to 10,000. A Huge "Nigger in the Wood Pile." We Have Again Met the Enemy, and

Majority for Hartranft in Lancaster Co About 5 500, which is Sufficient for all Practical Purposes.

Returns up to 4 o'clock, A. M. The election in this State yesterday has again resulted in the defeat of the Democracy. Pennsylvania has gone Abolition by from 5,000 to 10,000. Lancaster county has given Hartranft about 5,500 majority. The following are the returns received from the State and county up to 4 o'clock, a. m., the hour of going to press. A huge "nigger in the wood pile" sticks his head out, and insists that further comment is unne-

Latest by Telegraph to the Intelligencer. CHESTER COUNTY. Returns from North and South Precincts of West Chester and East Goshen show a Republican gain of 123 over vote of 1862. Fourteen townships show a Republican loss of 130. DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Harrisburg complete. First Ward 53 Democratic majority; Second Ward 54 Re publican majority; Third Ward 2 Republian majority; Fourth Ward 68 Democratic majority; Fifth Ward 28 Republican majority; Sixth Ward 36 Republican majority. Republican gain in the city 158-tie

will be over 1200. YORK COUNTY. York borough, 227 Democratic majority; Spring Garden, 204 Democratic majority. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Chambersburg, 148 Republican majority ADAMS COUNTY.

gain, 35.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Norristown, 46 Republican majority gain, 46.

lican gain of 41. gives 49 Democratic majority—galn, 47.

Fifteen districts and wards give a Demo cratic gain of 121. Elizabeth township and borough, 16 Republican majority; Somerset, 38 Republican majority, (town of Somerset). Allegheny will increase the Republica:

majority over 1862. Allegheny county will give a Republican

Thirteen districts give a Republican gain of 236. BERKS COUNTY.

PHILADELPHIA. Third ward, 'Mayor, Fox, Democrat, 29 majority - Democratic gain of 202

Sixth ward, Fox, 281-Republican los Fifth ward, Fox, 416-Republican lo

Fourteenth ward, Mayor, McMichae Republican, 785 majority—Republican loss Third ward, 1396 majority-Republica 1085 6.55 ---

lican loss 286. with 1862, when Henry, Republican, was

elected by 5,088 majority. Jican gain, 473. Ninth ward, McMichael, 216 majority

Tenth Ward, M'Michael, 1069 majority gain, 13. ity-Republican loss, 267.

-Republican gain, 170.

ity-Republican gain, 285. lican gain, 3. LEBANON COUNTY.

Republican majority,
DELAWARE COUNTY.

per Providence, 55. PHILADELPHIA.

Twenty-fifth ward, Fox, 475-Republican loss, 168

Michael, 746-Republican gain, 11,

Eighteenth ward, McMichael, 1,002 ma jority-Republican gain, 276, loss, 99.

publican gain, 421. Twenty-first ward, McMichael, 391-Republican gain, 391. Six Republican wards to hear from-Mo Michael's majority, 3,740-will probably reach 5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.-McMichael, 8th ward 391 majority-Republican loss 13. 24th ward, McMichael, 297-Republican

gain 80. This completes the city vote, making Me-Michael's majority, 5,073. There is but little doubt that the State ha gone Republican by a handsome majority.

Our papers have not yet figured up the returns. Complete city vote gives Hartranff Republican, 7,421—showing a gain in city alone of 4.620. BERKS COUNTY. Reading gives 141 Democratic majority.

Five townships give Republicans gains of Democratic majority will not exceed 5000 -Republican gain 900.

LEHIGH COUNTY. Five townships give Republican gains o

CHESTER COUNTY.

This county will give about 1900 majority for the Republican party. CUMBERLAND COUNTY. This county will give about 550 Democratic majority.

FRANKLIN COUNTY. In this county the vote is very close, both parties claiming to have carried it. BUCKS COUNTY. The Democratic majority will not exceed

Northampton county gives about 3,000 Democratic majority. Returns from Lehigh and Carbon show Republican gains. MIFFLIN COUNTY. Republica majority, 400; Republican loss

PERRY COUNTY: Eight districts, Republican gains, 142.

Vote of Laneaster County. The following is the majority by dis tricts of Lancaster county for Audito General in 1862, and also as far as bear from in 1865 :

€ P MAJORITIES. DISTRICTS. 12 119 189 N. E. Ward... N. W. Ward. City Total... 305 34 215 Elizabethtown New Holland.. Elizabeth..... trasburg Bor. Manheim alisbury.. Maytown... Churchtown. Martic ... Fulton'... adsbury..... Leacock. 89 13 Mt. Joy..... Brecknock. 135 165 . West Lamp Conestoga... Washingtor Millersville West Earl...... West Hempfield, Strasburg twp... Manor (Indiante 179 Paradise Rohrerstown Lancaster twp., East Lampeter. Little Britan... Upper Leacock. Adamstown.

