The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....August 17, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

J. McD. SHARPE, of Franklin co'y.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

O. E. SHANNON, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

ROBT. STECKMAN, of Bloody Run.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEORGE W. GUMP, of Napier.

COMMISSIONER,

DAVID HOWSARE, of Southampton

POOR DIRECTOR,

MICHAEL DIEHL, of Colerain.

AUDITOR,

JOHN D. LUCAS, of Bloody Run.

THE CLIMBER.

A Campaign Paper.

The undersigned are publishing a campaign paper entitled "The Climber," the first number of which was issued on the 7th of July inst., and which will be continued until the Gubernatorial election in October.

This publication is devoted to the support of President Johnson's Restoration Policy and the election of such candidates as are openly in favor of sustaining that policy. It contains sixteen columns of matter and is filled with racy editorials and the spiciest articles of the campaign. No conservative politician should be without it.

It will be embellished with PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON, Hon. HIESTER CLYMER and other eminent patriots and statesmen, and will contain a number of humerous political illustrations.

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Bedford, Pa.

UNION, OR DISUNION.

The sum and substance of true unionism in both political parties, will soon be fully developed. The radical element, whether of Northern or Southern proclivity, is about to be separated from the great mass of the people.—The popular indignation is blowing as a fierce wind upon the political threshing-floor, sweeping the chaff from the grain, and sifting the tares from the wheat. The party that favors prolonged Disunion and whose avowed purpose is to exclude ten States from the Republic, can no longer retain Union men within its ranks, nor will it be permitted, in future, to dishonor the name of "The Union Party." Its true character is now fully disclosed. Its Charles Sumners, its Thaddeus Stevenses, its Fred. Douglasses, nay, all its representative men, are now engaged in *resisting the restoration of the Union.* They are striving to render nugatory the great struggle of the Government for self-preservation. They are laboring with might and main to force upon the country a policy under the influence of which the legitimate fruits of the war will be mildewed and blighted even in their perfect ripeness. Their allies in the South are men like Dostie and the other leaders of the Louisiana Convention, who were original Secessionists and did more to inflame the Southern mind, in the early stages of the war, than the most enthusiastic fire-eaters in that devoted section. Extremes have met and the first of Secessionists and the worst of Radicals, now occupy a common platform. On the other hand, by natural gravitation, the conservative elements of all parties are about to be consolidated in one invincible host, and Democrats and Republicans, on the basis of the maintenance of an "unbroken Union," stand shoulder to shoulder in opposition to the dark phalanx of the Disunion Radicals. No matter about names, with these patriotic men. No matter about antecedents. They rally under the banner of the Union, to restore and preserve the Union, and if need be to lay down their lives for the Union. They care not whether they be styled Democrats, Conservatives or National Union men; they aim at a common purpose, and they are willing to be called by any name, or to associate with any class of white men, to accomplish their patriotic end. The people must and will make choice between these two parties. They must choose between Radical Disunionism and Conservative Unionism. They must decide between Thaddeus Stevens and Andrew Johnson. Men and brethren, think, reflect, and pray God to give you mind and heart to decide for the right!

GEARY MAKES A SPEECH.

General Geary's speech at York, on the 9th inst., will make thousands of his best friends blush with shame. It was a carefully considered speech—at least, the occasion was an important one, and the General had plenty of time to consider. He was to be put on exhibition. He was to solicit of the people the highest honor in their gift.—He was to appear before assembled thousands and open one of the greatest political campaigns ever fought in the Keystone State. The veterans of a hundred battles were to look upon their General for the first time in a new character. Wealth and beauty and fashion were to surround him. Governor Curtin was to sit by his side.—Bands of music were to cheer him with their martial airs. And of this imposing and splendid scene General Geary was to be the center, the *hub*. Something good was expected of him—or, at least, something decent and dignified. The crowd who had assembled to hear him were respectable, and the General was expected to deport himself accordingly.

Under such circumstances, a speech abounding in bad English, slang and scurrility, was humiliating. But that he should in course and vulgar terms, vilify the Democratic soldiers of Pennsylvania, was disgraceful. We quote from the report of his speech in Forney's *Press*:

"When I look around this assemblage and see that around me are fellow soldiers, who have borne arms with me from the first battle of Bull Run, not one or two from a regiment as was the case at Harrisburg the other day, *shysters* and *cowards*, *skulkers* and hospital *bummers*. I know such to be the fact, for I have driven them from the army myself. They say they are going to vote for Hiester Clymer."

