Literary.

Love in a Printing Office. I once heard an old Jour remark that a printing office was no place for love making, and I have since experienced the truth of his observation—being now fully convinced that the flower of love can never bloom amidst type stands and printing ink. It was my fortune to so journ in the village of ----. Directly opposite the office was a pretty white cottage, with a rosebush all around the casement, and I was not long in making the discovery that the cottage contained a fair inmate-a flower whose beauty far outshone the rose that clustered around the window. She was a little blue-eyed creature of some sixteen sum-She was the belle of the village,

and her name was Mary-sweet poetic It was a beautiful summer morning, and I raised the window to admit the flower decked fields, and it was not long before I perceived that the cottage window was also hoisted, and that sweet lent fever, carried him off in 1621, in little Mary was near it, very busily engaged with her needle. I worked but little that morning. My eyes constantly wandered toward the cottage window, where little Mary sat, and all sorts of fantastic notions whirled through my fancy lighted brain, and I began to think that a slight touch of what the poets call love sliding in at the corners of my heart. A few days passed away and chance made me acquainted with Mary. Heavens! she was a sweet creature -a form that would have shamed the famous Venus de Medici-a cheek that out-blushed the richest peach, and a lip that would have tempted a bee from his hive on a frosty morning. She seemed the embodiment of all that was lovely and bewitching. Well, time passed on and one day Mary expressed a wish to come and visit the printing office. Oh! thought I, what a chance, I'll do it there, yes there, in the midst of the implements of the black art. Why shouldn't I? Love in a printing office! There was something

original in that and I resolved to try it Well, Mary came to the office, and I explained to her the use of every implement of the black art-the inks and the stands, and boxes of A B C's. I took the opportunity to snatch her lily white hand and shedrew it back, knocking a stick full of matter into pi. "I must have a kiss for that, my pretty one," said I, and at it I went. I managed to twist one arm around her waist, and in struggling to free herself she upset a galley of editorial, a long article on the Reconstruction Question. Nothing daunted. I made at her again. This time I was more successful, for I obtained the kiss. By St. Paul it was a sweet one, and the little witch bore it like a martyr. She never screamed once, but as I raised my lips from hers, she lifted her delicate little hand, and gave me a box on the ear that made me see more stars than were ever viewed by thet through his big Telescope Somewhat nettled, and with my cheeks smarting with pain, I again seizéd her waist and said, "Well, if you don't like it just take back the kiss." She made a desperate struggle, and as she jerked herself from my arms her foot struck the ley pot, and over it went.

Another gally of Editorial was sprinkled over the floor, and in her efforts to reach the door her foot slipped and in attempting to sustain herself, her hand, her lily white hand, the same little hand that had came in contact with my ears, Oh, horrible! it was stuck up to the elbow in the ink keg! Shades of Franklin what a change came over the beauty of that hand! She slowly drew it from the keg, and asked me what use I made of that tar? I began to be seriously alarmed, and apologised in the best manner I could, and to my surprise she seemed rather pleased than angry-but there was a lurking devil in her eye that told me there was mischief afloat. As I stood surveying the black covering of her hand, and scarcely able to suppress a laugh at its metamorphosis, she quickly raised it on high and brought it down "kerslap" in my face! Before I could recover from my surprise the same little hand had again descended, and again

left the inky imprint on my cheek! "Why, Mary, what are you about?" I exclaimed. "I think you told me you rolled ink on the face of the form," she said with a loud laugh, and again her hand, lit on my face-taking me a broad slap in the very middle of my countenance, and most wofully bedaubing my eyes. With a light step and a merry peal of laughter she skipped through the doorway, crying, "I say, Charlie, what kind of a roller does my hand make?" "Oh," I said, "you take too much ink." "Ha! ha!" she laughed 'well, good bye, Charlie, that's my impression!" I went to the glass and verily I could easily have passed tor a Guinea negro. "And so." said I. "this is love in a printing office! The devil fly away with such love!"

The next morning when the editor came to the office he found things rather topsey turyey. However, that made no difference to me, for I had mizzled long before daylight. I bore the marks of the scene for many a day, and now whenever I see a lady enter a printing office. I think of little Mary and keep my eye fixed on theink keg. Although she were as beautiful as a Hebe, I would not venture to touch her with a ten foot pole. Talk about love in a boudoir-love in a bower or love on a spring seat sofa on a Sunday night, its nothing to be compared to Love in a Printing Office

How Different Nations Eat. The Maldavian islanders eat alone They retire into the most hinder parts of their houses, and then draw down the cloths that serve as blinds to their windows that they may eat unobserved On the contrary, the islanders of the Philippines are remarkably sociable Whenever one of them finds himself without a companion to partake of his meal, he runs till he meets with one, and however keen his appetite may be, he ventures not to satisfy it without : guest. The tables of the rich Chinese shine with a beautiful varnish, and are covered with silk carpets very elegantly worked. They do not make use o plates, knives and forks; every guest has two little ivory or ebony sticks. which he handles very adroitly. A Kamschatkan kneels before his guest; he cuts an enormous slice from a sea calf; he crams it entire into the mouth of his friend, 'furiously' crying out 'Tana!" "there!" and cutting away what hangs about his lips, snatches and devours it with avidity.

—A child, speaking of his home to a friend, was asked, "Where is your home?" Looking, with loving eyes, at his mother, he replied, "Where mother is." Was ever a question more truthfully or touchingly answered?

Spanish Etiquette.

In Spain etiquette was carried to such an extent as to make martyrs of their kings. Here is an instance, at which, in spite of the fatal consequences it produced, one cannot refrain from smiling Philip the Third was gravely seated by the fire-side; the fire-maker of the court had kindled so great a quantity of wood that the monarch was nearly suffocated with heat, and his grandeur

would not suffer him to rise from the chair; the domestics could not presume to enter the apartment, because it vas against the etiquette. length, the Marquis de Pota appeared, and the king ordered him to damp the fires; but he excused himself; alleging that he was forbidden by the etiquette to perform such a function, for which the Duke D'Ussoda ought to be callen upon, as it was his business. The Duke was absent; the fire burnt fiercer, and the king endured it, rather than derogate from his dignity. But cool and refreshing breeze from the his blood was heated to such a degree that an erysipelas of the head appears the next day, which, succeeded by a vio-

the 24th year of his age. Homesick Darkey.

