

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County,
JOHN WELLES, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
H. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.

TREASURER,
JOHN E. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, Hopewell.

DIRECTOR OF ROAD,
ADAM CLERY, Middle Woodberry.

AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of *Borie vs. Trot*.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, and a legal tender, is unconstitutional."

"It is not necessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant is rendered from the *Philadelphia Age* of 21st February, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared copy of the judgment and this opinion, which is the following:

"Judge Sharpswood reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and exalted for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

THE CONSTITUTION.

"Whenever you hear a man prating about the Constitution, spot him; he is a traitor."

So spoke Andrew Johnson some five years ago. No doubt this was putting it a little strong. And yet underlying this exaggerated form of expression, there was a great truth. Men talked about the Constitution which had never read it, and sought to make the cry of the Constitution an aid to rebellion. Judges sought to make the letter of the Constitution kill the spirit of it; and that government which by the Constitution was intended to be perpetual, was to die in its infancy. It was to be powerless to protect itself from destruction.

For the Constitution every man ought to bear the greatest veneration. It is the solemn league and covenant of the American people, and as such the great fundamental law of the land. It was made not by the States, but by the People. It required not the affirmative and could not be negated by the State governments. When adopted it was of complete obligation, and bound the State sovereignties. These principles were established and recognized by the courts fifty years ago.

According to the Constitution itself, it was ordained "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity;" yet instead of a perfect union, it was to justify disunion; instead of establishing justice, it was to perpetuate for all time, and extend into all the States and territories, the horrible injustice of slavery; instead of insuring domestic tranquility and promoting the general welfare, it was to be powerless to do either, if any set of scoundrels who had got possession of a State government chose to prevent it.

And yet the Constitution is not the Government. It is a law—a rule of action—for the Government, and like all laws, in constraining it, its spirit and meaning are to be looked at, and he who "sticks in the letter sticks in the bark." No doubt the Government was spoken into being by the Constitution, but once in existence, if it was a Government at all, it stood upon a level with the other Governments of the earth, clothed with all the powers of independent sovereignty; and among these was the power to put down with a strong hand all forces and armies found warring against its life. The great law of self-preservation, implanted in the human heart by the Almighty long before he inscribed the ten commandments on the tables of stone, applies alike to nations and to individuals. The right and power to draft, and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and make paper money, were all necessary incidents to the right of self-protection. Without them the Constitution and Union would have perished.

And in the judicial canvass now before the people of Pennsylvania come up again this same question. The opposition have nominated a candidate who regards not the spirit of the Constitution—the spirit which was to give us a GOVERNMENT and a UNION for all time; a candidate who sticks in the letter, and would find made that letter serve the cause of *Disunion and Secession*; and Union men are called upon to fight at the ballot the same foe whom our armies lately fought in the field.

Republicans, are you ready for the contest? Go up to the battle and quit yourselves like men. The eyes of the friends of freedom and liberty and Republicanism throughout the world are upon you. Let no base appeals to your prejudices against an ignorant and degraded race—let no cry of "bigger suffrage" and "bigger equality" deceive you. There is no such issue before you in this canvass. When that issue arrives it will be time enough to meet it. You are now to decide whether a loyal, patriotic Judge, who administers the law and the Constitution in the spirit of our fathers, is to sit upon the Supreme Bench, or whether you will place there a man who has all his life long been a follower of the traitor Calhoun; a Judge who traveled out

of the record before him in the case of *Borie vs. Trot* to decide that the Government had no right to issue paper money to pay the soldiers and carry on the war. Let the loyal people of Pennsylvania place Judge Williams by the side of Judge Reed and Judge Agnew, and then we can rest secure of the future so far as the Judiciary is concerned. And in doing this we will let the world know where we still stand in the world's contest next year—that we will not have Vallandigham, or Breckenridge, or Jeff. Davis, or Andy Johnson for our next President, but some such Patriot as Edwin M. Stanton, or Philip Sheridan, or Ulysses S. Grant.

Republicans, Union men, Patriots and soldiers, let no side issues deceive you. The opposition are fruitful in lies and deceptions. They are trying to deceive some by saying that temperance is in issue, and that if you vote the Republican ticket you will vote for prohibition. And in Philadelphia they are arguing that the Sunday law is in issue, and that the Democracy (falsely so called,) will repeal this law if elected. Keep your eye on the main issue, the issue of Patriotism against Treason; the Union against Secession; the Constitution against Copperheadism; and let us settle this issue once again, and for the last time.