Pray why should General Geary use such language? Is he so narrow minded as to deny personal courage to all except those of his own political faith? Is there no glass in his own house that he can thus afford to throw stones?—The soldiers who assembled in convention at Pittsburg were brave men. So were those who assembled in Harrisburg. So are the members of any soldiers' convention that can ever be assembled in Pennsylvania. We hope for the honor of our State and our race that bravery is not confined to any particular party. Some there may have been who attended these conventions with tarnished military records, and such were as likely to be found at one as the other. That there were many, or that any of them appeared as delegates no one believes. General Geary knows this as well as we do; and yet, in the littleness of his soul, he calls the soldiers who do not agree with him in politics, "shysters and cowards, skulkers and hospital bummers." Is this generous? is it manly? is it gentlemanly? are questions that will address themselves to brave men of all parties, and be answered at the polls in October.

And who and what is Gen. Geary that he should use such language? Before the rebellion he was a failure in every thing he undertook. The soldiers from this county and Westmoreland, who served with him in Mexico, allege, with great unanimity, that he secured his election as Colonel by a trick and afterwards skulked at Chapultepec. During the rebellion he earned the scorn of thousands of brave men by hiring mercenary newspaper correspondents to puff him into notoriety, while better soldiers who scorned such trickery, remained unnoticed. As Mayor of San Francisco, and as Governor of Kansas, his laurels were not enviable, and in the latter capacity his inaugural address is well known to have been a wholesale plagiarism. And lastly, this speech at York, is very like the speech of an ignoramus and blackguard. And yet this trickster and skulker in Mexico, this promoter of mobs and riots in San Francisco, this failure and literary thief in Kansas, this newspaper general and capturer of quaker guns during the rebellion, has the hardihood to call Pennsylvania soldiers shysters, and cowards, skulkers and hospital bummers.

THE "MYSTIC CIRCLE."

The Radical Disunionists are frightened almost out of their wits by the discovery of the existence of a society called the "Mystic Circle." This new association is said to number *two hundred and fifty thousand enrolled members* in the State of Pennsylvania. It is represented as not being a secret society, but its members are pledged to each other to defend the Union of the States and to preserve the liberty and supremacy of the White Race. If there be such a society (for which we only have the authority of the Radicals) it will certainly wield a powerful influence in the coming elections. The old Union Leagues are said to have given rise to it and those of their members who were really Union men are registered on its rolls. No wonder Thad. Stevens exclaimed in Congress, "there are earthquakes around us."

OUR NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

The Democratic Congressional Conference for this district, met at McIlvaine's, in Fulton county, on Thursday, 9th inst., and on the 26th ballot nominated Hon. J. McDowell Sharpe, of Franklin county. The candidates before the Conference were Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, Hon. Wm. McSherry, of Adams, and Mr. Sharpe, the nominee. The final ballot stood 9 for Sharpe, 6 for Coffroth; the vote of the Adams conferees deciding the matter.

Mr. Sharpe is well known to the people of the district as an able lawyer and an upright man. He has served two sessions in the Legislature during which he distinguished himself for the fidelity and ability with which he served his constituents. He is very popular in his own county and will make an excellent run. Of course there is no doubt about his election.

KENTUCKY!

First Gun for a Restored Union!

The Democrats Sweep the State by Upwards of 25,000 Majority!

The campaign opens gloriously.—Kentucky has just voted, and the Democracy have carried the State from 25,000 to 40,000 majority. This is indeed a cheering sign. Last year the Democrats carried the State by only about 500 majority, showing a gain of 25,000 at least. Now, let New England do her worst. We have a good basis upon which to build our pyramid of Democratic States—Kentucky—the home of Clay and of Crittenden.

Prick up your ears, you Rads unlucky,
And hear the news from old Kentucky!

THE *Franklin Repository* has a number of items headed "Political Intelligence," among which are the following:

—"The Democrats of York county have nominated A. J. Glossbrenner for Congress, and Levi Maish and Stephen G. Boyd, for Assembly."

—The Democrats of Perry county have nominated Thomas Adams, for Assembly, Wm. Grier, for Register, and E. C. Long, for District Attorney. Two soldiers were presented for Register, but they stood just no chance at all."