We saw a little darkey on Main street vesterday, soliciting means from pedesrians to take him back to his master in Georgia. A gentleman held a fifty cent currency in his fingers while the little darkey made the following speech: "I want to go back down to Georgia to old massa, kase I'd radder lib wid him one yeah dan lib about dis way all my life. knows I had no business follerin' dem Yanks off, no how; but it can't be helped now, massa, au' I want to go back down dar, 'fore Winter sets in."

"Can't you getalong where you are?" "Well, I'se gota sho' ting o'libin wid nini, an' up heah, I don't know in de mornin' whar I'se gwine to len' at night; an', den, you know, massa, all de big niggas' gwine to git de best an' de fust ob what's floatin' 'bout, an' us ittle niggas kin do de best we kin." "Here, take this, it will help you

along." "It 'll take me dat much nearer nome, massa; ebery little helps, ye know, an' I tanks ye jess as much for dis as if ye give me enuff to tote me all de way 'dar." The little darkey's speech attracted quite a crowd, who con ributed liberally toward sending the ittle black wanderer.

"Way down South in deland ob cotton, Whar old times are not forgotten." Louisville Journal.

Military Rule. "It is against sound policy," says Judge Storey, "for a free people to keep up large military establishments and standing armies in time of peace, both from the enormous expenses, with which they are attended, and the facile means which they afford to ambitious and unprincipled rulers, to subvert the Government or trample upon the rights

fovernment or trample upon the rights of the people." These remarks have an application now. It is estimated that there are still 300,000 troops under arms. There is not a particle of necessity for the existence of this armed force.— Theris no organized military force in any part of the country arrayed against the United States authority. Of course this immense force should be disbande at once. It can be mustered out with perfectsafety. Why, then, is it kept up, unless there is some ulterior object in view? Its continued existence may well cause alarm in the minds of every friend of free institutions, and the indifference with which the subject is viewed by the community, is an alarming symptom of our degeneracy. Standing armies were a source of great dread to the framers of our Federal and State Constitutions and the people of their day. And well they might be. They had suffered from their tyranny and despotism. Our State Con-stitution, in the Bill of Rights, declares that "standing armies are dangerous to liberty." This truth is receiving illus-tration now. Look at Kentucky and Tennessee where the military arm has been exerted to strike down the right of suffrage. There the civil power was prostrated and trod under foot. If such military tyranny is to form the rule in the future, our civil liberties have per-ished, the boasted Model Republic is no more, and our Republican form of gov ernment is subverted.—Nashau (N. H.)

Shoddy Gone En in Iowa. The soldiers and the Democracy of Iowa, with their candidate, Benton, are bound to carry the State against the ne-gro "affrage candidate of the Republic cans, Judge Stone. The Soldiers' con-vention numbered 350 members—all soldiers and many of them wounded. Three delegates only withdrew, because Stone was not endorsed, viz: one commissary and two quartermaster's clerks, who are known to the soldiers as "sow bellies." These three held a Stone meeting and endorsed their negro suf frage candidate. It was a bad move for the Republicans of Iowa to put their candidate on the black platform, directly and openly. They should have been shrewd, like their Pennsylvania breth-ien, and so constructed their platform as to mean one thing or another. Had the Iowa Reputs a platform like the Cameron gutta percha arrangement, they could, if successful, declare that it was an endorsement of negro "rights and "universal suffrage;" and if de feated, they could as easily deny that they were whipped on the Black Issue. They need a Simon out in the western edition of Massachusetts, to say "wig-

wag" for them.-Patriot.

The Fall Trade. The Philadelphia Ledger says ther is every indication that the fall trade in Philadelphia will be unusually brisk Already our hotels are well filled with merchants from the South and West, and they report that many more are The cotton; woollen and other mills at Manayunk, Germantown, Frankford and other places in the vicinity, are all in operation, and making, as a general thing, full time. Nearly every branch of industry in our city the court of the desires is about to begins to feel that business is about t begin in earnest. There is no city in the Union that can offer so many in-ducements to merchants from other States as Philadelphia. Hotel charges are moderate, compared with New York, our city is one of the healthi in the world, and our merchants and manufacturers sell as cheaply as it is possible for goods to be sold by parties

elsewhere.

Heat in India. The heat in part of June was extra-ordinary. At Lucknow such heat had not been experienced for years. At seven in the morning of mid-summer-day the thermometer marked ninety-six degrees. At Delhi for two weeks it ranged from one hundred and six to one hundred and nine degrees. At Umballa it reached one hundred and twenty egrees in the shade. Even natives sucumbed in scores to the intense heat.—
At Lahore it proved fatal to Nuwab
Alli Reza Khan, who will be rememered as the guardian of the lives of the Cabul prisoners in 1842. He saved the Lawrences and many others, and for his humanity forfeited his property and

his country.—Delhi Gazette Beastly Boarding.

The following advertisement appears n one of the London journals:-" Dogs and cats to board. Families going out of town can have their dogs carefully attended to at the private apartment of the Dogs' Home, Hollingsworth st., attenued to at the private apartment of the Dogs' Home, Hollingsworth st., Liverpool Road, Holloway, N. A scale of terms furnished on receipt of a stamp-ed envelope. Address the superinten-dent as above!"

Miscellaneous.

Extracts from the Message of Col, Davis Delivered while Acting Governor of the Territory of New Mexico. In 1855, Colonel W. W. H. Davis the Democratic candidate for Aulitor General in this State, was acting Governor of the Territory of New Mexico. Colonel Davis had fought gallantly n Mexico, and President Pierce, who, ike him, followed the flag of his country into that region despite the jeers and taunts of the men who now claim all the patriotism and "loyalty" in the land, recognized his services, and appointed him to take charge of the in terests of the people of New Mexico. While there he gained the full confidence of the people by the manner in which he administered the affairs of the Territory. In the message of Governor Davis to the Council and House of Representatives of New Mexico, assembled at Santa Fe, in December, 1855, there are some passages which are of importance now as showing the drift of his mind on questions of public policy, and his capacity for civil administration. The following passages from the message of Acting Governor Davis will meet with the approval of every honest man

in the country;

