American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, August 22, 1867.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

THEODORE CORNMAN, of Carlisle.

FOR SHERIFF,

JOSEPH C. THOMPSON, of Carlisle.

FOR TREASURER,

CHRISTIAN MELLINGER, of Newton.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

ALLEN FLOYD, of Monroe.

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR,

DAVID WOLF, of Middlesex.

FOR AUDITOR,

B. MOUNTZ, of South Middleton.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

JOHN B. DRAWBAUGH, of Lower Allen.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County will be held at the committee rooms in the Court House, on Saturday August 31st 1867, at 11 o'clock, a. m. A full attendance is desired.

The following gentlemen compose the committee.

Carlisle, E. W.—Frank Gilleden, S. K. Donavin.
Carlisle, W. W.—Jno. Campbell, Adam Senseman.
Dickinson—Wm. A. Coffey, J. N. Peffer.
East Pennsboro'—Jacob Kling, H. A. Bowman.
Frankford.—Thos. G. Gillespie, Wm. Mc'ren.
Hampden.—Sam'l Munnim, Jno. Best.
Hopewell.—Andrew Mowry, Henry Welker.
Lower Allen.—J. C. Comfort, Jacob Barber.
Mechanicsburg.—Dr. Geo. Palmer, Wm. Houser.
Middlesex.—J. H. Rhoads, D. P. Brindle.
Mifflin.—John Thomas, John J. Zeigler.
Monroe.—Sam'l Lehman, Jas. Burnett.
North Middleton.—S. W. Grissinger, Leonard Gutshall.
Newton.—Capt. Woodburn, A. Myers.
Newburg.—J. C. Elliott, D. Wherry.
New Cumberland.—Simon G. Young, Adam Freeman.
Newville.—Geo. Emrich, Alfred Rhoads.
Penn.—Chris. Wherley, Jas. M'Culloch.
Silver Spring.—Israel Doubt, M. Harman.
South Middleton.—Geo. P. Searight, D. Yoh.
Southampton.—Sam'l Wherry, Isaac Severs.
Shippensburg Bor.—John A. C. M'Cune, B. K. Goodyear.
Shippensburg Township.—Wm. B. Wonders, Alexander Blair.
Upper Allen.—A. O. Brougher.
West Pennsboro'.—Robert Mc'ahren, Levi Shambaugh.

THE REMOVAL OF STANTON.

The removal of Stanton from the position of Secretary of War gives joy to every man in the country. Why it was that President Johnson so long permitted this bad and traitorous man to remain at the head of the War Department, was a mystery to everybody. To use the language of that sterling sheet, the Bellefonte *Watchman*, Stanton is the very incarnation of the fierce and destructive revolution which has swept the country. He was always in advance of Lincoln in all radical measures; from the very outbreak of the war, he went to the extreme limit of radicalism, and labored to revolutionize the whole government, North as well South. While tens of thousands of Democrats throughout the country still deluded themselves with the idea that the war was for the Union—immediately after M'Clellan was defeated in front of Richmond—Stanton plotted and accomplished his ruin, because he was not a proper tool for the accomplishment of his nefarious designs. One after another every leader of our armies, whether successful or not, who would not do his will without protest, was disgraced and removed. His whole course of action, from the very first, clearly shows that he was the only power at Washington which had a fixed purpose and policy in carrying on the war, and for the accomplishment of that purpose everything else was made to bend. It became necessary, in his opinion, to sacrifice the tens of thousands of soldiers confined in Confederate prisons, and the sacrifice was made. His cold-blooded and brutal policy in this regard, filled every Northern community with mourning for the brave true men, who went, with confidence in their government, to fight, as they supposed, for its preservation. Edwin M. Stanton, more than all others, is responsible for the victims who perished in Southern prisons for the want of the food and clothing which the South had not the power to supply them with.

While the war lasted he opposed all measures which looked toward a peaceful settlement of our difficulties, and since the South is crushed, he has opposed in every way, the restoration of the Union and assisted to force upon ten Southern States the blackest despotism in the world. He is deep in the conspiracy of Sumner, Wade, Stevens and others of their class for the utter ruin of the South and the Democracy of the North, and has unscrupulously wielded the power which his official position gave him to carry it on. Only himself and the traitors with whom he plotted know what plans have been disconcerted by his removal, but he has long since shown to the world that he will stop at nothing which may be necessary for his success.

Since the difficulty between Congress and the President occurred, he has used the power which his position gave him for the basest purposes. He has betrayed the most important cabinet matters to the enemies of the President, and has enabled them to anticipate every movement of the government, through a corrupt and fanatical Congress. He has conspired with Ashley, Butler and other enemies of Johnson for the latter's ruin, and yet refused to resign at his request, and our only wonder is that the President did not long ago rid himself of this "old man of the sea."