The meanness of such paragraphing can only be seen in all its ineffable contemptibility, when the reader is informed that Levi Maish, nominated for Assembly by the York Democrats, is *Colonel* Levi Maish, late of the grand army that subdued the rebellion. Why could not the *Repository* have said that a gallant soldier has been rewarded by the Democracy of York county, since it took so great pains to state that a soldier failed to receive a nomination in Perry county?

HUGH W. WIER, ESQ., of Indiana county, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana. Mr. Wier is an able lawyer and is very popular in his own county. His Radical opponent is John Covode, of "Smelling Committee" notoriety, the same who once wrote to one of his partisans, "Glory to God! Banks *are* elected!" spelling "God," it is said, with a little "g." Wier will be elected and Covode will say something else than "Glory," &c.

THE *Franklin Repository* is not pleased with Gen. Sheridan, because the General pronounces the leaders of the Louisiana Convention "Revolutionists" and "political agitators." It hopes that Phil. Sheridan will not "dim his fame" by sending any more such dispatches as the one sent by him to Gen. Grant, concerning the New Orleans riot. Gen. Sheridan's fame will not suffer because he tells the truth; but had he permitted himself to be used by the Radicals, his fame would not only be "dimmed," but damned likewise.

AMONG the delegates from Massachusetts to the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia this week, were John Quincy Adams, of Quincy, Robert C. Winthrop and George Ashman. The last named presided over the Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860.

WE have advices from our friends in Maryland that the greatest possible change is going on in the politics of that State. Maryland will give at least 20,000 majority for the Democratic Union ticket. Pennsylvanians, take courage! Kentucky has enrolled herself on the side of the Right. Maryland is coming. The Keystone will write her name in the same column.

GOV. CURTIN made a speech at York, on the 9th inst., in which he said, "They (the Democrats) are in great distress because *we are every where going to allow the negro to vote. I say if the South wants him to vote, then come on with your wool. There is no possible objection to it.*" Republicans, what do you think of that?

WHEN the leaders of a party change its name and its principles, is a member bound to change with them? Ponder this question, "Republican" reader, and decide according to your conscientious convictions.

RADICAL DOCTRINE.

On Wednesday evening, the first of August, Jack Hamilton, of Texas, a disciple of Stevens, Sumner, Forney & Co., made a disunion speech in Harrisburg. His doctrine was of the most radical and revolutionary character.—He declared that

"CONGRESS HAD THE RIGHT TO BLOT OUT STATE LINES, IF NECESSARY, AND RE-MAP THE COUNTRY AS IT THOUGHT PROPER."

This sentiment was received with round applause. Congress is acting rapidly on this programme, and in a little while, unless the revolutionary plans of the Radicals are stopped, "State lines" will be blotted out, and instead of a *union* of States we will have a consolidated Empire.

Mr. Hamilton is also sound on the negro question. He said to his audience:

"*You sent your sons to fight for the Union, for liberty, and for all; and in that you had the manhood to include the poor negro.*"

This was likewise applauded.

What say our soldiers to this sentiment? Did they risk life and limb for the negro? Let them answer the second Tuesday of October.

FEW candid men who have carefully watched the course of the Radical party during the last year, says the *Erie Observer*, can doubt that the pervading motive of its leaders arises from nothing more or less than an overweening love of power and place, which has ripened into a determination to perpetuate the existence of their party no matter at what cost, and regardless alike of the interests of the nation and of the fatal consequences which must inevitably flow from their success. For this reason they denounce the Democracy; for this reason they legislate against the South; for this reason they oppose all movements calculated to bring about a reconciliation of the different sections, and with this object steadily in view they will continue to oppose all measures for the pacification of the country. They are determined, if possible, to keep eleven States out of the Union until after the next Presidential election, hoping to secure four years more lease of office. For this they are to be called to give an account. The masses of the people have been awakened to a sense of the fact, that the restoration of a great nation to its former condition of freedom, independence, prosperity and grandeur, and its perpetuity for all time to come, are of greater importance than the preservation of a mere faction of disunionists. The day of reckoning is at hand.