There appears to be a necessity of more stringent laws to prevent frauds in elections. The right of suffrage is the dearest political right that freemen possess, and every possible safeguard should be thrown around its exercise, so that the popular will can be fairly expressed. The ballot-box should be expressed. The ballot-box should be safe from every unlawful interference, and every species of fraud committed in an election should be severely punished. If the voice of the people cannot be fairly expressed, in the choice of public servants, the right of suffrage becomes a mockery, and our republican comes a mockery, and our republican institutions cease to derive their just insurutions cease to derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever fraud is perpetrated the people doubt that the acts of their political agents have the sanction of the mejority and in consequence. majority, and, in consequence, they lose confidence in the government itself. I would, therefore, recommend the passage of a law, making it a penal offense for the prefect to refuse, or neglect to count the votes without unnecessary delay, or to forward the returns to the office of the Secretary of the Territory; for any one to take the poll-books from the messenger, or for him to deliver them to another; or for any person to obstruct, in any manner what-ever, the returns being sent in, as pre-scribed by law. I would also recom-mend the passage of a law prohibiting betting upon elections, making the of-fense punishable by line or imprison-ment, or both. This practice is a very pernicious one, and parties, who are interested in bets, are often induced to practice fraud in order to secure the successive the induced to practice fraud in order to secure the successive the succes

cess of their favorite candidate, and win the money they have at stake. On the subject of taxation and equalizing the burdens of government upon citizens and property, the following is particularly appropriate at this time: One of the most important duties that will devolve upon you during the present session of the Legislature, will be a revision of our revenue laws, and to which I would call your early attention. There is no subject of legislation that more care in its a ore vital to the prosperity of a State than a judicious system of taxation. The burdens of government should be borne all the members thereof, according to their ability to bear them; so that no citizen shall be obliged to pay more han his equitable proportion

The cause of general education is warmly recommended to the attention of the territorial legislature by the Gov-

ernor. He savs: I respectfully call your attention to the cause of general education, and request that you take such action upon it, as will, in your opinion, be most likely to diffuse it more generally among the people. In this age of the world, when knowledge, in every department of learning, is making such rapid advance towards universal intelligence, those who would not be left behind in the great race of power, wealth and happi-ness, must give this subject the undivided attention. Education and intelligence are the political and social life-blood of a State, and are as necessary to its prosperity and happiness, as water to the growth of vegetation. Knowledge is light—ignorance is darkness; the former elevates the moral and social condition of man, the latter debases his standard of humanity; and while one makes him a useful citizen, and an honor to the State, the other leads him to vice,

rime, and misery.

In our country there is great reason why education should be diffused among the masses. The government under which we live, and which we believe to be the most perfect system devised by man, derives all its beauty and stability from the intelligence of the people. In theory and practice it is based upon the capacity of the people govern themselves; but if they are gnorant they are incapable of dis-charging the functions of self-government, and our boasted system loses its vitality. In a republican government the most honorable places of trust and profit are open to all the citizens; the igh-born and the lowly, the rich and the poor, have equal opportunity of public distinction unless rendered incompetent by ignorance, or by vice, un-vorthy. This, of itself, should be sufficient stimlous to enlist every man in the cause of education, that himself or the promised

his children may enjoy the I honors of our free institutions. The following passage will show in what light Governor Davis at that day |

viewed the attempts of fanatics to divide the Union: In one section of the Union the mad spirit of fanaticism has assumed a more tangible shape, and broken out in rank treason against the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Legis-lature of Massachusetts, at their last session, passed an act annulling a law of Congress, and fixing a heavy penalty upon any one who shall assist in carry-ing it into effect in that State. An attack of this kind, upon the Constitu-tion, is a blow at the integrity of the Union, and in a moral point of view is as much treason as though the people had resisted with arms in their hands. When a State sets herself up in opposition to the General Government, and the contest comes as to whose laws shall be obeyed, the former will have to give way, and, if necessary, by force of arms. The Constitution of the United States is the result of mutual concessions by the several States being a compromise of conflicting interests, without which no union could have been formed; and its adoption by the States was a sacred pledge on their part, that they would remain faithful to the obligations it im-posed. Massachusetts has seen proper to violate her plighted faith, and thereby has disgraced herself in the eyes of the other States. When any member of the Union fails in her Federal obligations, it becomes the duty of every other State and Territory to take notice of such dereliction and call the erring one back to duty. It is a cause of deep nortification that this, hitherto, proud old State—around whose history cluster so many holy memories of the past— where the revolution had its birth and was rocked while yet in swadling cloth--whose storied urn points to Buning—whose storied urn points to Bun-ker's Hill and Lexington, to a Hancock and an Adams, that a State thus en-deared to the Union should forget her solemn obligations, and lift a hostile hand against the Constitution, the great ark of our political safety. May the re-turning patriotism and sense of duty of her people speedily wash away the dark blot that now rests upon her escutcheon.

This denunciation of the pernicious

practice of gambling in the paragraph we give below cannot fail to meet the

approval of every friend of good morals I would call your attention to the pro priety of repealing all laws authorizing gambling, and recommend that it be made a penal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. This is a vice too pernicious in its tendencies to receive the sanction of the law, and should be It is the parent of numerous other vices that wait upon it—it fosters habits of idleness, entices youth from the paths of rectitude, sobriety and honesty, and often leads to crimes of the highest grade. Every community has a right contribute his share to the aggregate wealth and prosperity of the whole; but when gambling is made to a de-gree respectable and sanctioned by enactment, you invite among you a set of drones and idlers, who consume your substance without producing anything. This, however, is a small part of the objection to be urged against this vice, compared to the injury it does in demoralizing our citizens, and helping to make paupers and crim-inals. At the present time ours is the only State or Territory in the Union in which gambling is authorized by law, and if we continue to encourage and le galize it, it will not speak well for the morality of our people. It may be urged against the repeal of these laws, that it will deprive the Territory of the revenue derived from this source; but with equal propriety it might be urged that we hould legalize every other description of vice that would yield an income to the treasury. Such means of raising revenue have long since been abandon ed by every civilized state, and should not be resorted to here. Gambling is fearfully prevalent among all classes in our Territory, and some legislation is required to check this growing evil.

trusted with office in Pennsylvania. The Cholera Threatening. The pestilence known as the Asiatic, or epidemic cholera, has been advancor epidemic cholera, has been advanc-ing anew for the last two years, from the depths of Asia, on the old track it followed in 1830-31, and since. There is no evading the probability that it will visit these States. It will, probably, reach our shores next year; still, it is barely possible that it may declare its presence here before cold weather sets in this autumn. It has already reached cities of Southern Europe, directly in communication with American ports. There is no occasion for people to get excited about it. It is a visitation simply, that requires people to observe measures and rules in their way of living. When it comes, it will carry off many victims. The bulk of them will be of the heedless class, whose habits of life are careless and inconsiderate.— Then, there is another class who, by constitutional infirmities, not properly attended to, are already near to death

This record is such as Colonel Davis

can safely stand upon before the people

of his native State. It was not manu-

factured for personal advantage, but sprang from sincere convictions of pub-

ic duty, and a desire to benefit the peo-

ple of whose interests he was the ap-

without knowing it.