SATRAP Sheridan has been removed and transferred to the Department of Missouri. General Hancock goes from that department to the Cumberland department which Gen. G. H. Thomas vacates and the latter takes command in place of Sheridan.

PRESIDENT Johnson, in his late veto message, declared that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, North and South. If that be true answers Thaddeus Stevens, "then all we have done here is rank usurpation." This is the real point of the controversy.

SECRETARY of War Grant has sent over thirty quartermasters away from Washington, where Stanton had kept them hanging round—for political purposes, no doubt.

A PUBLIC man of 1867 who holds to the principles avowed by Lincoln in 1860 is denounced as a copperhead or rebel sympathizer by the radicals.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST.

When it was first proposed to make the judiciary elective, the proposition caused a very general popular shudder. The idea that the most important safeguard and depositary of public justice, which includes public law and all that it secures, was to be committed to the passions of political parties, instead of to the calm judgment of jurists, unbiassed an uninfluenced by the wild excitements of politics, alarmed the fears of society. But the advocates of the measure persuaded the people that the judges, though elected by them, would be true to their official obligations, and the measure was carried. The elective judiciary has worked very well thus far; but the Republican State Convention, in their platform adopted at Williamsport, and the Central Executive Committee of that party, in an address recently issued, make the following startling declaration: "*Warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws rifed to the nation.*"

On this express enunciation of their understanding of the duty of the Judiciary of the Commonwealth, they nominate Mr. Henry W. Williams as their candidate for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and as he has accepted this nomination on that condition, we conclude, of course that he freely assents to the doctrine, that the Judiciary of the State is to be only a mouth-piece of the party that elects the judges, and that the laws are to be interpreted and administered only in conformity with the whishes of a mob, and not in conformity with the will of the people, as declared in the acts of their legislative Representatives. In other words, the will of a political organization, which is temporarily in the majority, is to be accepted by the Courts of the State as the criterion of judicial decision, and the plain meaning of a statute perverted, in order to correspond with the political views of the party to whose votes the judges owe their election, their positions and their salaries. This is the principle, boldly avowed in their platform, upon which the Republicans ask the people of Pennsylvania to vote for their candidate for the Supreme Court. If Mr. Williams should be elected on such a clearly-pronounced purpose to subordinate the Judiciary of the State to the dictation of a political party, then, indeed, will the independence and integrity of the Courts of the Commonwealth be utterly destroyed, and the property, lives, and reputations of the people be completely deprived of all legal protection. Will the people vote to place themselves in so deplorable a condition.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

We had prepared a detailed account of the proceedings connected with the finding of the Jury in the Surratt trial, for our last week's paper, but the crowded state of our columns prevented its publication. On the 10th inst., the Jury came into court and said they were unable to agree—they stood four for conviction and eight for acquittal. They were then discharged by the court, and the prisoner was remanded to prison for trial on the charge of conspiracy. Previous to the adjournment of the court, Judge Fisher read an order striking the name of Joseph H. Bradley from the roll of attorneys, in retaliation for the personal altercation which occurred between him and the Judge, during the progress of the trial. An exciting scene ensued, Mr. Bradley following Judge Fisher to the street car, and presenting a challenge in person. A meeting of the Bar was subsequently held, to remonstrate against the action of Judge Fisher, and a committee was appointed to investigate the facts. Mr. Bradley was subsequently arrested, under a law of the District against duelling, and was placed under bail for his appearance at court.

☞ That miserable humbug, satrap Pope, the vain fool who, during the war, issued a bombastic address to the troops who unfortunately for *them* were under his command from his "headquarters in the saddle," and who turned his back to the enemy on their first appearance, leaving his men behind him to be cut to pieces—this creature has written a letter to Secretary of War, Grant, in which he attempts to eclipse satraps Sheridan and Sickles in brutality. He recommends that all Southern men who refuse to accept the Radical-negro programme be banished from the country, and their property confiscated? He says some of them *will talk* against Congress, and he suggests that they be "punished" for such "disloyalty." This is the free-speech and free-press about which we have heard so much. Good God! Is a man to be denied the right to vote, to exercise political rights, to hold property—almost the right to live—and yet be debarred the poor privilege of discussing the legality and justness of the acts under which he is oppressed? Oh, John Pope, your headquarters are too high in the saddle for a republican government. Go to Turkey or Hayti.