"WILL the *Democrat* please state when and where General Geary declared himself "in favor of negro suffrage?"—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The Johnstown *Democrat* thus answers the question: "General Geary declared himself in favor of negro suffrage at the time and place when he accepted the nomination of the Disunion State Convention, at Harrisburg, and adopted the platform of that convention, which ignores the President, and endorses, praises and adopts the views, principles and negro suffrage policy of the Radical majority in Congress. Will the *Tribune* man tell the time and place that Geary said he was opposed to negro suffrage, although he has frequently been requested to give his views on that subject?"

GOING AMONG THEIR FRIENDS.—Several cargoes of Virginia negroes were shipped last week at Fortress Monroe, for Boston and other New England cities, where the Negro Bureau has obtained situations for them. We wonder if the poor white people in our cities would apply to this Bureau whether they would receive any attention at the hands of those divines and "school marms" that now run the black machine.

THE New York *Daily News*, speaking of a report about Grant and Sherman being hissed at a political meeting in Kentucky, says, "there is not a bit of truth in the lie." We should think there wasn't.

THERE is no longer a "Republican" party. The struggle is now, and will be for some time to come, between the Radicals and Conservatives. Is not this the fact? Reflect, reader, and decide for yourself.

GRANNY SWISSHELM, writing for the *Franklin Repository*, speaks of the Pandoro box of slavery. Who in the name of mythology was Pandoro?

FACTS.—The man who votes for John W. Geary, votes for a Col. who hid in a ditch at Chepultepec, and left his men to fight without a commander.

The man who votes for Geary votes for a General who hired his army correspondent to report that he had fought a terrific battle at Snickersville—lost his arm, and the lord knows what all—but gave the "rebs" a fearful thrashing—when there was not a confederate soldier within two days march of him.

And beside this, the man who votes for the coward Geary, votes also in favor of negro suffrage, negro equality, high taxation, amalgamation, disunion, another war, and all the evils that abolition fanaticism can inflict upon our country and race.—*Dem. Watchman.*

SOME OF THE LAST ACTS OF THE RUMP CONGRESS.

Thank God, the Rump Congress—a body that will ever be remembered with loathing and disgust—has adjourned. For eight long months this cabal of conspirators and traitors has outraged decency by its infamous acts and its total disregard of the wishes of the people. The President would have been justified had he arrested the conspirators and placed them in the Government forts.

The concluding acts of this Rump Congress—the acts of the three last days of the session—are in keeping with its doings for the last eight months. We will mention a few of its resolves just previous to adjournment.

By a resolution the pay of members of Congress was increased sixty per cent., and the employees of the two Houses twenty-five per cent.

The Bill to allow pensions to the old soldiers of 1812 was defeated. Reason given—"*want of money.*"

A resolution was adopted which appropriates ten thousand acres of "good land" to the orphan children of colored soldiers, and is to be called the "National Farm for Orphans." These orphans are to live on this farm, and it is to be managed and worked by a Bureau, whose officers are to be white men. An amendment was offered to appropriate a National farm to the orphans of white soldiers. Not agreed to. Reason, "*want of money.*"

Ten thousand bushels of lime were donated to the colored ladies of Washington, who were politely requested to whitewash the houses in which they lived at Government expense.

A joint resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with Miss Vinnie Ream, an old maid of Massachusetts, for a life-size model and statue of the late President Lincoln, to be executed by her, the price not to exceed $10,000. An amendment was offered appropriating $10,000 toaid in the erection of the monument to George Washington.—Voted down—"*want of money.*"

A resolution was offered in the House appropriating the following sums to the *patriots* who captured Booth and Harold, the assassins of President Lincoln, viz—$7,500 to Col. Baker, $5,000 to Lieut. Doherty, $5,000 to each of the detectives, to Sergeant Corbet and the other Sergeant of the party $2,545, to the Corporal $2,291 09, to the privates $2,036.

Mr. Stevens (disunion) protested against this robbery of the treasury. Col. Baker, said Mr. S., "was not out of Washington city at the time of the arrests, and had no more to do with them than he (Mr. S.,) had.

Mr. Driggs (disunion) said that "this man Baker was building a $200,000 Hotel in Lansing, Michigan, and, he was informed, out of money made in this war. He supposed he wanted $7,500 more with which to build a stable."

Mr. Stevens again appealed to the House not to vote this money to Baker. It would be robbery. The evidence furnished by the War Department showed that Col. Baker had done no service at all. Mr. Briggs denounced the resolution as a great outrage. He admitted that Mr. Conger should get at least $10,000, but he could not understand what influenced the committee to give nearly one fourth of the whole to Col. Baker.