These are they who the veracious newspapers tell us, sit down, after a hearty dinner, in excellent health, and are suddenly stricken with death! The ect being that, by cal remedies, they are reduced to a condition in which perspiration suddenly checked, or some other trivial accident, is the occasion of developing the rotten ondition of their system. epidemic rages, all the latent diseases are likely to assume the form of the atmospheric contagion. This is the natural explanation. It in no wise contra-dicts the mysterious and supernatural Providence, that uses these scourging liseases as its instruments of punish ment, or of warning to a heedless peo-ple. In the hurricane, in the earth quake, in the thunder storm, as on the field of battle, or in the ordinary traffic of men, we are all in the keeping of the God that made us, to serve and to love him, and who holds us all in the palm of his Almighty hand. With this rec-ognition, we should deal with a prevail-

ognition, we should deal with a prevailing pestilence, as with other events, according to its natural laws.

Cholera, in the Asiatic form, that is recognized as an epidemic, is preceded by ascertained symptoms. It is almost invariable that it is preceded by a diarrithm of a type that is nameless and rhea of a type that is painless, and seems not to be dangerous. When there is an epidemic cholera, this symptom should not be neglected for a single day. The remedies, varying according to usages of persons, experience, or the different schools of medicines, should

be applied.
When this epidemic prevails, the most strict attention should be paid to wholesome manner of living, as to food drinking, and other things. Unripe tainted fruit-always unhealthy-shou be shunned. Cucumbers, cabbage, and the like, indigestible esculents, should be avoided. Excessive use of stimula-ting liquors must be guarded against, but, equally pernicious, as past experience has proved, will be the sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks. Excessive use of very col water, or of trashy drinks not stimulaing, is a special provocative of cholera In case of symptoms more directly chole ratic there is one remedy that all schools ratic there is one remedy that an schools of medicine agree in recommending. It is spirits of camphor, a drop or two on a little sugar, to be taken every five or ten minutes, till the symptoms abate.

The possibility that epidemic cholera

may be declared on these coasts this autumn has seemed to justify us in making these observations. Of course, where practicable, medical advice will be sought by those who need it. But some may not be able to reach such advice, and a far larger number delay ask-ing medical aid till what was easily are many who read our paper, they will make a special note of these simple observations, may have occasion to thank us. If the epidemic cholera comes, this year or next, the preventive method of wholesome and moderate eating and drinking, of avoiding undue exposure and fatigue and of a prompt. exposure and fatigue, and of a prompt attention, by simple remedies, to the first approaches of the distemper, can enable ten thousand to one of those enlangered to pass tranquilly and securely brough the trial. We recommend all rough the trial. who do not know already all we have suggested, to preserve this as a very useful note of suggestion.—New York Freeman's Journal.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 3, 1865. A new privilege has been granted to eff. Davis, that of writing to his wife. His letters, of course, are revised before sent. Attentive perusal of the Herald —and he is an attentive and interested reader of its columns daily—serves to keep him posted as to the movements and health of his family. and health of his family. Thus his prison life has been gradually relieved of its original hardship. He confesses, in fact, that the only things he has to complain of now are his deprivation of liberty, and, in his view, unnecessarily deferring his trial. He has recovered from his attack of erysipelas, and his health is wholly restored. He takes his daily walks and his appetite is exceldaily walks and his appetite is excel-lent. Mr. Clay has also recovered, and Mr. Mitchel is now in better health.

A dispatch from Santa Fe, by the way of Denver City, announces the occupa-tion of Chihuahua by the French and the flight of Suarez and his Cabinet to El Paso. Two letters of our special cor-respondent at Matamoros, this morning published, give a sombre view of the affairs of the Liberal party in Mexico, and incline us' to credit the report of the discomfiture and flight of Juarez. His party seems to be everywhere discouraged, and the French nearers peace ful occupation of the country than they have been since the arrival of Maximi

Pay of Members of the Legislature. In these days of high taxes and heavy burdens on the shoulders of the people there should be a curtailment of public expenses in every possible manner. In

this reform let us begin at the head of the heap—the Legislature. This body, for some years past, has been seized with an annual fit of increasing the pay of its members, and seems to have no more conscience about voting money into their own pockets than the shoddy con-tractors have in cheating the Govern-ment in clothing. When we were a boy, and the best men in the State served in the Legislature, the pay of the members was three dollars per day, and thus it continued for years. Then, after va-rious changes, it was increased to five hundred dollars the session. Two years ago, (we believe,) under Abolition rule was raised to seven hundred dollars, and in 1865, without the fear of God or man before their eyes, the members voted themselves a thousand dollars for the shortest session ever held. The voted themselves a thousand donate the shortest session ever held. The Committee of Ways and Means reported in favor of an increase of five hun-dred dollars over the previous year, but it was reduced to three hundred, which the pay a thousand dollars as it ands. But this is not all; for at now stands. the same time the pay of the clerks in the two houses was increased two hun-dred and fifty dollars. In 1847 the whole amount appropriated to pay the Legis-lature expenses was but \$65,000, while in 1865 it was increased to \$190,000, more than three times as much. Now, as a tax-payer, we say this thing should stop. Those who are but our should stop. Those who are but our public servants should cease voting the people's money into their pockets as hough it was theirs of right. The pay of members of the Legislature is now greater than that of Congress ten years ago, and we have yet to learn that the public business is any better done than it was when they received but three dollars per day. In the great State of New York the pay of members is still only three dollars a day, and for this her ablest men are induced to take seats in her legislative halls. While our members are strending to the public business.