YORK COUNTY.—The Democrats of York county assembled in Convention at York, on Tuesday of last week, and placed in nomination the following strong and unexceptionable ticket:

Assembly—Col. Levi Maish and Stephen G. Boyd, York Borough; Treasurer—John Glatfelter, York Borough; Commissioner—William Wintermeyer, Conewago Township; Jury Commissioner—Thomas Platt, Lower Chanceford Township; Director of the Poor—David Small, York Borough; Auditor—John B. Pfaltzgraff, Manchester Township.

THE State of North Carolina offers for sale through her governor, on the part of the Boards of Literature of the State, all her public swamp lands, consisting of about one million and a half of acres. Some of these lands have been drained, and all are said to be susceptible of drainage at moderate expense. They are particularly adapted for grazing and are very fertile. A pamphlet of some thrty pages is put forth, containing all the facts in regard to them and other parts of the State. The object of selling the lands is to secure the development of the State and to sustain the common schools.

☞ Mrs. Curtin, wife of Ex-Governor Curtin, is dangerously ill, at her home in Bellefonte.

INTERESTING READING.

The readers of prominent Radical journals must be highly edified with the matter they contain. We picked up a New York *Tribune* a few days since. It contained nineteen columns of reading matter, sixteen of them being devoted to notices and puffs of the "coming man." "Great Mass Meeting of Freedmen," "Monster Colored Pic Nic," "Letter from an intelligent freedman on the next Presidential campaign," "Reports from officers of the Freedmans Bureau," "Marriage of a prominent colored man," "Schools for the Freedmen," "The colored men must have the ballot," "Well done, colored men of Tennessee," &c. These are the headings of the articles that graced sixteen columns of the *Tribune*. Other Jacobin papers—the *Press*, *Inquirer*, *North American*, &c—all follow the lead of the *Tribune*, and fill their columns daily with the disgusting details of negro carousals. A stranger in our country, to read these papers, would be led to believe that ours was a negro government, and that white men were no where, or at best at a terrible discount.

We have glanced over some of the proceedings—the speeches and resolutions—read and delivered at these negro picnics and conventions. That they were made to order by white men is as certain as certain can be. In their published speeches and resolves these impudent negroes are made to abuse everybody without stint who fails to come up to the full Stevens and Sumner standard. The President and his cabinet are spoken of as "traitors," and "copperheads" is the designation for all Democrats.

Now, we believe every man of sense will agree with us when we say that the white scoundrels who are urging the negroes into this position are committing a fatal error, for which the negroes will be the sufferers. The very fact that the blacks are arraying themselves solid with the disunionists and thieves of the country, will create a strong feeling against them. The men who made this country and shaped its destiny, will not permit impudent negroes to speak of them as "traitors" and "copperheads," nor will they recognise their insolent demand for "equality." Let these negroes—these tools of white miscreants—beware! Should another war be the result of the present agitation, the white cowards who are now urging the negroes on to deeds of violence and impudence, will not be found at their sides. No, no; they will then retire from the strife, and the negroes will have their own battle to fight. If the negroes are wise they will attend to their work and let politics alone. It is not to their interest that another intestine war should be hatched, for a war of races will be death to the negro.

ABOLITIONISTS.

The word "Abolitionist" is derived from the transitive verb *abolish*, which Webster defines as follows: "Abolish—1. To make void; to annul; to abrogate; applied chiefly and appropriately to established *laws*, *contracts*, rites, customs, and *institutions*. 2. To destroy." Now let us see what our Abolitionists have *abolished*, destroyed, annulled and made void:

They have abolished liberty.
They have abolished the Union.
They have abolished the Constitution.
They have abolished trial by jury.
They have abolished the laws and the courts.
They have abolished ten States.
They have abolished a Republican form of government.
They have abolished the peace and fraternity of the country.
They have abolished all respect for a written Constitution.
They have abolished the sacredness of the church.
They have abolished the freedom of speech.
They have abolished the freedom of the press.
They have abolished the freedom of opinion.
They have abolished all that the late war was waged for.
They have abolished all that our forefathers fought for.
They have abolished gold and silver.
They have abolished equal rights to all.
They have abolished equal taxation.
They have abolished economy and honesty in the administration of the government.
They have abolished low prices, cheap living, good times and the general prosperity.
They have abolished the cotton crop, and the millions of gold resulting from our exports.
They have abolished a million of lives.
They have abolished from three to six thousand millions of treasure.
They have abolished our southern market.
They have abolished our commerce upon the seas.
They have abolished our independence of Eastern manufactures and iron mongers.
They have abolished representation as a corrollary of taxation.
They have abolished the United States Senate.
They have abolished the United States House of Representatives.
They have abolished the United States.

With such a record and such achievments *only* to boast of what more appropriate name could they bear than that of "Abolitionists?"