OUR LEGISLATIVE NOMINEES.

Nothing ought to be more grateful to a free, self-governing people, than the opportunity to reward merit and honesty in a public servant. It is as much the duty of the public to commend faithfulness and integrity as it is to condemn and hurl from office those incumbents, who have been selfish, mercenary and dishonest. At a time when alleged corruption and dishonesty, under the influence of a great Railroad Monopoly, had rendered the reputation of the Pennsylvania Legislature a shame and disgrace, Messrs. Richards and Wells proved themselves incorruptably honest, and consistent Free Railroad men—in favor of a fair and honest general railroad law. And what is of more importance to the people of this section they voted for the repeal of the iniquitous law which took away the charter of the Conestoga road. And in all things they studied the interests of their constituents, and served them faithfully. This has been observed and talked of by the people, and the vote will attest that they are appreciated as honest and faithful representatives. We are told that at the Copperhead meeting Mr. Schell talked in favor of a Free Railroad Law. Yet there was no resolution passed by that meeting in favor of such legislation or in any way censuring the control of legislation by Railroad monopoly. There is nothing in the record of this gentleman in the past to indicate that he would be more successful than other men in resisting the Un-Americanism of the Pennsylvania Central Road. At all events it is not well to give up a certainty for an uncertainty. It is better to trust those that have been tried and proved faithful.

On our first page this week will be found Judge Sharpswood's opinion, in which he pronounced the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional. The *Gazette* published it on the 30th ult. We call the special attention of our readers, and those of the *Gazette* as well, to the last fifteen lines in which he specifically declares the act, in his opinion, unconstitutional, in the following terms:

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money and a legal tender, is unconstitutional."

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question, which has been made as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant is rendered from the *Philadelphia Age* of 21st February, 1864, where the opinion is published in full."

"Will the *Gazette* any longer have the hardihood to deny what it has itself published, and what every honest man knows to be true, as we published it several weeks ago? Let every one now read for himself and be convinced."

The Copperheads of Philadelphia have been over to Washington to see the President and obtain his consent and aid in filling the Navy-yard, Custom-house and Mint with employees, preparatory to the election in October. By thus crowding these public departments with Copperhead voters, whose expenses are to be paid by the Government, they hope to save their political friends and at least make an appearance of re-union in the election returns. Several legislative districts in Philadelphia were carried by the same means last year. It is thus the immaculate copperheads commit frauds at the public expense and then blame the Republican party for loading the country with debt. Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel!

We have an immense national debt to pay, a large portion of which must be raised by duties on foreign imports, while protecting and encouraging our home industry, but the whole Copperhead party is diligently working to bring about free-trade, so as to bring the pauper labor of Europe in direct competition with our already heavily taxed manufacturers, thereby breaking them down, when the whole burden of the national taxation will have to be borne by the agricultural community. Farmers, if you wish your taxes doubled vote the Copperhead-Free-trade ticket, and you will get taxed to your heart's content. If you want your taxes lightened, vote the Union protection ticket, by which foreign imports and manufacturers will be made to bear the chief burden of taxation.

The Copperheads expect to carry their members of the Legislature by a cry of railroad. But they forget to indorse the Free Railroad Law in their resolutions of court week, or to pledge their candidates to anything of the kind. On the contrary they nominated at least one man in the interest of the Penn'a Central Railroad monopoly. Is that the way to get a free railroad law passed?

The Cops are jubilant over the nomination of Wm. P. Schell as a railroad candidate. Does he intend to build the railroad with oil stocks? If so, we have no doubt he can be accommodated to quite a large amount of that kind of paper, all of which will be quite familiar to him.

The Copperhead press is continually pointing to the national debt and complaining of taxation, but Andy Johnson and his Copperhead administration go on buying more territory with as much nonchalant as if we had no debt. Icebergs from Russia, slave plantations from Spain—anything that appears in the market they are ready to buy; but the people have the pipe to pay. Let them remember that Copperhead sympathized the rebellion and rolled up our immense debt, and that a Copperhead administration is increasing our immense burden by buying immense territories that are of no more use to us than a fifth wheel to a wagon.

The Copperheads, who a few years ago cried out vociferously against greenbacks and national currency are now the eager advocates of an increase of the same to the extent of two thousand millions. Their object is the same in both cases. They wished to damage the public credit in the first place by crying down the currency; failing in this they now wish such an over-issue of currency will depreciate the currency until the government is bankrupted. Vallandigham and Pendleton are at the head of the movement.

