is bound to declare that the rebellion is morally wrong and to exhort the people of God under its care to discountenance it. But again, this act of rebellion, being unjustifiable, is also forbidden by the word of God. And the church whose highest duty it is to expound the whole word of God, and to apply it to the consciences of men, is bound to discountenance the rebellion in its aspect as a sin against God, expressly forbidden in his word. Treason is a crime against the State, and is punishable by its tribunals; it also a sin against God, and as such, is to be dealt with by the church.

We see not how any one can escape this conclusion except into one of these two propositions: (1) Unjustifiable rebellion against a lawful authority has no moral quality, is neither right nor wrong in ethics, nor forbidden in the word of Gord. Or (2) This act, although both wrong and forbidden by God's word, does not fall within the province of the church, and the parts of Scripture relating to it are not to be expounded by the church.

Here rests the defence of the church of God in the United States. The courts of every evangelical denomination in the land, have with great unanimity, and in the most direct terms, condemned the Southern Rebellion. It is the profound and solemn conviction of the church that the rebellion is wholly unjustifiable, and as such is wrong in morals and repugnant to the word of God; in short, that it is a stupendous sin. Not that it is such in the deliberate intention and clear knowledge of the good men who have gone into it; these men labor under erroneous impressions. But the rebellion is, in the judgment of all these great bodies of Christians, wholly wrong. They are obliged to treat it accordingly. Necessity is laid upon them; as the interpreters of the principles of eternal and immutable morality, as the expounders of God's word, to rebuke the wrong and uphold the nation in its efforts to save its life from wanton destruction. The clamor that has been raised against the church has grown out of a confusion of thought or a skillful perversion of the facts in the case. The law of right and wrong and the law of God's word have been thrust into the back-ground. The national conflict has been treated as if it were merely a question of party politics, like the struggle of the old Whig and Democratic party for power; or as a question of statesmanship like the adjustment of the tariff; or as a question of diplomacy like the settlement of the North Western boundary. Undoubtedly if there be nothing in this rebellion but questions of party or statesmanship or diplomacy, then the clamor is not wholly senseless. But when, in the course of events, some of the most vital points in morals and some of the most solemn questions started in God's word emerge before the church, its duty is plain. The racket that is raised is the hue and cry of ignorance, or of misapprehension; or it is the spite which the evil doer takes out of the watchmen because they will not go to sleep and out of the dogs because they will not be dumb (Is. 56: 10.)

It is said that the churches, in their action on the rebellion, have gone beyond their province, and beyond the exposition of God's word; that they have, in particular instances, dealt with aspects of public affairs which are purely secular. The reply to this is, in the first place, that mistakes of this sort are to be expected; for "all Synods and councils may err through the frailty inseparable from humanity." Secondly, the mistakes of this kind actually committed by the church-courts are, by large odds, fewer far, and of less importance than the objectors would have us believe. Thirdly, many of the propositions in their minutes which are branded as political or partisan statements are not such, but are good and sound conclusions from the word of God. And, fourthly, these courts had far better take the risk of a few incautious expressions, than to become, either through cowardice or indifference, false to their duties in the presence of a sin, so collossal as this great Rebellion.

"What do you mean," said I once to an Asiatic who had passed a long time in Europe, "What do you mean by the salutation, 'May your shadow never be less?' "We live," answered the Khan, pleasantly, "under a very hot sun in Persia, add we retire to the shadow for rest and peace. The power of a great man gives rest and tranquility to many, and none dare to injure or molest those whom he protects. So we call that power his shadow, and hope, for our own sakes as well as his, that it may never diminish."

THE NEW VICE PRESIDENT.—Senator L. S. Foster of Connecticut is President of the Senate, and consequently will exercise the functions of Vice President for the next two years, and would become President in case of the death or disability of Mr. Johnson until an election for President and Vice President could be held. Mr. Foster was born in Franklin, New London County, Conn., Nov. 22, 1803, and is a direct descendant of Miles Standish. He has been a member of General Assembly of Conn., Speaker of the House, Mayor of the City of Norwich, and U. S. Senator, to which position he was elected in 1855, and re-elected in 1860.