Mr. Schenck (disunion) also spoke against the appropriation, and hinted that the Republican party would "go under" if this kind of robbery was persisted in.

Mr. Dawes (disunion) spoke against the appropriation to Lieut. Doherty. In that expedition Doherty proved himself a miserable coward. The evidence established that while five men were guarding the tobacco warehouse where Booth and Harold were, and while Conger was endeavoring to get a guard around them this Lieut. Doherty was lying under a shed, and no power of Conger's could drive him out of it; and now Lieut. Doherty came in and claimed that he did the whole work.

After some further discussion, the vote was taken and *the resolution was adopted by a large majority.* So Baker gets $7,500, Lieut. Doherty $5,000, and so on!

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating $50,000 to a Massachusetts shool-master to write out a history of the rebellion!

Another resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with a Massachusetts Yankee for the use of his alleged discovery of a mode of treatment of the disease of horses' feet, and his services for one year. Some $10,000, it is supposed, is to be bestowed upon this Massachusetts disunionist for his humbug liniment!

The bill making an additional appropriation of eleven millions of dollars to the negro Freedmen's Bureau was adopted.

Mr. Banks presented the conference report on the civil bill, which was therefore read by the clerk. It retains the provision for the increase of the compensation of members and senators, with an additional amendment fixing the pay of the Speaker at $8,000 per annum.

A resolution was then adopted in both Houses appointing a committee on *Retrenchment and Reform!*—after which the accursed Rump Congress adjourned *sine die.*

SOUTHERN FEELING.—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, (Republican,) writing from Augusta, Georgia, says:

I tell you, because I know it, that the temper, disposition and purposes of the people are loyal, honestly loyal.—They want to join hands with the Conservatives of the North and give them active support. Let not their patriotic impulses be checked by illiberal tests as to past conduct; but let the Union sentiment of the people be fostered and encouraged by manifesting a desire, as far as possible, to forget the past and accept present professions as the best proof of present and future loyalty.—The Executive party furnishes the most tangible evidence of the renewal of sworn allegiance to the Constitution and Union, and since it must bar any indictment for participation in the rebellion, why should it not also bar any exclusion from political fellowship for the same reason? If the hand of friendship is extended, let it be done cordially, frankly, truthfully, not grudgingly or conditionally. To invite a man to your house, provided he can swear he is not the rascal you fear he is, is a poor overture to conciliation.

—The Louisville *Journal* truthfully says of Brownlow: "Some of the papers call Parson Brownlow 'hot-headed.' He isn't hot-headed at all. The whole of his seeming hot-headedness is a mere show, a trick, a sham, an imposture, a make-believe, a thing got up as a simple matter of calculation. Brownlow is far more anxious to be thought a fiery and impetuous fighter than a Christian, but he is as little the one as he is the other. He is a hypocrite both as to his Christianity and his hot-headedness."

—Gov. Patton, of Alabama, has ordered the distribution of twelve hundred bushels of corn amongst the starving families of Pickens county.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—The "Freedmen's Bureau," having controlled the destinies of the negro population at the South for now nearly two years, has succeeded in developing what the *Tribune* justly calls a "diabolical system of kidnapping, being the trapping of freedmen on shipboard at Pensacola Bay, and selling them as slaves in Cuba."

We have nothing as yet in relation to this matter but a brief report from the Navy Department, some of our naval officers having ventured to trench so far on the despotic authority of the "Freedmen's Bureau" as to interfere with this revival of the slave trade, and stop one of the vessels engaged in it, on board of which were found no fewer than "one hundred and fifty freedmen," on their way to be sold as slaves in Cuba. If any thing were needed to justify the President's veto of the "Civil Rights Bill," and to enforce the necessity of remitting the protection of the negroes at the South to the regular tribunals of justice, it would be this flagrant proof that, under the operation of a Beaureau which enjoys absolute authority over the civil and domestic life of the emancipated negroes, hundreds of these poor creatures can be enticed on board Northern vessels and carried off through districts ruled by "Assistant Commissioners" from Massachusetts and Ohio into slavery under the Spanish flag. The revelations made by the report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton had prepared the country to expect no positive good and much positive evil from the sway of these "Assistant Commissioners," but villiany such as the Navy Department has now exposed must startle even the most fanatical into questioning a system which makes such things possible.—*World.*

