A Dead Shot.

From the Tribune. The telegraph brought us, last week, an interesting item from Washington, to the effect that the President visited the grounds of the German sharpshooters during their recent prize festival, and having been provided with a magnificent rifle, fired three times in succession at the bull's-eye, hitting it every time. Some of the newspapers, wishing to make his accuracy appear still more remarkable, add to the brief report of the telegraph the information, derived from special sources, that Mr. Johnson, before he hit the bull's-eye, had imbibed several glasses of lager, and that after he had done shooting he was loudly cheered. and pelted with innumerable bouquets. So far from disapproving of any part of these proceedings, we cordially approve the whole performance.

As for the lager, we are glad to hear of the President taking anything so weak, and though, with a politeness that does it credit, the telegraph says nothing of how near the amiable sportsman was to the bull's eye when he hit it, we are so pleased with the conde-scension of the thing that we will express no rude doubts as to his skill. With a magnificent rifle in his hands, his spirits genially excited by a few glasses of lager, a very large bull's-eye placed comfortably near, and an admiring world at gaze, we think the spectacle of the President hitting the mark three times in succession a picture that ought at once to be consecrated by the talent of Mr. Powell, and set up in whatever vacant space Mr. Leutze may have left in the Capitol.

And yet, we cannot but contrast the President's success in hitting this particular bull'seye, with the lamentable failures he has made whenever he has tried to hit anything else. He has fired off innumerable guns, pop-guns, and squirts, but the mortifying result has uniformly been that the only game he has brought down has been himself. The recoil of his piece has floored him without fail. He has repeatedly been hoist with own petard. First, he tried his hand at Congress; but that obdurate body, so far from being afraid of him, seems to have concluded that the safest place for it to stand was directly in front of his rifle's muzzle, as 'twas plain whatever he aimed at he was sure to miss.

Then there is Phil, Sheridan. The President has failed so signally to hit that bull's-eye that it makes his success at the German Festival seem either miraculous or accidental. Sheridan is a splendid target to aim at: there is no reason, apparently, why the President should not hit him. Congress has left a sufficiently magnificent rifle within his reach, if it did not actually put it in his hands. No doubt he has taken plenty of lager, if not something else, while, if he should once hit that shining mark, no one can doubt that he would be showered with Rebel bouquets in plenty. But, thus far, he has done nothing but put his rifle to his shoulder, and bring it down again. Some say he is afraid: others say that Grant won't let him fire; but, whatever may be his reason, that bull's-eye is yet to be hit.

The last mark the President has missed has been Mr. Stanton, whom he has at last hit. but with only the most ludicrous result. There stands the target-our venerable marksman walks straight up to it with a confident air. and takes aim at it with the sublimest assurance of success. But, alas! as the smoke clears away, a very different spectacle is presented from what his admirers hoped. It is not Mr. Stanton who is sprawling in the dust, but the valiant Tennesseean himself, who, though apparently ignorant that he is shot, will sooner or later feel the wound.

The Surratt Trial.

From the Times. The endeavor of Washington correspondents to explain the result of the Surratt trial by a reference to the geographical origin of the jurors, is puerile. As a matter of fact, nothing is or can be authoritatively known touching the ballots of the jurors; at the best, the reports in circulation are gossip and conjecture. But assuming the correctness of the statement that the eight who were for acquittal were born in certain localities, while the four who favored a verdict of guilty were born in other localities-what then? Does it follow that the eight are less likely to respect their oaths, or less capable of judging of the evidence, than their fellows? Is it not quite as probable that the four were in this position? Or if it be said that the eight were intent upon acquitting the prisoner at all hazards, is it not equally fair to assert that the four were intent upon convicting him, with or without evidence? The argument cuts both ways, and is too silly to be used seriously. Besides, the accompanying intimation that on a charge of conspiracy alone an unanimous verdict of guilty would have been at once rendered, disproves the other feature of the story.