of the State it can hardly be expected that they should receive pay enough to administer to all their wants and pleaointed guardian. Entertaining such ppinions upon matters of State and sures. It cannot be claimed that ten general interest as those contained in the extracts we have given from his dollars a day are required to pay their message to the Legislature of New Mexico, Colonel Davis can safely be ordinary expenses. The State ought not to furnish means to visit the meought nagerie, and see other sights that most do congregate about the National and State capitals. The pay of the members of the Legislature should be fixed by the Constitution, for it is a dangerous power to permit our legislators at will to vote money into their own pockets. Without respect to party we wish to see a universal demand for the Legislature to reduce the pay of its members. They should receive a fair compensation. The honor and dignity of the place is worth something. When there is no other metive to go to the Legislature than the pay received, our Commonwealth will suffer. The ambition to become a lawgiver, and that a good one, is a better incentive to honorable

conduct than the pay. This increase of pay was done by an Abolition Legisla-

bers are attending to the public business

ture—let a Democratic one reduce it.-

The Archbishop of St. Louis Forbids a Fenian Funeral. [From the St. Louis Republican, August 31.] The undersigned has read in the Re-publican of this morning an announcement of a funeral to take place next Sunday from St. Patrick's Church, in this city, of a deceased member of the Fenian Brotherhood, who died at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 24th inst. The occasion is evidently made for a display on the part of those in St. Louis who are members of that association. Hence the deferred interment, and the pageant which is to accompany the burial. The connection of St. Patrick's Church, where the religious services is announced to take place, and where, with out any authority from the pastor of that church, it would appear, an oration by a gentleman of this city, is to be de-livered, imposes on me the obligation of forbidding—as I have done—the pastor of that church to permit any funeral service, or other religious ceremony, to take place on this occasion. I have furthermore directed the Superintendent of the Calvary Cemetery not to admit any procession of men or women bear-ing insignia of Fenianism within the gate of the Cemetery. I use this occa-sion to state publicly, what I have uniformly stated in private conversation, that the members of the Fenian Brother hood, men or women, are not admissable to the sacraments of the Church as long as long as they are united with that association, which I have always regarded as immoral in its object—the exciting of rebellion in Ireland, and unlawful and illegal in its means, a quasi military organizati try while at peace with England, to be nade effective in the event of war with

St. Louis, August 30, 1865._ ... **+-+**-Constitutional History.

From the Public Ledger. The following is the order in which he original thirteen States adopted the constitution of the United States. According to a provision in the Constitution it became binding upon the States ratifying it when adopted by nine States. Hampshire was the important

Delaware, December 7, 1787. Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, New Jersey, December 18, 1787, Georgia, January 2, 1788. Connecticut, January 9, 1788.

Massachusetts, February 7, 1788. Maryland, April 28, 1788. South Carolina, May 23, 1788. New Hampshire, June 21, 1788. Virginia, June 25, 1788. New York, July 26, 1788. North Carolina, November 21, 1789. 11. New York, July 26, 1788. 12. North Carolina, November 21 13. Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

The Convention of Delaware met, adopted the Constitution unanimously, and adjourned in a single day.

The Convention of Pennsylvania adopted the Constitution by a vote of 46 yeas to 23 nays. as to 25 mays. The Convention of New Jersey adopt ed the Constitution unanimously.

The Convention of Massachusetts was

composed of about 350 members, and when it met was opposed to adopting the Constitution. The majority for its ratification was only nineteen votes. When the Convention of New York met, the opponents of the Constitution were about two-thirds of the whole body. Alexander Hamilton's logic and elo-quence secured a,majority for it.

North Carolina remained out of the Union more than eight months after the new government went into operation.
The Convention met and adopted "a resolution that a bill of rights and cer tain amendments ought to be laid before Congress and the Convention that might be called for amending the Constitution previous to its ratification by the State of North Carolina," and the Convention was then dissolved.

Rhode Island remained out of the Union for upwards of thirteen months. The General Assembly, instead of calling a Convention to consider the Con-stitution, referred that instrument to a direct vote of the people at their town meetings. Only 232 voted for the adoption of the Constitution; 2,708 voted

squinst it.

Subsequently the Legislature called a Convention, the Governor giving the casting vote for so doing, in the small e branch of the Legislature. The Convention adopted the Constitution by a majority of only two years they are be majority of only two votes, the yeas be ing 34 and the nays 32.

-The Pen, in the hand that knows how to use it, is one of the most powerful weapons known. As the tongue of the absent, how charming! When selfrespect gives it a new vigor, how pleas-When virtue guides it, how beautiful! When honor directs it, how respected! When wit sharpens it, how fatal! When scurrility wields it, how contemptible! 'Tis the weapon of the

The Financial Condition.

The New York Herald, in its money article of yesterday, has the following remarks upon the financial condition: The trifling increase of only \$436,296 in the national debt between the end of July and the end of August has been the subject of favorable comment in Wall street to-day. It shows that the hither-to great borrower—government—has been out of the market during that time; but, nevertheless, its disbursements have been going forward active ly. Thus the amount of currency in the Treasury on the 31st of July was \$81,-401,774, whereas on the 31st of August thissum had been reduced to \$42,782,283, thissum had been reduced to \$42,782,283, a difference of \$38,618,491. The five per cent temporary loan has increased mor than eleven millions and a half, while the six per cent. temporary loan has de creased nearly three millions and a half; and the old certificates have been taken up so much more rapidly than the new have been paid out that there is a de crease under this head of more than twenty-one millions and a half. The one and two years' five per cent. notes have been reduced six millions, and the three years' compound interes notes have increased to within a trifle of five millions. The fractional currency hows an increase of more than half a million, and the suspended requisitions have been reduced more than twelve millions and a half. The "coin in the Treasury " has increased more than ten nillions, notwithstanding the reported sales of the Treasury from time to time. On the whole the Treasury is in an easier position than there was reason easier position than there was reason not long since to suppose it would be at this time: but the reductions in the army, navy and civil service have been so rapid, and the sales of government property, made useless by the termination of the war, have yielded so large an amount of money, that this change in its conditions in the same that the conditions of the same that tion is easily accounted for. The next and subsequent statements are hardly likely to be so favorable as the present one, for the receipts from the sale of horses, vessels and other property will gradually dwindle, and the reductions n the army have not yet been sufficient to reduce the current expenses of the government to a scale corresponding with its income. Certificates of indebt edness will, therefore, be paid out freely to the creditors of the government, and when their amount becomes inconve when their amount becomes inconver-niently large, if not sooner, the Secre-tary of the Treasury may be induced to put forward the funding loan author-ized by Congress for embracing these securities, together with interest bear-

Negro Suffrage.