☞ The London *Morning Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, has been a steady supporter of the rebel cause. Just now the New Zealanders have revolted against British rule, and the *Morning Post* says, "There is of course no choice open to us but to crush the revolt. *No Goverment can admit a justification for rebellion.*" The *Post* evidently believes that "circumstances alter cases."

HON. DAVID DAVIS, of Bloomington, Illinois, Judge of the United States Court, by request of Mrs. Lincoln and family, has consented to take charge of Mr. Lincoln's affairs and administer upon his estate. The Judge for many years, was one of the late President's most intimate and confidential friends.

The Richmond Whig says: "Most of the prominent citizens of Richmond have taken the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government, and there is a very general desire among the mass of citizens to follow their example."

Four men were killed, on the receipt of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, in New Orleans, for rejoicing over his death.

The Great Collapse.

Never was a collapse more sudden and complete than that of the so-called Confederacy. A government claiming to rule over eleven States, having a more extensive territory than was accorded to the United States, and assuming to be one of the powers of the world, suddenly disappears from the face of the earth. The "invincible armies" have melted away, the generals surrender before it is too late, and the men are eager to "beat their swords into plough-shares." Even the guerrilla bandits, with the vision of a dangling halter before their eyes, give themselves up, whilst the arch-conspirator and head of the rebellion, degraded from the fancied condition of the ruler of a mighty nation to his true character of a fugitive assassin and burglar, is vainly seeking to escape, by flight, the penalty of his crimes. The air-borne bubble which had deluded by its fair proportions and brilliant colors, vanishes into nothingness at the prick of the Union sword.

Peace, for which all hearts had longed with that "hope deferred that maketh the heart sick," comes upon us with a suddenness that was unexpected. But a few short weeks ago the country was full of bustle and stir to raise reinforcements for the army. The land was covered with recruiting offices in active operation, and the draft wheel had already begun to turn. In one day everything was stopped; recruiting offices were closed, and the draft order revoked. Next came a movement for the reduction of the government expenses, and now the telegraph brings in quick succession orders for the disbandment of armies, the reduction of navies, the removal of restrictions on commerce and travel, and the rapid return to the ordinary conditions of peace. In a short time the great war of the past four years will seem but as a huge nightmare.—[Cleveland Herald.

SOLD.—"Bob, that's a fine horse you have there, what's he worth?"

"Three hundred and fifty dollars."

"Not so much as that."

"Yes, every cent of it and another fifty on top of that."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, I'll swear to it."

"All right."

"What are you so darned inquisitive for?"

"Merely for assessing purposes. I am the assessor of this ward, and only wanted to know what you rated your nag at."

FOR MEXICO.—Two offices have been opened in Washington and advertisements published, calling on all officers and soldiers who wish to emrigrate to Mexico, in accordance with the Mexican decree, to visit them. It is said that similar offices are to be opened throughout the North.

U. S. BONDS.—It is stated that over $300,000,000 of United States securities are now held in Europe, mostly by Germans, as permanent investments.

A Wretch named Robert Carew, has been convicted at Niagara, C. W., of outraging the person of his own daughter, eleven years old.

Let a youth who stands at the bar with a glass of liquor in his hand consider which he had better throw away—the liquor or himself.

Sixty of the ninety vessels in the North Atlantic squadron have been ordered home, and will immediately be put out of commission.

The following is the detail of the Court for the trial of the conspirators: Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, Prest.; Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace, Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. W. Koutz, Brig.-Gen. A. P. Howe, Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. S. Foster, Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. B. Comstock, Brig.-Gen. T. W. Harris, Brevet Col. Horace Porter, Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendennin, 8th Ill. Cav.; Hon. John A. Bingham and Col. H. S. Burnett, of Ohio, Judge Advocates.

The burial of the remains of President Lincoln took place at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, Thursday, May 4th—twenty days after the assassination.

Hon. S. S. Cox, alias "Samuel Sunset Cox," alias "Sancox," is about to remove from Columbus to the city of New York.