Whatever partisans may say on the subject, the great body of the public recognize wide room for doubt in the testimony adduced. That Surratt is guilty of some crime is universally conceded, but it does not follow that he should be hanged for murder, whether the evidence was conclusive or not. The angry state of the public mind which would have insisted upon that conclusion is happily ended. With the restoration of the forms of civil law came fair play even for a suspected murderer, with all the chances of the jury system. To interfere with that system avowedly to secure a conviction in this case—as some indiscreet writers suggest-would be utterly indefensible.

The Springfield Republican remarks justly that any new trial on which the Government may enter should proceed on a charge of partleipation in the conspiracy, leaving complicity the assassination out of the account. Otherwise, another trial "would be a useless expenditure of time, money, and temper, and altogether an unsatisfactory experiment."

Ender Which King, Bezonian ! Speak, or Die!

From the Herald, The popularity of General Grant is a sharp thorn in the sides of the politicians, and goads them on to say and do many foolish things. Greeley gives vent to his petulance after a curious fashion. He says :- "How happens it that every renegade from radicalism is so vociferous for Grant? What is 'the mystic tie that binds' our Weeds and Bennetts, our backsliders from everything Republican but the loaves and fishes, in such loving accord that Grant is our only man for President? Is not here incitement to profitable reflection ?"

When Greeley insinuates that we have anything to do with the "loaves and fishes" of

become the formatte ground in Morney or a planta of the state of the s

couples our name with that of Thurlow Weed, he becomes impertment and insulting. We have never had any association with any political party whatever, Whig, Democratic, Free Soil, Abolition, Know-Nothing, Republican, Radical, or Woman's Rights, while Greeley has been floundering about in the mud and filth of all of them by turns. Our mission has been to support good measures, without regard to the source from which they came, and to denounce bad measures and bad men, irrespective of political considerations. Our independence of all party has enabled us to stand firmly by the interests of the people, and we have never accepted any "loaves and fishes" from any administration, nor soiled our hands by any association with any party broker or lobby agent. To be sure, President Lincoln tendered us the mission to Paris, as Johnson offered Greeley the mission to Vienus: but in both cases the honor was declined. We support Grant because we recognize in him a soldier and a patriot who is independent of party, and over whom political wire-workers can exercise no influence nor control, and we shall press his claims to the Presidency with the more vigor because we find the whole pack of political bloodhounds snarling and yelping at his heels.

What is Really Meant by an Inflation Policy. From the Tribune.

"When you hear a man talking of the Constitution," said the Andrew Johnson of a few years ago, "spot him-he is a traitor!" The statement was rather sweeping, but there was a kernel of truth in it. And so, when a politician demonstrates against high Federal taxes, and wants the currency kept inflated to ease their burden, or insists that the national faith shall be violated, by exposing to taxation bonds which are exempted from taxation by the express terms of their issue, you may be sure that repudiation is his real purpose.

The Herald has a shrewd letter from a Western correspondent, who says that the Western Copperheads mean to run George H. Pendleton for next President, and to use the general repugnance to paying taxes as party capital. He says:-

"They desire to raise an issue on which they can demand a distinctive Democratic politician as their standard-bearer. To this end they are beginning to agitate the policy of a repudiation of the national debt, a complete wiping out of all our liabilities, and a recommencement all round under a return to a specie basis.

round under a return to a specie casis.

"The boldest among the Western Democrats do not hesitate openly to avow the doctrine of entire repudiation. They believe that it will carry the masses with it, and sweep everything before it. "Go into any public meeting," say many of their prominent men, and you will find nine-tenths of those present in layor of repudiation." Ask them why they should grind out their lives and pinch their families in order to pay the debt incurred for a war in order to pay the debt incurred for a war which they had no hand in making, and which has only enriched the politicians who brought it upon us, and they will nearly all range themselves upon our side. Still the cautious politicians desire to approach the sub-ject by more indirect paths. The policy they now advocate is the wiping out of the whole national debt by an issue of greenbacks to the amount of twenty-five hundred millions, can-celling all the interest-bearing bonds, and stopping the circulation of the national banks, thus saving the country the twenty millions annually squandered upon those institutions. This is well understood to be the programme upon which Pendieton is to be put forward for the Presidential nomination, as foreshadowed by the position of his confidential organs. But behind this stands the ultimate result of repudiation, which will be rendered more easy of accomplishment under the depression which such an inflation would occasion in the national currency."