The Sunbury Gazette takes issue with resident Johnson, one of the best men of his party, and lays down the following as his platform in the coming campaign;

gard to negro suffrage was that they are not sufficiently intelligent to exercise properly the right of voting; but if we are to exclude them on this ground, by a party of reason and justice, at least half of the so-called Democratic party should be excluded from the privilege of the ballot-box. The common sense of the people i

fast overcoming a foolish and cruel pre judice, and they are rapidly coming to the conclusion that men who are fit to fight for the country are fit to vote at its elections, and that if ignorance is not a positive bar to the right of suffrage, loyal negroes on that score, at least, have as good a claim to the use of the ballot as have the lower class of copperhead Irishmen.
"We are emphatically opposed to disranchising any of our brave defenders vhether white or black."

---Roston Corbett Tripped up by the Blood

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Daily News gives the folowing account of the way in which the sanctimonious slayer of Booth was tripped up in his story about the bloodhounds, which he related with such marvelous unction before the Wirz Court Martial. It is plain that he is a perjured wretch:

The bloodhound story has completely broken down. It came out in the cross-examination of witnesses that the dogs were not bloodhounds at all, but mon grel pups and curs of low degree, taken at random from the neighboring farms. The sanctimonious Boston Corbett, pre suming that his act of very questionable prudence or imprudence in shooting Booth through the logs of a burning barn when he ought to have been taken alive has made him a hero forever, got off a wonderful yarn on the subject o these bloodhounds, the upshot of which however, has caused "Boston" to shut up like a telescope. Boston, according to his veracious account, was chased mile after mile by these infurlated beasts yelping and howling on his track. Boston thinks his last hour has come. The "bloodhounds" smell him, they see him, they catch him, they rub their cold noses on his face; but with remarkable consideration, they decline to bite. Why not, Boston? Why did those ferocious "bloodhounds" not bite you? Boston fancies that he bore a charmed life then, and that he was reserved for the great tragedy in St. Mary's county, in Maryland. So he hems and haws and guesses and calculates, and finally it comes out it that was a second case of Daniel in the lion's den, and that the Lord had need of his servant, and so preserved him. This was too much for the gravity of the military court, and

Roston and his bloodhound testimony went down " together.

Matrimonial Inconstancy. A queer instance in illustration of this vice has recently been brought to light in a neighboring town. A mar-ried woman moving in high circles, left her home one evening last week, and taking a conveyance to a hotel in the rural districts, was soon joined by an unfaithful husband, who ought to have een at home taking care of his own family, instead of engaging in intimate companionship with those outside of his own household. The couple ordered a room together, representing them-selves as husband and wife. At a later hour the same nighta carriage drove up to the door of the hotel with another couple, who engaged lodgings in an adjoining chamber. All passed off quietly enough until the next morning, when the two couples were summoned to the breakfast table. There they met, when —lo and behold!—there was a mere change of partners, each gentleman having upon his arm the wife of the other! Although there was mutual blushing, mental cursing and recrimi-nation, it was deemed best, after a sober, second thought, to let the matter res as quietly as possible, but the coincidence was a too remarkable one to avoid the ear of the over-curious.—Lowell

Physiological Phenomena. An army correspondent writes: "In

the army and among returned soldiers, I have noted one fact, in particular, somewhat at variance with the usual theroies. It is that light-haired men, o theroies. It is that light-haired men, of the nervous, sanguine type, stand cam-paigning better than the dark haired men, of billious temperament. Look through a raw regiment on its way to the field, fully one half its members seem to be of the black-haired, dark-stinned leves-hound billious type. See skinned, large-boned, billious type. See that same regiment on its return for muster-out, and you will find that the black-haired element has melted away, at least two-thirds, perhaps three-fourths, of the regiment to be represented by red, brown and flaxen hair. It is also noticed that men from the cities, alighter in physique and apparently at lighter in physique and apparently at the outset unable to endure fatigue and the outset unable to endure fatigue and privation, stand a severe campaign much better than men from the agricultural districts. A thin, pale-looking dry goods clerk will do more marching and starving than many a brawny plow-boy who looks muscular enough to take a

NUMBER 36.

Our State Candidates. The Committee appointed to inform Messrs. Davis and Linton of their nominations, respectively, for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, have performed the duty assigned to them. Below we publish the responses of our candidates, which will commend themselves, for good sense, candor and patriotism to all thoughtful conserva-

LETTER OF COL. W. W. H. DAVIS.
DOXLESTOWN, Pa., August 29, 1865.
Messrs. Jacob Zeigler, William Bennett,
Henry S. Mott, Wm. V. McGrath, and
Robert L. Johnson, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 25th instant, announcing my nomination as Democratic candidate for Auditor General of the State. Although the position was not sought for by me, I eccept the nomination, and tender my hanks for the compliment GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to a accept the nomination, and tender my hanks for the compliment thus paid me A decent respect for the opinion of the peo ple of Pennsylvania, whose suffrage is so licited, seems to require a frank statemen

of my views.

I was opposed to secession, even when simply a political dogma, advocated at the hustings and at the forum; which is proved by my subsequent conduct when it had grown into armed insurrection.

I am opposed to negro suffrage, as every white man should be. Nature has erected

white man should be. Nature has erected a barrier against the two races enjoying equal political rights in the same community where they approximate in numbers as in the Southern States. San Domingo is a good case in point to prove the incompatibility of the two races exercising equal political privileges in harmony. There has been almost perpetual warfare between the negroes and mulattoes since the island has been in their possession; which has been

negroes and mulattoes since the island has been in their possession; which has been only a struggle for the ruling influence between the pure African and the mixed blood. If this people, of the same-race, but of different caste, cannot govern a small island in peace, what are we to suppose would be the condition of things when the negro comes into competition with the pure negro comes into competition with the pure Cancasian in the struggle for empire in the South? The founders of our government intended that the white should be the governintended that the white should be the governing race in this country, and it will be a calamitous day for both people when the black man is given the political franchise, and entitled to hold office. I am opposed to any change in the State Constitution in this respect; and deny to Congress all right whatever to fix the qualification for suffrage in any State.