AT a Democratic meeting in Waverly, Ohio, a few days ago, Judge Hempstead, heretofore a prominent Radical gave his adherence to the Democratic party and was made president of the meeting.—Judge Thurman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, made a telling speech upon the occasion. The prospect seems very good in that very dark State for the white man's party.

IT is said that, since Stanton's removal, a great change has come over the subordinates in the War Office. Arrogance is laid aside, and civil answers can be had to civil questions—a thing that could not be had when the tyrant Stanton ruled.

AN old lady in Knox county, Tennessee, on reading Governor Brownlow's bulletin stating his health to be in a favorable condition, burst out with, "Well folks, I tell you what it is, if Brownlow don't die soon, he'll go to hell alive."

HOLT, ASHLEY, AND CONOVER.

There is one despicable creature whom the President should lose no time in dismissing from all direct connection with the Executive administration of the government, and that creature is Holt. We know no person in all our experience who has more completely realized our idea of a political prostitute and malignant knave. As Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, he has signalized his official career by a degree of cruelty and malice which might qualify him for a high place in hell, but should quite unfit him for any employment in the service of a Christian government. There can be no doubt that he kept from the President until it was too late to be of any avail, the paper in which the Military Commission that tried Mrs. Surratt recommended her to the mercy of the Executive, and he, accordingly, is most responsible for the murder of that poor, persecuted, and, as we believe, innocent woman. Not content with having committed that atrocious wrong, he labored hard to consign young John Surratt to the same dishonored grave in which he had already buried his mother, and nothing but the force of irresistible evidence, and the incorruptible integrity of an honest jury saved that unhappy youth from the cunning diabolism of Judge Holt.

But while pursuing victims of less importance, Holt was conspiring with congenial spirits like Ashley, Butler and Conover, to make up a case on which to impeach and depose President Johnson, and the proof of his guilt in this nefarious business is furnished by the statement of Conover and corroborated by autographic letters of Holt and Ashley accompanying that statement. A more revolting revelation of private and official rascality never, we dare say, was made public, and the whole civilized world will doubtless be amazed to learn, that a Representative in the American Congress and the Chief of an important Bureau of our Government, were confederating with a convicted perjurer to procure, by subornation, evdience on which to impeach and convict the Chief Magistrate of this nation of high crimes and misdemeanors, and eject him from his office. It is really hard to believe that anything in human shape could possibly engage in so vile a plot; but the proof against Holt and Ashley is too positive to be discredited. Their accomplice, Conover, who has "peached" upon them, is certainly not worthy of credence, standing alone; but when his confession is confirmed by the correspondence with himself of Holt and Ashley, whose letters he produces, and whose manuscripts are identified, there can be no room for doubt.

What, then, should be done with Holt and Ashley? Removal from the offices they have disgraced, should, of course, be resolved on. But that would not be enough. Nor would trial, conviction and punishment for subordination of perjury, meet the measure of their guilt. We would like to see them both hanged on the gibbet from which they would have suspended young Surratt, and as that is not legally possible, we would advise them to blow out their own brains, as the best practicable atonement they can make to the outraged laws and honor of their country. So says the *Sunday Mercury*.

UNMASKING.

"*It will secure three thousand votes in Connecticut and fifteen thousand in Pennsylvania.*" So said Sumner in Congress when his bill giving votes to negroes was up for consideration. "If," says Sumner, "Congress could confer suffrage upon the blacks in the rebel States, it certainly could do the same with regard to the other States." The *if* here gives all the trouble; Congress has no constitutional right to do any such thing; we told our readers long ago, that the pretext of giving the negroes in the South the right of suffrage *to punish the rebels*, was a mere subterfuge, and before long that act would be construed to give authority for similar legislation in regard to us. The radical papers here *pooh-pood* any such thing—but here it comes; and with it the bold reason—that by doing so, the radicals will gain fifteen thousand votes in Pennsylvania.

Now we hope the Democratic party, throughout the State, will note this thing and be prepared to meet it. Congress has no more right to say who shall and who shall not vote in Pennsylvania than the Cham of Tartary.

GEN. GRANT is no longer available as the Radical candidate for the Presidency, and the N. Y. *Tribune* and a dozen other black and tan organs have opened their little paper broadsides full upon him.

SATRAP Sheridan has ordered an election to be held on the 27th and 28th of September, and designated ninety-eight as the number of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. What a power for one man to wield—and such a man!

JUDGE Sharswood has been complimented by every Radical organ of standing in the State, as being a man of great ability, thorough patriotism, strict integrity, and in every way qualified for the position for which he has been nominated.

