

THE FIRST QUARTER. The Tennessee Election. On Thursday last, the Republicans of Tennessee carried the State by nearly 60 majority; re-elected Wm. G. BROWNLOW as Governor; elected all their State Officers; carried all the Congressmen, eight in number, being a gain of four; and swept the Legislature, which consisted of a Republican Union State Senator in the next Congress, in place of DAVID T. PATTERSON, President of Johnson's non-law; and generally have had a complete and glorious victory.

This election we consider as settling the next Presidential election. It shows how the Southern masses intend to vote when they get a chance. An overwhelming majority are determined not to trust the men and the party who made the rebellion against the Government.

These results apply to our remark of last week that the Democratic party, as a national organization, is dead. It may carry Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky; but the probabilities are that all the remaining States will be Republican. Henceforth, the governing power in the Nation is the Republican.

The Democratic have, by their Treason, fully earned the disgrace and feebleness into which they have fallen.

The Harrisburg Telegraph has exclaimed a valuable record, in further illustration of the confirmed hostility of the Democratic Party to "Legal Tender" notes.

We have already produced the record of Judge STANWOOD's opposition to the issue of the "Legal Tender" notes, in his opinion, an unimpeachable authority. The Philadelphia Age, with a sympathy for the cause of the Rebels as active as that which it formerly had for the rebellion itself, vituperatively attacks it. We print it, that the people may understand the grounds upon which the Legislature of Pennsylvania has taken its stand.

Our readers have probably forgotten how, in April, 1864, the Democratic members of the Legislature opposed the payment of the interest on the State debt in "Legal Tenders," and insisted that it should be paid in gold.

The Republicans, on the other hand, held that the State having promised to pay interest in "lawful money," it was competent to pay it in "Legal Tender" notes, and passed a bill for that purpose, through both Houses, and it became a law. From that day, the State interest has been paid in gold, and a half million dollars, as will appear from the subjoined statement showing THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID ANNUALLY SINCE THE PASSAGE OF THE ACT: THE PRICE OF GOLD EACH DAY THE INTEREST FOLLOWS, AND THE ADDITIONAL COST TO THE STATE IF THE INTEREST HAD BEEN PAID IN SPECIE:

Table with columns for Year, Amount Paid in Specie, and Amount Paid in Legal Tenders. Data for 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880.

GREENVILLE, Tenn., President Johnson's home, gave a Republican majority of 50; the county of 739. In the mountain counties of East Tennessee, where there are hardly any colored voters or disfranchised whites, the Republican majority is about the same as the majority for the Union in 1861, and the vote is cast by substantially the same men who then "stood by the Union."

In Nashville, many freedmen have been discharged by their employers for voting the Republican ticket, and have been threatened. Gen'l Carlisle, in his message, has ordered one of his staff to use every effort to find employment for them, and to compel the employers to make an immediate settlement with them. Persons unprincipled enough thus to discharge their men, and then to do so for the purpose of cheating, those accidentally in their power.

At a Democratic meeting in Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 23rd of July, 1867, speeches were made by W. C. P. Brockinridge, D. Howard Smith, and H. M. Drake. All these men belonged to "Morgan's men" during the war, and Duke succeeded to the command, after Morgan's death. Two of the candidates on the Democratic State ticket were colored men, D. Howard Smith and John Rodman.

Kentucky furnished about 25,000 men to the Rebel Army. These men have generally returned to the State, and are helping make the huge Democratic majority polled at the late Congressional election. In Kentucky, the Democratic party is in absolute control of men who were the staples in the rebellion. In most of the States, it is controlled by men who were in secret sympathy with the rebellion.

IN MICHIGAN, they intend to have a session of the Legislature every second year. This is now the rule in many of the Western States. The general tendency appears to be to have biennial sessions, and sessions limited in duration by legal and constitutional provision.

The origin of this tendency is the prevailing distrust of State Legislatures, in which, for years, corrupt practices have been extending. There is, undoubtedly, reason for the anxiety; and some efficiency may be in the remedial proposed.

But public attention should not be withdrawn by them, from the only thorough remedy—the election to places of trust men who will hold themselves above and beyond all corrupt influences, indirect or otherwise.