I am in layor of President Johnson's policy of restoring the States, lately in rebellion, to their constitutional obligations. I cannot admit that their ordinances of secssion took any of them out of the Union. For a time an armed force interrupted their constitutional functions, but did not destroy their identity as States. Hence the States in their political signification, not having their identity as States. Hence the States, in their political signification, not having been destroyed, they need no reconstruction, but simply to be restored to the reciprocal rights and duties; when the Union will be made whole as before. Whenever they shall send representatives to Congress who are qualified by the Constitution, and the laws of the respective States, there is no rightful power in that body to refuse their admission. I appreciate the peculiar and trying situation of the President, and think he should be treated with forbearance by all parties. His plan of restoration gives evidence that he does not intend to ignore the rights of the States, and be led captive ne rights of the States, and be led captive y the radical doctrine of consolidation. the convention did well to demand an immediate and complete restoration of all civil rights in the loyal States. If there was an excuse for withholding them in the days of actual rebellion, there certainly can be none now. You say to the President firmly, but kindly, restore to the people the headers. both kindly, restore to the people the habeas corpus, and trial by jury, as fully as they were enjoyed before the rebellion, and abolish military courts except for the trial of persons in the military service of the abolish military courts except for the trial of persons in the military service of the United States. These things are granted to the people by the Constitution, and withholding them violates it in spirit and in fact. When weask that they be restored, we only depend what belowed to are

demand what belongs to us.

I am in favor of the most rigid system of economy in the administration of public affairs. In view of the heavy taxation there should be retrenchment in every possible way. All officers, civil and military, whose

way. All officers, civil and military, whose services a state of peace does not absolutely require, should be dispensed with; and our system of taxation should be so amended and equalized, that every man will be obliged to bear his share of the public bur den according to his ability.

I am pleased that the Convention took action on the subject of equalizing the bounties of soldiers. There is every reason why the patriotic men who emlisted in 1861 and '62 should be placed on an equality with the patriotic men who enlisted in 1861 and '62 should be placed or an equality with those who enlisted at a later period. Should I be elected, whatever influence I may possess, official or otherwise, will be exercised in obtaining justice for the early defenders of the government. Whatever honor others may have acquired in the contest just closed, the private soldier, who bore the heat and burden of the day, will always remain the true hero of the war, and he is entitled, at all times, to our consideration and gratitude. My past history is sufficient guarantee that I shall not overlook his claims. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. W. H. DAVIS.

LETTER OF COL. JOHN P. LINTON. LETTER OF COL. JOHN P. LINTON.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., August 29, 1865.
GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 25th inst., officially informing me of my nomination for Surveyor General "by the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 24th inst.," has just been received.

Not only was this nomination unsought and unexpected on my part, but if I had been consulted beforehand I would have urged my friends not to introduce my name

urged my friends not to introduce my name before the Convention. Any hesitation however, in now accepting, might be con-strued into a want of appreciation of the distinguished honor conferred by the Con-vention, or a want of faith in the principles distinguished honor conferred by the Convention, or a want of faith in the principles promulgated by it. I-certainly feel neither. The importance of the position would have been my chief reason for not soliciting it, and the resolutions adopted are but a practical application to existing exigencies of those cardinal principles of Democracy which I have always conscientiously maintained. Accepting, therefore, this nomination and

its responsibilities, I remain,
Yours truly,
JOHN P. LINTON. To J. Ziegler, Wm. Bennett, Henry S. Mott, Wm. V. M'Grath and R. L. Johnson, Committee

Memorial in Behalf of Jefferson Dayis The following petition to Presiden Johnson, signed by over four hundred ladies, residents of Holly Springs, Marshall county. Mississippi, has been for

warded to Washington: HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Aug. 1, 1865. HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Aug. 1, 1895.
To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:
The undersigned, ladies of Holly Springs, would respectfully solicit Executive clemency for Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, now confined in Fortress Monroe. Occupying as he did for years before the inception of the late unhappy civil war prominent positions both in

before the inception of the late difference civil war prominent positions both in the State and Federal Governments, page 17 accorded the State and Federal Governments, positions which were cheerfully accorded him by reason of his undoubted ability and unquestioned devotion to his native South, the undersigned deem it not unbecoming to apply to you, sir, the chief of the great representative Government of earth, for indulgence in his behalf.

It is well known to your Excellency that, for yours nast sectional strife has been for yours nast sectional strife has been

It is well known to your Excellency that, for years past, sectional strife has been seemingly fostered by extremists both North and South, which led to a general conflict of arms and the shedding of the best blood of the land. One party and section have been forced by the arbitrament of the sword to succumb. To the victors and their success the plaudits of the great North have been given bountifully. Is it asking too much of you to grant the yielding party and its chief the poor tribute of honesty for the changes in Government they had in view?

Mr. Davis was but the representative of Mr. Davis was but the representative of the defeated party, and called, as he was by the almost united voice of the Southern people, to preside over their councils and guide them through the terrible storms of war, he was but doing their bidding in armed conflict, as he had before represented their views in times of peace; is it, there-fore, right that vials of wrath should be

fore, right that vials of wrath should be poured upon his head, who, whatever his faults may have been, or the supposed errors of his cause, was devoted and faithful alike to the people and principles he represented?

Sir, our once happy and cheerful people have surely suffered enough. Could the tears that have been shed, the anguish borne, the despair which has been our portion during this unhappy war, be brought home to you by a vision of reality, we could not, would not plead in vain for one whom we honored in prosperity and respect and venerate in adversity.