THADDEUS Stevens declared in the Rump House that "the fragments of the old shattered Constitution stuck in the kidneys of some Senators and troubled them at nights."

THERE is an inquiry among the subscribers to the Lincoln Monument Fund in New York as to where the money has gone.

SATRAP Sheridan has ordered that one-half of the Louisiana election Commissioners shall be niggers.

THE REASON WHY NEGRO SUFFRAGE IS TO BE PASSED.—Mack, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes:

"Sumner says he has positive assurance of voters enough to pass his universal suffrage bill next winter. He says it must be passed before the Presidential election, to secure the negro vote of Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, otherwise these States will go Democratic."

So, the reason why negro suffrage is to be forced upon the country, is to prevent these States from going Democratic and to retain the radical party in power. This is a frank confession, and shows the motive of the radical leaders. It is not the *negro*, but themselves, they are trying to take care of. Well that is just what we have been thinking for some time. It is to keep power that they may rob and tax the labor of the country.

THE NEW CRISIS.

Ex-Senator Harris, (Republican) of New York, on the Present Condition of the Country.

To the Editor of the Herald:

NEW YORK, Aug., 8, 1867.

I thank you for your manly announcement in this morning's *Herald*, in the article headed "The New Crisis." Your views in that article are so wholesome that I cannot leave the city this morning, being transiently here, without expressing my gratitude. I assure you, sir, that the present attempt of party leaders to secure political power by making the Southern States negro States is most alarming, and the people of the North must not allow its success, if they value their own freedom and prosperity. If the people stop to think, they will spurn such an attempt with indignation; nothing but false issues can possibly allow such a ruinous project to succeed. To cheat the people, the advocates of this nefarious scheme will be kept before them the idea of martyrdom and all that sort of thing; but the true issue should be ever present to our minds, and martyrs rewarded at the less expense than the overthrow of our institutions. Now, sir, I have done my humble part in the late war for the Union. Two of my sons have fallen under the Union flag, and my part has been in contributions, and not in the reception of a penny's profit, during the strife. But never have I wished anything but a restored Union. For this, and this alone, I have sacrificed, and not for the elevation of the negro nor the disfranchisement of the people of the Southern States. If the people of the South have not been restored to the Union by our arms, then the war was a failure—a monstrous fraud. The idea that the South must be Africanized before its States are allowed to return is an admission that the war has been a wicked failure, and has been waged for the destruction of the republic. It is not a debatable question. We did not send our sons to die for the erection of negro States in the South. I appeal to the great masses in the North, who generously poured out their blood and treasure in the conflict, if this was their object. Mr. Editor, you have hit a tender chord in your remarks this morning, and will, I know, awaken the sleeping sense of the people. I have purchased a plantation in Alabama and contemplate removal there, and am encouraging others in the North to follow me; but if that State is to be a negro State, farewell to my purchase. The reasons are obvious. Fanatics may not see them, but men of common sense can. I thank you, again, from my heart.

IRA F. HARRIS.

[From the Chippewa (Wis.) Union.]

A Child with Two Heads and Four Arms.

On Tuesday of this week we witnessed with our own eyes, and not another's, one of the most remarkable objects that ever breathed the breath of Heaven—the body of a child with two perfect heads and four complete, and well formed arms. The lower limbs are natural, and also the extreme lower part of the body. Just above the hips the body begins to increase in size, the back bone branching out to right and left and diverging sufficiently to give room for two shoulder blades between them, in their proper position, the distinct two forms beginning their separate existence just below the arm pits. In front, the body below the naval appears natural. Above that point it gradually branches out into two separate organizations, the breast bones being joined. The vital organs are all double. The shoulders and necks are all perfect, and the heads are well formed. The features are regular and well developed, one appearing to be that of a male, while the features of the other resemble those of a female. The genitals of the male are perfect. Altogether, this is a wonderful specimen of genus of man. Like the Siamese twins the two faces are naturally inclined towards each other, the back of the body being broader than the front part. The inside arms are in such a position as to naturally tvine around the little necks, each of its fellow, giving a pleasing effect. The weight of the body, after being somewhat reduced by the process of embalming, was eight pounds.

The child was borne in this village, on Sunday, the 14th inst, Drs. S. A. Macdonald and Alex. McLean, being in attendance. One side lived a few minutes after being ushered into this strange world, and then died, while the other did not breathe.

One Hundred Men Buried Alive.