-Our readers will bear witness that we have steadily opposed all these "indirect paths" to repudiation as only more knavish than direct, unblushing rascality. The American people, in order to sustain their national existence, were constrained to borrow twentyfive hundred millions of dollars. They obtained this vast sum on the best possible terms -eagerly accepting bills for loans-from native and foreigner, Republican and Democrat, War Unionist or Copperhead. No man can say that he might not have had all the bonds he chose to take on the same terms with those who did take them. Now it is the imperative dictate of honesty and good faith that we shall pay these loans precisely as we contracted to pay them. The pretense of paying them by issuing twenty-five hundred millions of new greenbacks, redeemable in nothing, and proffering these to every public creditor, dollar for dollar, in lieu of the principal and interest in gold that we owe him, would shame any swindler who ever uttered counterfeit money, or passed off bogus checks. No one will countenance any of these devices for evading debts instead of paying them, who is not in heart and soul a villain. Any Republican or War Democrat who lends them a shadow of countenance proves himself an ingrate, a villain, and a fool. We are quite willing to see the Copperheads place themselves on a platform of repudiation, for it is high time that a career of infamy should be closed in a death of shame.

The Ashley-Conover Conspiracy.

From the World. Not the least extraordinary circumstance connected with the Ashley-Conover conspiracy to suborn witnesses to implicate President Johnson in the assassination scheme, is the manner in which the whole matter has been treated by the leading journals of both political parties. The Democratic press naturally hesitates to accept as trustworthy anything coming from such a source as Conover-a convicted perjurer, sentenced to the penitentiary, and to whom a pardon has been refused. The radical journals, on the other hand, dare not say that Conover's remarkable statements about Ashley, But-ler and Company are false. The Tribune, to be sure, speaks of the whole as "a pre-tended revelation of radical wickedness," but it does not claim that Ashley's notes to Conover are forgeries; on the contrary, it admits that Ashley wrote them, and characterizes them as "brief and meagre," and says that they "can only be linked with Conover's charges by powers of imagination" which the Tribune thinks would be extraordinary for Mr. Stanbery. Nor does Mr. Ashley deny his connestion with Conover in this affair. Butler is yet to be heard from in relation to this matter; Holt is on the ground, and he refrains from print; and Riddle, who is a member of the Washington Bar, makes no sign. If the "pretended revelation of radical wickedness" was trumped up in the Attorney-General's office, or elsewhere at the capital, between Conover and those who were interested in the revelation, why did not Conover receive his reward—a free pardon? Above all, if it is a "pretended revelation." once more, why will not Ashley, Butler, Holt, and others at once and completely expose its falsity?

pletely expose its falsity? This latter question is an easy one to answer. Neither the Tribune nor any other defender of Ashley and Company can deny that, whether Conover is a perjured scoundrel or not, for months he has been the intimate and adviser of the man whom the When Greeley institutes that we have thing to do with the "loaves and fishes" of Republicanism or of any other party, he makes himself simply ridioulous. But when he their agent, or partner, or only their victim,

remains to be shown more fully by and by. We have yet to learn whether Conover's punishment for perjury was not procured expressly to put him out of the way, because he knew top much of what had been planned and purposed. It would be interesting to know if Ashley, Holt, and Riddle were sincere in their application for the pardon of Conover, and if this very application was not a trap for the President. It could be said by his enemies that he pardoned Conover from fear of him; that he bought him off from producing those terrible witnesses who were to tell all the dreadful things they knew about Mr. Johnson's connection with the as-sassination scheme. We have Conover's side of the story; now let us hear what his friends and partners, with whom he seems to have quarrelled, say about it. There is a trite adage about one class of people failing out and another class gaining thereby. With the statements of Ashley and Butler, as well as Conover, the public may get a real rather than "pretended revelation of the radical wickedness' which, not long ago, threatened to impeach the President as a conspirator with assassins.