SOME of the Copperhead journals are even crowing over the territorial election in Montana. A triumph of all the out-lawed robbers, cut-throats, horse-thieves, robbers and murderers driven away from civilization. The old minister who was charged with having asserted in the pulpit that all democrats were horse-thieves, denied that he had said so, but acknowledged that all horse-thieves were democrats. Montana has a majority of this class and it goes Copperhead!

A FEW WEEKS MORE and election day will be with us, and as the time approaches more animation will be thrown into the campaign by the contesting parties. Republicans have a great responsibility resting upon them. They must see to it that every district is canvassed, and that not a voter will be absent from the polls. There is nothing to fear if a full Republican vote can be brought out, and it behooves all members of the party to bestir themselves to that end.

The Copperheads are greatly exercised about the Poor House delinquencies, but hope to propitiate the public by promises of future honesty. A little practice of honesty and common sense in the past would have won a great deal more just now than any possible promises for the future. The surest way to make sure of future honesty is to put at least one good Republican in board of directors. Try it, and see if we will have another deficit of \$10,000.

THE man who votes for Judge Sharpswood takes the most direct method to make every greenback and government bond in the country worthless. Whoever wants the country bankrupted, and is ready to throw away every dollar of paper money or U. S. bonds in his possession should by all means vote for Sharpswood.

A NEW postal treaty between our own and the Prussian Government has just been entered into by which a reduction of two-thirds will be made from the present rates of postage on all mail matters going direct to Prussia. The time when the treaty will go into operation has not yet been made known.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* says that the question to be settled at the next election is whether "white men or negroes are to rule in this good old Commonwealth." We do not in all democracies the majority ruled. We were not aware that there is a majority of Negroes in Pennsylvania. Is it so?

THE Republican State Central Committee offer an elegant flag as a prize to the county making the best return for Hon. Henry W. Williams, compared with the vote of last year for Gen. Geary. What say you, Republicans of Bedford county, shall we take the flag?

THE Cops talk of the reaction of 1867 on the strength of the elections up to this date. If they will examine closely they will find that up to this time they have sustained a loss in their Congressional delegation of ONE "Great fuss and little woe."

It is said that the Cops are trying to make Andy Johnson believe that they are in favor of his nomination for President in 1868, for the purpose of getting money out of him to carry the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

It is quite probable that Andy Johnson will "swing round the circle" this fall to gather up the Constitutions and flags which he distributed among the people on a former occasion. He will need them all when Congress assembles.

It is reported from Copperhead headquarters that the *Gazette* is really anxious to know whether we are in favor of negro suffrage. Couldn't the editor come round quickly and hear our views without so much bluster?

THE Cops have cooled down suddenly on the election returns. They have succeeded in electing Haight Governor of California, where the Republicans were divided. And here the matter ends! A very small "mice" after all.

THE Cops accuse Hon. Henry W. Williams of being a repudiator. This should be a virtue with them as they are now in favor of the repudiation of the National debt, and the apostolates of Jeff. Davis, the greatest living repudiator.

THE Rebels of the first Congressional District of Georgia have succeeded in getting a suitable candidate for Congress in the person of a very black negro. It will not be long until the Cops will try the same game in Pennsylvania.

JUDGE SHARPSWOOD was a Nullifier in 1832, and properly enough a Copperhead in 1861-2, and throughout the war. "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

THE Cops declare the country is to be ruined because a few negroes are to have political rights. Please tell us how?

ANDY JOHNSON'S Amnesty Proclamation.

is said to have only reached one case on file in the Attorney General's office for pardon. Buckley must have over shot the mark—he shoots high.

The question to be settled on the 8th of October is not whether Judge Sharpswood or Judge Williams is the better man, but whether Congress or Andy Johnson is to be sustained? Let the country answer.

We have a Copperhead paper before us that contains an article of half a column, defending that organization against the charge of being a pro-slavery organization. This is the "last ray of the hammer."

BECAUSE Tom, Williams, of Pittsburgh, was in favor of the repudiation of the Allegheny county bonds, the Cops contend that Hon. Henry W. Williams was also. Rather queer logic!

ARE YOU ASSESSED? That is the question. If you are not, go and attend to it at once. Remember it must be done on or before the 25th of September.

UNDER the administration of Gov. John W. Geary, the State debt has been decreased \$1,794,644.50 within the last year. So much for Republican rule.