The columns of the German papers are filled with the particulars of the greatest disaster that ever desolated any mining district. On the 1st of July ult. the wooden framework of a thousand five hundred feet deep pit of a coal mine, in the neighborhood of Lugua, in Saxony, gave way, blocking up with an impenetrable mass of timber and rock the pit at a depth of about three hundred ells from the top.—At the moment of the disaster one hundred and two men, nearly all of them the supporters of large families, were working at the bottom of the mine. Their provisions were only calculated for one day. On the 5th of July, the date of our latest news by mail, the place where the fallen masses had stopped the pit was of such a solid structure that the water was standing on it many feet high. From all sides the most available help was offered, but the conviction that nothing could be done soon enough to save the unfortunate miners, weakened, as it seems, any energetic efforts. They were doomed to die of starvation and want of fresh air. On the 4th of July all attempts to reach the bottom of the mine by any quick process were abandoned, and a slow but sure plan was devised, by which, at least, the corpse of the perished could be extracted. Iron tubes of about two feet in diameter were to be sunk through the obstruction down to the bottom of the pit. Among the dead are forty-four married men, one of whom had a wife and nine living children. The scenes at the entrance of the pit are described as lamentable without parallel. One hundred and thirty-seven children filled the air with their woeful cries, whilst the superintendent of the mine, to whose negligence the disaster was ascribed by the people, could only be saved from being mobbed by his sudden imprisonment.

That Sea-Serpent in Lake Ontario Once More.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, writing from Sodus Point, N. Y., August 7, tells the following:

"Considerable excitement prevails here at the discovery of a veritable sea-serpent just outside the piers at the harbor entrance. Some men employed on the public works saw the monster some days ago and reported it, but it was thought they were mistaken. Others saw it afterward; and yesterday four or five men in a boat came full upon it, riding the crest of the wave, its head elevated, they say, several feet above the water, and its huge form entirely visible near the surface. They described it as about thirty feet long and as large around as a man's body, resembling, as it lay on the water, the 'Liberty pole,' which is of those dimensions. As they rowed after the creature its head descended into the water, and it glided near the surface for some time, affording them a good view till alarmed at their approach, it plunged down, disappearing in the depths. Efforts will be made to capture it alive for exhibition, but there seems not much chance of its being secured by a hook, and a net could hardly go deep enough. There can be no doubt now, however, of the existence of such prodigious serpents in the lake."

THE Baltimore *Sun* thus disposes of the Tennessee "election," so-called:

"Four fifths of the white voters of Tennessee have been disfranchised and the black men have taken their places.

* * * In some counties there was not as many white voters as there were offices to be filled, and in others the Governor set aside the registration where it was not agreeable to him."

Shout, O ye glorious sticklers for freedom and equality! Bellow till your throats crack! *Such* a triumph is worthy of such a party!

WOOD and Pryor emphatically deny the allegations of the scoundrels brought forward by Holt and Ashley to mix them up with the Conover Conspiracy.

SUSPENSION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The following is a copy in full of the correspondence between the President, Mr. Stanton, and General Grant:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.—Sir:—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge. Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, Aug. 12, 1867.—Sir, your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the power and authority vested in you as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same, and also directing me at once to transfer to General U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in my custody and charge.

Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate and without legal cause to suspend me from office as Secretary of War or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, without such advice or consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and other public property in my custody as Secretary of War.

But inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States, has been appointed Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit under protest to superior force.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.—Sir:—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, Washington, D. C.

The reply of Mr. Stanton was received about one o'clock, and General Grant called meantime and conferred with Mr. Johnson, and then with Mr. Stanton, and took formal possession of the War Department. Mr. Stanton remained in the building during the day, quietly transacting business. There was no excitement apparent in the Department, for very few therein knew what had transpired.

Upon the streets, however, when the matter became known, the interest evinced by all parties about this important event rose to excitement. It is not true that the President has telegraphed General Steadman to come here to take the position of Secretary of War, nor has he selected a successor to Mr. Stanton; but it is quite likely he may tender the position to a distinguished New England ex-Governor.

A MAN ATTACKED BY A LION.

A Performance Not in the Bills.

Last night, during the performance of Messrs. Thayer & Noyes' great circus and collection of wild animals, a frightful accident occurred.

At the termination of the circus a den containing four lions was dragged into the ring. Mr. Chas. White was then introduced and fearlessly entered the cage and commenced performing with these brutes.

The performance consists of the lions jumping through hoops and over barriers, and concluded with Mr. White feeding the animals with raw meat out of his hands.

The performance went smoothly along for several minutes, when it was observed that one of the lions, a vicious looking fellow, seemed loth to do his part, and White commenced punishing him with his whip.

This so enraged the beast that he sprang upon Mr. White, felling him to the floor of the cage, and setting his jaws into his body, as though he intended to eat the fellow up. It was very soon noticed that a part of the programme was being enacted not advertised in the bills. The canvass was filled to its utmost, many ladies being present.