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This advice is from an organ of the "law and order" party; the "law-abiding" party. The gentlemen who give this advice do not fight in the late war. We have no doubt that they may do in the next. The loyal people that they may elect the next President, and carry on the government, in their way, regardless of all threats.

GAIL HAMILTON, in her new book, entitled "Gail's Gleanings," remarks that "a single fall has taken in this country more than 1840 there was but a single one in Mexico, with twenty-five scholars; now there are three hundred larger boys!"

Twenty thousand Swiss women came to comfortable living by watchmaking. They make the movements, and even mostly put them together. A few women are finishers. The English Women's Review says: "Generous to employ women, and to allow them to watch cases made there, but in Newburgh, watches have always been employed."

THE POPP—According to the Roman copy of the Paris Liberte, the Pope, now in his 75th year, is by no means in a weak feeble condition as some recent accounts have represented him. The writer, under date of July 4, says: "I was the Pope yesterday outside the Angelic at Andersonville, accompanied by one of his camerieres. It gave me a good deal to keep up with him, he walked so rapidly. Everything about him shows extraordinary vigor, and the longest ceremony did not exhaust him. He takes a walk every day on foot in the Pincio or outside the Vatican."

The Constitutional Convention of Michigan has decided to extend the term of the State over all its inhabitants, by Indians into the community and admitting them to the suffrage. In adopting manhood suffrage they excluded the Indians, a motion to exclude those who adhered to their tribal relations was rejected. So was another to require a qualification of civilization or education, on the ground that it was impracticable in application, and that voting was the best education for voting. This removes all legal distinctions among the inhabitants of the State. It is a system which has not been before tried on the Indian. They are excluded from the Indian. And yet our progress and our habitation depend on their property rights left them no separate abiding place. Our Indian policy had no outcome but the extermination of the Indians.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, Judge Gilles recently decided a patent case involving \$200,000. The patentee was Joseph H. Sherman, of York, and the assignee was James Fenwick and Lawrence, to whom was re-issued the patent originally granted to Harvey W. Babbin. An injunction was granted, preventing the assignees from using the patent until the case was decided. The assignees had been using the patent for some time, and had made a large profit. The court decided in favor of the patentee, and the assignees were ordered to pay the patentee the amount of the profit made by them.

JEREMIAH ATERS, of Wilmington, Del. who was a member of the First Delaware Regiment, and a prisoner at Andersonville, has been suffering from indisposition for nearly a year, and was seized with a vomiting for days ago, when he threw up a ball about the size of a robin's egg, and on looking it found it consisted of corn hulls, which must have collected while he was in the Rebel prison. He was much relieved after the expulsion of this substance and his health is now improving.

THE ALABAMA REBELS are anxious to have Gen. Pope removed, and a delegation recently called for that purpose on the President, who replied that in time "Alabama would be vindicated."

Gen. Sickles has removed the police of Suffolk for alleged maltreatment of blacks and for inefficiency, and has appointed two colored and one white policemen to succeed the late incumbents. He has also caused some of the anti-slavery agitators to be arrested, and has removed them from the State.

The last Legislature of Texas gave a blow at "Legal Tenders" in its efforts. They largely increased the fees of officers of Courts, and provided that the new fees should be paid in gold. These parties were unable to do so, and "Confederate notes" were used, which they determined that, as far as they could help it, United States notes should not be used. Judge STANWOOD voted to accomplish a like purpose, in a different manner.

Gen. Sheridan has approved Gen. Throckmorton, of Texas, and removed E. M. Pease in his place. Gen. Pease is an eminent lawyer, has lived in Texas since 1833, was Governor from 1853 to 1857, was a constant Union man during the war, and was the Republican candidate against Throckmorton. General Sheridan has also removed many of the Aldermen and assistant Aldermen of New Orleans, who were reduced to the condition to which they have now fallen, by their obstruction of the City credit, and their obstruction of reconstruction.

The Washington Star of August 1st says that Gen. Grant not only declines to become a party to the proposed removal of Sheridan, but will surely see that the President is carried out to the letter by whomsoever he pres