THE *Gazette* thinks that all the issues involved in the campaign are naught compared with the question whether we are in favor of Negro suffrage or not.

THE Copperheads are in favor of the repudiation of the national debt and the assumption of the rebel debt. The Cops are consistent!

It appears that the Cops have "heard the news from Maine," and they are not half as favorable as they at first expected.

COPPERHEAD shouts over election gains, like their shouts over rebel victories, send up the price of gold.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Central Committee met at Pittsburgh on Thursday last. The proceedings were brief and harmonious. Advice was received from all portions of the State showing that our friends are actively organizing to get out a full vote, and that there is no doubt of the triumphant success of Judge Williams and the election of a decided majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

The committee unanimously adopted the following resolutions, offered by Hon. Edward McPherson.

Resolved That the grateful thanks of the people of this State and nation are due to the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, for his fidelity to liberty, and for the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which he ever discharged the important and onerous duties of Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief of our armies, and for the noble and patriotic services in the recent war, and especially to the people of this Commonwealth for their heroism and success in protecting and defending us from rebel invasion.

Resolved That the arbitrary and vindictive removal, by the president, of these illustrious public servants in this critical juncture of our national affairs, and at the dictation of baffled conspirators, evinces in our judgment a fixed purpose to nullify wise and sound measures adopted for the restoration of the Union, and to defy the will of the people constitutionally expressed, is an insult to the loyal sentiment of the entire nation and an offense deserving exemplary punishment.

Resolved That Gen. U. S. Grant, by his noble and patriotic services in the recent war, and his manifest respect for public sentiment, and for the laws of the land, has our cordial and hearty thanks, and by the highest civic virtues, he has added luster to the matchless greatness of his military fame.

ARRAIGNMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

—Major Gen. Logan delivered a long and vigorous speech at Hamilton, Ohio, on Wednesday the 14th in which he arraigned the Democracy for their crimes and infamy, and said of Andrew Johnson:

"Tell me to day if you had Jeff. Davis in the Presidential chair, or Mr. Robert E. Lee, could they have done more for the Rebels in this land than Andrew Johnson has done here? If they could, I would like to know in what way they could have done it. If Jeff. Davis had been President, what would he have done? He would have returned all the property to the Rebels that they had lost. Andrew Johnson has done that. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have pardoned all the Rebels that asked him for pardon. Andrew Johnson has done that and more too. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have denounced this Congress, and called them a set of traitors. Andrew Johnson has done that. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have appointed Rebel Governors down South to control those States. Andrew Johnson did the same thing. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Andrew Johnson has done that. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have vetoed the Civil Rights bill. Andrew Johnson did that. He would have vetoed the first Reconstruction act of Congress, and all the other acts, which Andrew Johnson has done."

General Butler's Opinion of the Amnesty Proclamation.

General Butler holds the opinion that the President has no power to issue a General Proclamation of Amnesty unless authorized by act of Congress to do so, and that the proclamation recently issued is not worth the paper it is printed on, and is, moreover, an act of usurpation.

The difference between amnesty and pardon is very broad. The President possesses power, under the Constitution, to grant pardons and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment, but this power is limited to granting special pardons in individual cases, and does not confer upon him the authority to grant amnesty to whole communities, as he has been doing by his late proclamation.

What the first Amnesty Proclamation was issued by President Lincoln, it was done by authority of Congress, and that power was subsequently withdrawn by the repeal of the laws. Therefore Mr. Johnson's late proclamation is without authority or color of law, and when Congress meets he will probably be called to account for it.

The principle laid down above, that amnesty must be preceded by legislative authority, is well established in England and after the rebellions of 1715 and 1745 and the Irish rebellions, when grace and amnesty were proclaimed for offenses against the State, they were invariably issued under authority previously granted by parliament.

This is the common law of England, and the same holds good here, and a president would be called to account for any such proclamation issued by Mr. Lincoln.

The Moral of the Election.

The *New York Times* says: Although neither California nor Maine has pronounced a verdict, small political significance, it were unwise to disregard the lessons which both read to the Republican Party. There is not in either any real evidence of reaction in public sentiment; but the defeat of major party tickets in one and the other, are circumstances which those who would exclude the Democrats from power may wisely heed.