Then commenced a scene which baffles description. The roaring of the lions, and the screaming women was more than the stoutest heart could stand. Men who braved the danger of the battlefield and saw death in its every form turned pale and trembled. In a few seconds it was noticed that Nero, a noble lion, rushed forward to the rescue of his keeper, and in the meantime Messrs. Thayer & Noyes with a few of their attaches, rushed to the cage armed with bars of iron, axes and everything that was conveniently near and commenced beating the brute from off his keeper. In this they soon succeeded, and Mr. White was taken bleeding from the lion's den, and carried to the National Hotel, where he now lies in a very critical situation. Dr. Whitebeck was called in to dress Mr. White's wounds. His right shoulder is most horribly mangled by the sharp teeth and ponderous jaws of the excited and furious beast.—*Rochester Union.*

A LARGE crowd of negroes, the other day waylaid a passenger train on the Mobile and Girard Railroad, at Station No. 4, near Columbus, Georgia, and demanded free transportation to Columbus, where they said there was to be a public meeting of "colored people," and a general distribution of property was to take place. They said they had been so informed by an officer of the Government, who had charged them each twenty-five cents for the information. The crowd was with difficulty got rid of, and several freight trains during the day were similarly waylaid. Northern Radical scamps who thus impose upon the ignorant darkies should be arrested and severely punished.

HAD Andy Johnson sold somebody's railroad and divided the money among a "ring" of Radicals; or had he enriched himself by defrauding the Government, by swapping Federal bacon and flour for Confederate cotton, or by swindling Union soldiers out of their rations, or by accepting bribes or contracts—had he limited himself to such venal sins as those, he would be the tallest cock on the Radical dunghill. His impeachment would never have been heard of. But as he has committed the mortal offense of believing that the Constitution ought to be adhered to—he cannot be forgiven.

JUDGE WILLIAMS has not defined his position either upon greenbacks or the liberal spirit of the age," as applicable to Supreme Court decisions. As he agrees cordially with the "higher law" dogmas lately fashionable in his native New England States, however, he must necessarily be in favor "of the people," as determined by Radical ward meetings, a "higher law" for the government of the Supreme Court. At least so he is pledged by his platform, and so the people understand by his silence. They cannot, in consequence, support him with their votes.

THE BODY OF MAXIMILIAN REFUSED TO THE AUSTRIANS.—*Washington*, Aug. 17. Official advices from Mexico, just received here, announce that the Mexican government has refused to deliver the body of Maximilian to the Austrians. It is buried in the Cathedral at Queretaro.

THE "stupid Dutch" newspapers all over the North and West are coming out in opposition to the Radical-Jacobin party. General Carl Schurz, in the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, advises the Germans to vote for Democratic municipal and State officers.

STATE ITEMS.

—Over two miles of the railroad from Hawley to Honesdale is now graded and ready for the rails.

—The next annual fair of the Wayne county Agricultural Society will be held on October 9th, 10th and 11th.

—A brother Pennsylvanian has just had to pay a fine of twenty dollars for putting his arm around a lady's waist. This is a waste of money.

—The nickel mines from which the government obtains the material for its small metalic currency, are located near Lancaster, Pa.

—The Huntingdon *Journal* says:—On Tuesday the child of Mr. W. A. Orbison, of this borough, was dreadfully scalded about the face, chest and back by the accidental upsetting of a tin of boiling milk.

—Asa Keeler, postmaster in a village of Wyoming County, deceased, was appointed by President Monroe. He was the oldest acting postmaster in the United States.

—There are now taken out the hills of Lebanon county fifteen thousand tons of iron ore per month. Two tons of this ore make one ton of iron.

—A company of Allentown citizens have commenced to mine for copper in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, with good surface indications.

Our farmers in all sections of the State are jubilant over the most bountiful harvest which has been granted them for years.

—The Penn'a Central R. R. Co., have purchased a controlling interest in the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

The County Treasurer's office in Honesdale, Wayne county, was broken into on Wednesday night, July 31st. The heavy iron vault doors were blown open, but the burglars got very little for their pains, there being but $3 in pennies in the vault.

—Chas. H. Beason, a wealthy merchant of Uniontown met with a most distressing death, last week. He had been in Pittsburgh for several days indulging freely in drink—and his mind became seriously affected. On his way home, he left the railway train, and wandering around through the night, came to a paper mill, where he drank a quantity of oil of vitriol, supposing it to be water. He died in a few hours.

—Two persons in the Bedford jail undertook to break out on Friday morning. They succeeded so far that a lively race only brought them back. On Saturday morning one of them attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to a bed post, but was foiled in this by the timely interference of the Sheriff.