Anomalies in the Wheat Market. From the World.

Our market for breadstuffs presents no end of anomalies at this time. That which is noted in our report of yesterday's business illustrates how completely we are dependent upon the new crop of wheat for bread. There is very little old flour, or flour from old wheat, in the market, and so great is the competition for the old, that medium grades from spring wheat bring as much as flour of choice grades from new winter wheat. To illustrate The highest grades of old flour from spring wheat sold yesterday at \$13 per barrel, double extra Ohio, from new wheat, could be bought at \$12. Extra State that had become sour sold from nine to ten dollars a barrel, while new "seconds" of winter sold at \$8.25. Of course, every day improves the new flour, and it will grow in favor with the bakers. Until they use it, however, no great increase can be expected in the size of loaves. There is another unusual feature to the trade. There is scarcely any wheat on the canal bound for tide-water The last statement gave the quantity at 35,000 bushels. The statement of the stock made up yesterday showed that we had in store only 8,000 bushels, or about one week's supply for four millers. Whence, then, the supply It is coming forward by rail, mainly over the Erie Road. This road brought large quantities of corn to this market last spring, when speculators had carried up prices to extreme figures; it has received sufficient encouragement to make special arrangements for the transportation of grain in bulk; and it is well that it has done so; for, without the supplies thus delivered to us, our local millers would now be idle for the want of wheat. The past has indeed been a memorable year in the markets for flour and grain; and we must hope that we shall not again come so near to the famine which we have barely escaped.

Alleged Bribery and Corruption in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., August 13 .- The case of Collector James, indicted for malfeasance in office, was tried yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. Captain Smith, the principal witness for the prosecution, was examined to prove the reception of a bribe of \$1000 on the part of the Collector. The witness stated that James received the money on the pretense of its being offered in recompense for the use of his patent separator, an apparatus for discriminating high from low wines. One of the party, who subscribed the \$1000, testided he had no other motive than that of securing the use of James separator. After this the case was adjourned. Three counts in the indictment were quashed at the opening of the proceedings, and but one count, that of the alleged bribe, remsins, upon which the trial is based.

Kelly, who assaulted Captain Smith, ex-Internal Revenue Inspector, as mentioned in a pre-vious despatch, was 'ischarged, Smith Jailing to appear as prosecutor, being apprehensive, it is said, of unpleasant domestic disclosures.

General Gillmore and Negro Suffrage. FREMONT, Ohio, August 1.—The Democratic Messenger of this city, in one of its issues of this week, contains an editorial notice of a serenade given to Major-General Q. A. Gillmore, last Saturday evening, at the residence of Captain Flint. After stating that the General thanked the serenading party "in a neat and sensible speech," the notice closes with the gratuitous statement: — "He does not go for negro suffrage." This assertion is directly opposed to the General's well-known sentiments upon the suffrage question, and so entirely at variance with his official conduct and antecedents while in command of South Carolina for two terms, embracing a period of nearly two years' duration, that I deem it but an act of justice to that efficer that his speech should be published correctly and in full, in order that this attempt, for purely party purposes, to place him in a false position before his many warm friends and the public, may not General Gillmore was perhaps the first among the officers of our Government to give an official sanction to the exercise of im-partial rights of suffrage by pegroes. I refer to the election for Mayor of Fernandina, Florida. in the spring of 1865, where whites and blacks both voted, and which was formally confirmed by an official order from the General. Wha the General did say and all that he said on the occasion of the serenade, is as follows:-