GO WITH THEM.—If you want to be taxed to support the negroes of the South in luxurious idleness—go with the Radicals. If you are anxious to pay for a swarm of useless office-holders to engender and perpetuate discord between the Southern negroes and their employers—go with the Radicals. If you think the families of "freedmen should be supported out of the Treasury while the widows and orphans of white soldiers who fell in the war for the Union are left to provide for themselves—go with the Radicals. If you think negro soldiers "bear the palm" in suppressing the rebellion—go with the Radicals. If you want negroes to vote in Pennsylvania—go with the Radicals. If you want eleven States stricken from the flag of the Republic—go with the Radicals. If you want wealth protected at the expense of labor—go with the Radicals. If you want agitation and strife prolonged, business paralysed, and the country bankrupted—go with the Radicals.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—From the time of the defeat of the Federal party under Hamilton, by the Democracy, led by Jefferson, until now, the Democratic party has been the defender of the Constitution and the Union. Against alien and sedition laws, anti-Masonry, Know-Nothingism, New England treason, Abolition and Rebellion, the United States Bank power and its corruptions, the Democracy have battled without fear or faltering. That party has, in all these trials, kept its faith, fought the good fight, and will yet reap the rich reward of its integrity. Defeated, its death and burial have as often been proclaimed by those sanguine place-hunters, who believe plunder to be synonomous with patriotism.

It "still lives" to rejoice in its name and the principles that name denotes. Willing now, in this great crisis, to unite with all good men in order to save the Constitution and the Union, by a joint effort for so glorious an object, yet its history and its achievements, its trials and its steadfastness to the true principles of our Government—the rights and liberties of the people and the States—forbid that it should subordinate its organization or intermit its name. When national restoratnon is an assured political fact, the Democratic party will ennoble that epoch and justify the ceremonies of rejoicing by the great and enduring principles inscribed on its banners.

SIMON CAMERON.—Old Wig-wag, the Winnebago, has shown his hand at last after roosting on the fence for over a year, and now he denounces the President in the most bitter terms. If Cameron can stand it the President can, as there is no scandal in anything emanating from such a source. He was kicked out of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet for dishonest practices, and his whole political life has been one of corruption, with a continued hankering after the wealth of the nation. Unscrupulous measures have invariably been the means of his obtaining power, and fairness and honor are unknown to him. Now that Simon has shown his hand, let his friends *follow him*, before they are kicked after him.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS has resolved to attend the National Convention. He states that before the war all his efforts were directed to the maintenance of the Union, and he persisted in his efforts until the last moment even when deserted by every Southern man who stood by him; and now he earnestly desires to see the Union restored under the Constitution, and says he is willing to do all he can for that end.—The restoration accomplished, it is his fixed purpose to retire from public life, and he states that he never expects or intends to hold the position of Senator in Congress very long, even if the seat should be awarded him.

—Joseph Inman and wife, of Westfield Indiana, have been arrested for tying a young girl to a tree, where, after scourging her with a raw-hide whip, she was allowed to remain until the sun blistered her fearfully. A passer-by cut her loose.

—Captain William L. Cazneau, formerly one of the most famous of Boston sea captains, recently died at San Francisco, Cal., aged 97. In 1812 he survived one of the most remarkable shipwrecks on record, in which he was over six months on the wreck, and all but two of his crew perished.

—A boy in Rochester, New York, ten years of age, has a propensity for hunting rats and cutting off their tails. On an average, it is stated, he captures three a day, and after depriving them of their caudal appendage, which he does very quickly by the aid of a sharp knife, he allows them to escape.

—Sedge grass, which grows upon tide water flats is a new material for paper in New Jersey. It is said to make good paper, twenty per cent. cheaper than any other now in use.

—Miss Sarah Weldman, a beautiful young lady of Morristown, Ga., committed suicide by hanging, on the 14th instant, and all for love.

—A white woman who married a negro, the couple living in Buffalo, N. Y., attempted to poison herself the other day to escape the brutality of her husband.

—Negro highwaymen are becoming troublesome in many parts of the South.

THE CABLE.

Advices from Europe.