—A general stampede took place among the prisoners confined in the Meadville (Crawford Co) jail, on Friday afternoon last. Every man but one escaped. Three of the men were awaiting transportation to the penitentiary—two for larceny and one for highway robbery.

—On Thursday the 8th inst. the corner stone of the "Stevens Hall," at Gettysburg, was laid. It is now called Stevens' Hall in respect to old Thad. Stevens. If their object was to heap disgrace upon the institution by adding Stevens' name to it they have succeeded well.

—Last Friday, Daniel Stuck, of Mahantango, Juniata county, suddenly lost his life by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of another person who was shooting mark.

—On Wednesday last, Fredrick Trank, fine cleaner at one of the Crane Furnaces at Catasauqua, met with a most horrible accident, and which proved fatal. Whilst in and cleaning up a flue, the fire in the Furnace above was disturbed and a large mass was unknowingly let down upon him, burning him in a most dreadful manner. He was rescued as speedily as possible, and after lingering in agony and pain until next morning was relieved by death.

—A Young woman named Catherine Devanney, came to Hazleton in search of her husband Neal Devanney, to whom she was married in Ireland a year ago, they coming together to New York where he left her. She followed him to Hazleton, found him engaged to a girl to whom he was to be married this week. He decoyed her into a lonely place at night—cut her throat and shot her. The murderer was arrested, and lodged in prison.

—An unknown young man, aged about 17 years, was discovered on Friday morning by the conductor of the Cincinnati Express train, about two miles west of Patterson, laying dead upon the south track of the railroad. His left arm was cut off and his body much bruised. He must have been run over by the trains in the force part of the night, as when found he was cold and stiff.

—Charles Chase *alias* Charles Winton is to be hung in Brookville on the 28th inst.

—On Wednesday last a little son of Samuel Hilburn, aged about five years, was drowned in the canal at Bloomsburg.

—At the Alumni dinner at La Fayette College, President Cattell announced that it had been determined to raise $200,000 additional for the endowment of the College, and that Thomas Beaver and William Adamson had subscribed $10,000 each, and Mr. Pardee $30,000, on condition that the whole be made up within the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—New flour in Dayton, Ohio, ten dollars per barrel.

—In Milwaukee they kill about fifty dogs in a day.

—Ten thousand people died of the plague in one month at Mauritius.

—Forty buildings were burned on Sunday night at Benicia City, California.

—The annual income of Oxford University is £125,000, while that of Cambridge is £123,000.

—A San Francisean found several nuggets of gold in the gizzard of a chicken he was dressing.

—There is a vase in the Paris Exposition valued at $2,000,000. It is made from a single turquoise.

—A Boston man, lately deceased, had insurance policies upon his life amounting to $50,000, payable within sixty days.

—"He leaves five wives and seventeen children to mourn his loss," are the concluding words of a Utah obituary notice.

—The jury in the Surratt case were discharged on Saturday by Judge Fisher, they having been unable to agree upon a verdict.

—There is said to be a man living at Chatham, in this State, who drinks a gallon of rum a day, and has done so for the past eight years.

—A German who went to Kelly's Island, Lake Erie, in 1853, with $600, to grow grapes, is now worth over $50,000.

—ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.—Place the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, so as to count 80, without repeating any figure twice. Answer solicited.

—The Boston *Post* says: A lady passed through this city yesterday for the mountains with sixteen trunks, four poodles, three maid servants, an Irishman and a husband.

—A new church has been dedicated among the Tuscarora Indians, on a tract of theirs, near Niagra Falls. The tribe is reduced to about four hundred persons. They are mostly farmers.

—Freedmen who have recently returned to Charleston from Liberia give discouraging accounts from that country, and letters from other parties warn their friends against emigration.

—A large meteor was recently seen in Wisconsin, which after traversing an arc of 40 degrees, burst into three glowing balls, exhibiting the national colors—the red, white, and blue.

—The bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis will be the finest in the world, and will cost $5,000,000. The work will be begun immediately, and will be completed in three years.

—At Lovettsville, Va., a few days since, a colored man aged one hundred and eight years, was registered. Twelve others beyond seventy years of age were registered there; and at Hillsboro, Isaac Camp, aged ninety years, came forward and registered.

—Orson Pratt, the Mormon apostle, recently denounced by Brigham Young, arrived in Denver last week on his way to Salt Lake City to board the Mormon chieftain. He has just returned from a missionary tour in England.

—A citizen of Washington claims that after devoting years to the subject of aerial navigation he has perfected a plan by which he can transport pass