The dangers which threaten the Republic are not the products of great strength and the overreaching confidence which it has engendered. There is a disposition in sections of the party to be intolerant in respect of the opinions and measures which shall be sustained by its members. In some instances the majority have insisted upon the adoption of their views by the majority, literally claiming the right to dictate the policy and to enlarge the platform of the party without reference to the judgment or convictions of others. A comparison of the two parties shows that one undertakes to regulate the standard for the whole, and to read out of the party all who refused to pronounce their shibboleth. Organization has thus been managed in conformity with the recorded purposes of the aggregate of its members.

California has told us with what result unscrupulous combination and intrigue are followed when they obtain control of the party machinery. We have been very prominently shown in the making of nominations, the people will resent the fraud and assert their supremacy in their own way. The managers of nominations may frame a ticket to suit their own ends, but they must not rely on the rank and file for its ratification. To secure their hearty and united power, the candidates put forward must command their confidence.

In Maine the lesson, though different, is not less clear or emphatic. The Democratic vote shows that the Republican party is falling off, not as a consequence of revolt within the Republican party against its national policy, but confessedly and solely because of an unpopular local issue thrust upon the party by a vigorous and determined minority. Prohibition is not a political issue, and it is not one which the Republican party as such can carry without an obvious risk of defeat. The fact that the Republicans of Maine, have achieved victory in spite of the disadvantage at which they were placed by one portion of their body, is, perhaps, the strongest tribute to their strength that could be afforded. It is at any rate proof that the cry of reaction which Maine is represented as having echoed, isat variance with the admitted character of the contest.

Ignorance of the English Lower Classes.

A lamentable want of education is one of the great misfortunes of the lower classes in Great Britain. A report recently presented to Parliament, brings down to 1865, the numbers of men and women in that country, who, on marrying, have to make their mark on the marriage register instead of signing their names. More than a third of the Welshmen who married in that year had to make their mark; very nearly a third of the men of Hertfordshire, Staffordshire and Norfolk were put to the same shift; more than a third of the men of Bedfordshire, thirty eight per cent. of the men of Staffordshire, and forty per cent. of the men of Monmouthshire. In Lancashire only one man in every four who married had to make his mark. Still, the number of the ignorant constantly increases. In 1845, 66.8 per cent. of the men who married in England, and 50.4 per cent. of the women, were able to write their names on the marriage register; in 1850, 70.5 per cent. of the men, and 68.3 per cent. of the women; in 1855, 77.5 per cent. of the men, and 68.8 per cent. of the women—more than threefourths of the men, and more than twothirds of the women. In every four who married had to make his mark. It is remarkable that the proportion of illiterate persons has been improving faster than the men.

Foremost amongst the illiterate districts, so far as concerns women, stands South Wales, with more than half its women unable to sign their names; and in North Wales, Monmouthshire, Staffordshire and Lancashire the number exceeds forty six in the one hundred. In Bedfordshire, where the children have been accustomed to work so early at straw-plaiting, two women in every five who married in 1855 had to make their mark. It is remarkable that in the eastern counties, and in many counties in the southern half of England, more women sign the marriage register than men. As in 1854 so in 1865, Westmoreland has the largest proportion of its men able to write, nine in ten; and in the largest proportion of its women, more than eight in every ten.

A VIENNA PAPER reports that six Vienna pretty waiter girls have left that city for Paris to take the places of those who have exchanged their humble positions at the "Restauration de Dreher," in the grounds of the Great French Exhibition, for more exalted ones at the "Restauration de la Fontaine de la Vierge," in the romantic fortune of five girls who waited upon the guests of the establishment at the opening of the Exhibition. One of them, a Viennese girl, is very soon to be married to a Spanish nobleman. A second, Hungarian, is to be married to the grand duke of the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and is now on her wedding tour. The handsome Polish girl, whose appearance created such a sensation resides in a beautiful villa near Vichy by the side of a noble old Marquis, who has sent her one hundred thousand francs on her. The fourth, a Tyrolean, has married one of our "merchant princes," who was charmed by her imposing figure. The last of this lucky quintette, also a Viennese, has just returned to her native city, the wife of a fortunate speculator, who recently made a couple of millions on the Chicago.