"My Friends:—It is not my intention to make a speech to you; and I presume none is expected from me. I cannot, however, allow this pleasing opportunity to pass without giving utterance to my sincere and grateful thanks for this beautiful and expressive compliment, and for the kind and friendly sentiments towards myself which it indicates. It is as unexpected on my part, as I am assured it is unpremeditated on yours, and is therefore the more highly prized by me. With my grateful acknowledgments for your kind feelings, I wish you all the enjoyment of the blessings of good health, long life, and worldly prosperity, the endearments of a host of kind and gentle friends and what is, perhaps, as great as the greatest of earthly blessings, freedom from the scourge of civil war hereafter."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TIPPLING. - Since the great English chemist, Dr. Johnson, published his famous essays on stimulants, beverages, etc., there has been no period in which the topic of tippling has been so generally discussed as it is at present in several English journals. The Loncet gave us the medical views of the subject; the Salurday Review treated it from a social and literary standpoint; and now the London Review discusses it philosophically. The last

authority says:—

"That it is not the flavor of drink, but the strength of drink, which is seductive and pernicious, appears from the way in which methyiated spirits are sometimes used, and from the
experience of gin-drinking neighborhoods. The
experience of wine is a taste, capable, of
course, of being abused, but not leading naturaily to over-indulgence. Indeed, the palate is
not able to appreciate more than a certain
quantity of wine, or to distinguish its flavor
quantity of wine, or to distingu

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

QUARTERMASTER STORES ATAUCTION.

Washington, D. C., August 6, 1887. Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Q. M. U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 19, at 10 A. M. ...

large lot of quartermaster stores rated as un-serviceable, among which are the following:— 30 2-h, ambulances, 55 lanterns, 63 4-h, wagons, 2,683 horse and mule

28 yds. carpet,
1 hose reei,
20 hand trucks,
2,009 feet assorted hose,
large and small,
259 office chairs,
101 McC. saddles,
23 scales, platform
and counter,
106 shovels, 1. and S.
handle,
with tools of all kinds, bridles, blts, horse medicines, wagon tongues, chisels, axes; saddlers, blacksmiths', and carpenters' tools, etc. etc. etc.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
8,710t] Byt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTEHMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1867. }
By direction or the Quartermaster-General,
the following-named TELEGRAPH MATERIAL will be sold at public auction, at LINCOLN DEFOT, under the direction of Brevet
Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster United States Army, on TUESDAY,
August 29, at 10 A. M., to wit:—
204 cells for Portable Battery.

251 Coppers. 171 Rubber Rings.

301 Zincs for Portable Battery.
1051 Telegraph Poles.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of General Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel,
2 Quartermaster in charge.

CALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL

PARTY QUARTERMARIER GEN'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.

Proposals are invited, and will be received by
the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock
noon, August 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer COSMOPOLITAN, belonging to the United States, and
now lying at Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore,
731 181 STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A.

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7 lbs, Gutta Percha.
210 lbs. Galvanized Wire.
14 miles Vulcanized Wire.
11 miles Insulated Wire.
251 Compars.

collars, 1,094 trace chains,

3,610 halter chains, 1,124 breast chains,

421 asst. bridles, 246 saddle bags, 115 saddle blankets, 237 horse covers,

2,457 H. and M. hames 2,075 head halters,

10 2-h. wagons, 10 2-h. spring do.,

30,000 lbs, scrap iron, 6,000 lbs. old horse-

500 yds. cocoa mat-

1,500 lbs. iron wire,

15,912 carriage bolls, 830 lbs. old rope.

28 yds. carpet, 1 hose reei, 20 hand trucks,

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The Farmers' and Mechanics' Mational Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.

February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858. March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.

January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.

June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859. March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860. Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw Interest after August 15, 1867.

> JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR

JOHN F. HABTRANFT. AUDITOR-GENERAL

WILLIAM H. KEWBLE,

6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER. HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMP.

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPO-SALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868,17

> FRANCIS JORDAN. SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTBANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, 72 tuthst8 STATE TREASURER.

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