This war is at an end, the people of the South have again become loyal citizens to

South have again become loyal citizens to the Government of the United States; our fathers, our brothers, our husbands, who survived the battle storm, have returned to the bosoms of their families. We submit,

EMENTS, \$12 a year per USINESS CARDS, 61 CONTROL OF JESS, ONE SUSINESS CARDS, five lines or less, one GAL AND OTHER NOTICE

that fraternal feeling which should exist between citizens of the same Government can be more effectually restored by mild-ness and clemency than by the punishment of those who by reason of common toil, dangers and privations, are and must ever

Respectfully,
MRS. W. S. FEATHERSTON,
MRS. W. S. FEATHERSTON,
MRS. A. C. MCEWEN,
MRS. MARTHA ROBINSON,
MISS E. C. POLK,
MISS ALICE MORGAN,
MISS MARY MORGAN,
and four hundred and ten others

Coming odd Fellows' Celebration

The preparations for the coming celebration by the Odd Fellows, attendant upon the assembling of the Grand Lodge of the United States and the dedication of the "Father Wildey Monument," are progressing satisfactorily, and the affair promises to be of a grand and imoosing character. Communications have posing character. Communications have been received from subordinate lodges in all the large cities in the United States, North and South, announcing the intention of their members to be present, and a committee has been appointed, of which Jos. M. Baugher, P. D. G. M., is chairman, who have made arrangements for quartering about 4,000 persons, who are expected to arrive on or about the 16th, and will participate in the celebration. They will be cared in the celebration. They will be cared for at the most prominent hotels in this city, and will, doubtless, be well taken care of by their brethren in Maryland. Among the visiting lodges will be many from Southern States, whilst it is hoped and expected that all the Southern representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States will be present on the 18th inst. The Most Worthy Grand Sire, Isaac M. Beach, of St. Louis, Mo., declares the unity of the Order unbroken, and by virtue of the sovereignty residing in the Grand Lodge of the United States procedure and market known States, proclaims and makes known, that there exists no hindrance to the re-establishment of the fraternal relations that formerly existed between all the jurisdictions subordinate to the Grand Lodge of the United States; and that every act or declaration of any kind whatever, if any should have been made, intended to impair the supreme authority of the said lodge over the whole fraternity, is hereby declared to be null and void, and of no force or effect whatever. I am in favor of President Johnson's

Philadelphia and New York cities will be largely represented, whilst the Western States will also send on delegations. From Cincinnati and other parts of Ohio there will, doubtless, be a large attendance. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will issue 600 accommodation tickets for the lodges of this State being but half fare. The towns of the Keystone State will also be largely represented, as advices show that there will be two lodges from Lancaster, two from York, one from Harrisburg, and many delegations from other sections. The members of the Grand Lodge U. S., which assembles at Odd Fellows' Hall on the 18th, will stop at Barnum's Hotel. In the meantime, the gentle-men who have leased the Gilmor Hou e are making every effort to reopen that hotel in time for the occasion. The Grand Lodge of Maryland, and all the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and all the subordinate lodges, including many German lodges, will participate in the grand pageant to the number, it is estimated, of 5,000 persons. The Grand Lodge have engaged the services of our finest band, the Independent Blues, who have not appeared upon the street for nearly five years, but who, upon this occasion, will accompany the procession in full force, under the leadership of that veteran musician, Albert Holland. Many other bands have been engaged, and musicians just now are at a premium The procession will be under the control and management of the Right Worthy Grand Marshal of the Grand Worthy Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of the United States, Mr. Joseph H. Skedder, of N. H., assisted by Mr. John Q. A. Herring, Marshal of Grand Lodge of Maryland. The order of the procession has not yet been determined upon, but it is supposed that the United States Grand Lodge will occupy the usual post of honor, which is in the "rear," and upon arriving at the monument, open ranks will be formed and the Grand Lodge march through the the Grand Lodge march through the entire procession to the monument, when the dedication ceremonies will take place under the direction of R. W. G. S. Beach. The monument, which is yet in the hands of the monument ommittee, will be formally surrendered by the chairman, P. G. S. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania. It may not be improper in this connection to correct an impres-sion which exists among many persons that the monument was erected by Maryland; such is not the case, a resolution was adopted shortly after the death of Mr. Wildey, by the Grand Lodge of the United States, appropriating a certain amount of money to purchase and erect a monument in memory of the founder of the Order in America, and Baltimore being the birthplace of Odd Fellowship in this country, and Father Wildey a resi-dent thereof, the committee selected this as the proper place to erect the monu-ment. Its cost was \$13,100, and the committee have in the hands of the treasurer, Hon. Joshua Vansant, R. W. G.S., Grand Lodge of the United States, about \$4,000, which will be expended in placing an iron railing around the nument, and paving the enclosure

with marble.

One of the most interesting features of the great procession, which it is ex-pected will reach nearly 10,000, will be the orphan school children, now being educated by the Order, who will be seated upon cars provided for the pur-pose. The procession will form near the hall on Gay street, the various divisions meeting upon the streets adjacent thereto at eight o'clock, A. M., and move at ten A. M., and, after a short march through the most prominent streets, will proceed to the monument on Broadway, reaching there, it is suposed, about twelve o'clock. The effort on the part of the merchants of the city to arrange for a fitting cele-bration of welcome to the Grand Lodge representatives is being attended with perfect success, and a grand banquet

Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi and the State Militia.

will be one of the features of the gen-

The following is a special dispatch to The Cincinnati Commercial. It will be seen that the statements are diametri cally opposite to those already made on the same subject: JACKSON, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., September 4, 1865.

I learn that Gen. Slocum, commanding the Department of Mississippi, has issued to-day, by direction of President Johnson, a very important general order, in which he directs all officers of whatever with the organization of the State Millita, as provided for by the proclamation of Gov. Sharkey.

He enjoins upon all his officers, in He enjoins upon all his officers, in case any difficulty should a ise between the Federal troops and the State Militia, that they take no action in the matter without consulting the department commander. President Johnson's instructions look to the gradual supercession of the Federal troops by State Militia, to diminish the National expenses. Gen. Slocum's order is co be of great importance, as fixing defi-

nitely the policy of reconstruction to be followed in Mississippi. A Nice Speculating Scheme.

Some gentlemen interested in the iron manufactories, who have large stocks manufactories, who have large stocks on hand, have devised a very handsome scheme to fill their pockets at the expense of the public. They propose to Congress to add largely to the duty of iron. This would immediately put up the price, and they would realize their millions of dollars from the rise of their stocks on hand out of the forestered. stocks on hand out of the farmer and consumers of iron. It is the old whisky dodge over again. They have printed pamphlets, and are working hard for this consummation. They have already some newspapers advocating it, and will doubtless be at Washington next winter with a formidable lobby! Look out for

them !- Cincinnati Enquirer.