The returns made in the Galveston *Bulletin* of the ravages of the yellow fever in that city, up to September 2, show a great increase over the mortality of 1854, which were exceptional years in all of the South, by reason of the violence of the fever. There were 32 deaths in Galveston up to September 2, 1867, and 108 in the same date in 1854, whereas there had been 950 deaths in the same period of the current year. In 1853 the fever continued until the close of November, and carried off 536 in all. In 1854 there were 404 deaths, ending November 5. In 1855, 264 died here on the 14th in 1856, 182 to 1st December, and in 1864, 259 to the 21st of November. As we have to record 660 this year up to the beginning of September only, it may be seen that the type of the disease is unusually severe. In 1853-4, the population was estimated at 40,000; in 1858-9, at 60,000; in 1864 it was 4,400. The population now, by a census of the Assessor and Collector, is 22,000 of whom 9,900 are put down as unaccommodated. The last report intimates a decrease in the mortality, which it is to be hoped may continue. But it is to be borne in mind that a change of the weather may at any moment renew the worst fatality of the season.

DATAK letters from reliable sources in Charleston, assert that Gen. Canby has fully determined to pursue the line of policy marked out by Gen. Sickles, and to enforce the system of orders, rules and regulations which he had established in that district. It is well known that Gen. Sickles had instituted for the people of his district a code of laws and regulations which they almost unanimously admitted were more just and beneficial in their operation than any that had been vouchsafed them by legislative authority for many years.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. GRIFFIN died at Galveston, Texas, of yellow fever.

A WORKMAN'S fair on a large scale is to be held in New York next spring, the exhibitors being journeymen mechanics only.

The import duty on soda ash and bleaching should be removed by Congress. It would make every pound of printing paper one cent cheaper.

NEWSPAPER men all say they do not recollect a surrier duller than the past, in the matter of advertising, or an autumn brisker in the same respect.

THE COMPLAINTS of the season usually proceed from bilious disorders with sluggish liver and stomach, insupportable of digestion, rising becomes the only safe rule there is left.

THE Professor of Astronomy in the new Chicago college is a German, who denies the theory of gravitation, and says the stars are living creatures. He is eminently qualified for his place.

It seems probable that a new system of telegraph construction will soon be adopted generally in England. The wires are to be laid singly, and the telegraph is to consist of a railway, each being separately insulated in a very simple manner.

A NUMBER of ex-army officers, who have been heretofore dismissed the service, are in Washington presenting such facts to General Grant as will insure the reinstatement of many of them, and obtain their honorable discharge from the army.

The people of Maryland will vote on the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution next Wednesday. Although there are several elements of opposition to it, the probability is that it will be adopted, through the apathy and indifference of its opponents.

THE REPORTS from MAINE are better. The majority, so far as the returns have been received, foot up between ten and twelve thousand, with towns to hear from which gave more than that for us last year. Both branches of the Legislature are decidedly Republican.

HAVE YOU HEARD IT?—In all the Copperhead speeches, resolutions and conversations, have you heard or seen one word in condemnation of the rebellion and those who carried it on? Don't talk at once; but if anybody has heard such a thing we would like to know it.

ENGLISH OF GOVERNMENT and Haight of California are embracing each other by telegraph. As the election of such of these gentlemen was a surprise to none more than themselves, and as each is a deserter from the Union ranks, the congratulations are but natural, as their sympathies are perfectly in unison.

THE Tribune's special says: There is a rumor in circulation that President Johnson designs making an immediate change in the War Department. It is said that Frank P. Blair, Jr., will be put in the office next. Gen. McClelland is heard from. The President has stated that General Porter shall have a new trial. General Grant favors it.

MR. FRIZ JOHN PORTER has appealed to the President to reopen the sentence of the Court Martial passed on him in January, 1862, and to allow the merits of his case to be once more submitted to the judgment of a Military Commission. In this request he is backed by a number of eminent Republicans, and is endorsed by General Banks and Governor Curtis.

The personal friends of Gen. McClelland have asserted that, although he may have been rejected by telegraph to return, he has no idea of doing so, but that, on the contrary, he has just determined to remain abroad another year. The figures of a house and made arrangements for the tuition of his children accordingly.

A FIRE at Crestline, Ohio, commencing at the Franklin Hotel, directly north of the Continental Hotel, burned thirteen dwellings, with their contents, fronting on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad. Loss very heavy; insurance light, but not yet ascertained. The Continental Hotel was in danger at the time, but was saved by the untiring efforts of the citizens.

Col. FOMBY illustrates how the Cunard steamers prosper; thus we have on board two hundred and eighteen first class passengers, who pay one hundred and fifty-five dollars apiece, making a total of \$24,750 in gold. Their contracts, fronting on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad. Loss very heavy; insurance light, but not yet ascertained. The Continental Hotel was in danger at the time, but was saved by the untiring efforts of the citizens.

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