Attempt to Blow Up the House of Lords.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9.—There is great excitement here this evening at a supposed attempt to blow up the two Houses of Parliament. Ten packages of gunpowder, with a fuse partially burned, were found near the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's office, in the House of Lords. The members of Parliment have visions of another Guy Fawke's gunpowder plot.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, August 8.—The term of the suspension of hostilities has been prolonged. The peace negotiations between Austria and Italy will take place at Prague. Count Bairol and General Monalse will be the Italian Plenipotentiaries.

PARIS, August 8.—The Chevaliers Negra and Artoun have returned here. The Emperor expects, it is supposed, partly to retain his connection with the present critical condition of Italian affairs.

Closing of Parliament.

LONDON, August 10.—The session of Parliament has closed. The Queen's speech on the occasion of the dissolution, returns thanks to the government of the United States for the action taken by it in the matter of the late Fenian raid into Canada. The speech also expresses the Queen's gratification at the success of the Atlantic Cable.—The rest of the address relates to home questions.

Napoleon has asked from Prussia an extension of the frontiers of France.

The Latest.

LONDON, August 11.—An armistice has been agreed upon between Austria and Italy upon the basis of the cession of Venidia to Italy. The Empress of Mexico has arrived in Paris. She seeks aid from the French Government to th cause of Maximilian.

No answer has yet been given by Prussia to the French deman for an extension of the frontiers of France to the Rhine.

Completion of the St. Lawrence Cable.

ASPY BAY, N. S. August 11—6:30 P. M.—The cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence was again picked up at 9 A. M. to-day, the weather being fine. The splice was made by Mr. Chariton, and the steamer headed for shore. The cable will be landed at 8 this evening, when communication via the Atlantic Cable will be almost instantaneous between the United States and Europe.

From Aspy Bay.

ASPY BAY, August 12, 9 P. M.—The cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence is in complete working order.

The Cholera.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Thirty-eight fatal cases of cholera were reported to the health officers yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Twenty-six cases of cholera have been reported by the board of health of this city during the twenty-four hours ending at noon, six of which were fatal.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—There have been twenty-five deaths from cholera for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this morning. The physicians pronounce it the Asiatic cholera in its worst form. The disease is principally confined to negroes in unhealthy paris of the city.

The weather is exceedingly warm. The thermometer to day at 3 o'clock P. M. was 97° in the shade.

NEW York' Aug. 12.—Official returns to the Board of Health for yesterday show a gratifying decrease of the cholera in this city. Only three new cases were reported. The mortality report for the week, it is believed, will not exceed eight hundred deaths from all causes.

Twenty-eight cases and eleven deaths are reported in Brooklyn.

MEMPHIS, August 13.—During the past forty-eight hours there have been five deaths from cholera. The physicians had a meeting to-night, and appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and ask for the establishment of a quarantine on the river, and that the necessary steps be taken to meet the scourge.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—There were thirteen deaths by cholera on Saturday and sixty-eight yesterday.—There have been six hundred and ten deaths since the 1st of August.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The papers report about twenty cases of cholera, of which four were fatal, in this city since Friday last.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—The mortality is increasing at the rate of ten per cent. The deaths from cholera for forty-five hours, ending at six o'clock this morning, amounted to fifty.

CARIO, August 12.—The steamer Continental which passed here last night with a detachment of the Fifty-sixth Colorado infantry, had sixty cases of cholera. Six deaths had occurred.

—The fish in the streams and ponds of Indiana and Illinois are dying by thousands.

—A piece of iron in the trough out of which chickens drink is said to prevent chicken cholera.

—A man was arrested in Milwaukee for praying silently on the streets. Doubtless, it is an offence there to pray out of church.

—Hog thieves out West hush the squalling of their victims by administering chloroform to them.

—The recent rains have greatly revived the crops out west, and an abundant harvest is anticipated. The oat crop is unusually good.

—Farmers in some portions of Michigan complain of unusual abundance of red squirrels this season.

—Ice has been selling in Macon, Ga., at 10 cents a pound, but competition has brought the price down to 2 cents.

—A twelve year old negro has been creating quite and excitement by whipping his mother and all her friends.

—Lieutenant-General Sherman thinks there is going to be a general Indian war.

—The French Empress has just presented to the Imperial Library of paris a large Bible of the thirteenth century.

—Simon Cameron has a poor opinion of the President, but not nearly so poor a one as the President has of Simon.

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Jan. 5, 66—1y.