Bart.

Mt. Joy twp. West Donegal.. Mt. Joy (New). 53. East Donegal.. Total.. 5363 424 .

by from 15,000 to 20,000.

The Result in Ohio.

Returns from Ohio indicate the election of

GEN. GRANT'S FATHER, an old man elo

vigilance, he managed to steal at least

PRESIDENT JOHNSON does not seem

deed the following from the Tribune of

vesterday leads us to believe that he re-

oudiates it entirely. Mr. Stevens ought

o send him a copy of his Gettysburg

speech. Perhaps that would convert

im from God to Mammon—from Mercy

Vengeance. Just think what a charge

for speculation our Sheddy aristocracy

have missed by the restoration of "six-

teen large estates in Maryland and Vir-

ginia." to their owners! Had they been

put up at sale on government account,

Simon Cameron and other good citizens

of Pennsylvania, who have patriotically consented to grow rich in the service

of their country, might have bought them for at least money enough to pay the charges of the auctioneer:

Gen. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau

Extraordinary Correspondence.

[From the Louisville Democrat.] ere used to be, once upon a time, a

to those grumblers to know that this

event is repeated in our history, the only difference being that, to prevent scandal,

instead of a nymph an original bearded

warded to Governor Andrews, of Massa-

chusetts, a copy of the Mississippi con-stitution for his approval. The latter

stitution for his approval. The latter turned it over to William Lloyd Garri-

son for his opinion, and the latter repli-

Sir: I have the honor to lay before you

ed with extraordinary liberality.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, Miss., August 28.

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secreta.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, W. L. SHARKEY,

give the correspondence entire:

Recently Mr. Seward for-

This is the

one cowhide

ien. Howard.

our country in the world:

abolitionist is substituted

The Republican majority in this county

Gettysburg, 95 Republican majority

BUCKS COUNTY. Scattering returns show a Republican gain of 238; four townships show a Repub-Davlestown borough, the home of Davis,

Bristol, 28 Republican majority. ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

majority of 5,000—Republican gain, 500, HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Three wards show a Republican loss

Sixth ward, Fox, 424 majority-Demo Twenty-second Ward, 650 majority for McMichael for Mayor—Republican loss 86. Fourth ward, Fox, 1,396-Republican

Fourth ward, Fox, 416 majority-Repub City returns indicate McMichael's election by a reduced majority in comparison

Twelfth-ward, Fox, 130 majority-Repub

-Republican loss, 131.
Third ward, Fox, 416 majority-Republi-

Eighteenth Ward, McMiehael, 478 major Sixteenth Ward, McMichael, 12 majority

Fourth Ward, Fox, 367-Republican loss Fifteenth Ward, M'Michael, 1001 major

Seventh Ward, McMichael, 805-Repu Three wards of Lebanon borough, 285

Gain in Chester, Nether Providence, Up-

Seventeenth ward, Fox, 848-Republican loss, 148, Twenty-sixth, new ward, McMichael,

Second ward, Fox, 167-Republican loss Twenty second ward, (corrected,) Mc

a copy of the constitution of Mississippi as amended, together with copies of the several-ordinances adopted, which I hope will be First ward, McMichael, 642-Republican Ninteeenth ward, McMichael, 274-Re-

Provisional Governor of Mississippi.
To which the Secretary of State replied to His Excellency William L. Sharkey, Pro-visional Governor of the State of Missis

visional Governor of the State of Missis-sippi, Jackson:
Sir: Your letter of the 28th ult., accom-panied by a copy of the amended constitu-ion of Mississippi, as adopted by the recent convention of the State, has been received and will engage the carly attention of the President.
I have the honor to be your Excellency's shadient servant, W. H. SEWARD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Boston, Mass., Sept. 6. }
Wm. L. Garrison, Esq.:
Sir: As you started the grand "antislavery enterprise," thirty years ago, and, even more than John Brown or Abraham tineoln, are its prophet and embodiment, and as the Secretary of State is waiting to reply to the governor of Mississippi in regard to the new constitution of that State, I beg you will examine the inclosed, and reject or ratify it at your earliest convenience.

Yours, &c., JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor of Massachusetts

STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 4. \ To His Excellency, John A. Andrew, Gove To His Excellency, John A. Anarew, Gover-nor of the State of Massachusetts: SIR: I have the honor to inclose the within constitution of Mississippi, and beg to know if it is satisfactory to your state, which, being the only "anti-slavery" state when the Union was formed, has, of course, the wight to dualds on the new constitution right to decide on the new constitution which the wisdom, virtue and valor of your state have forced the less enlightened State of Mississippi to adopt.

With great respect,
W. H. SEWARD.

Boston, September 7.

His Excellency Governor J. A. Andrews:
SIR: I have carefully examined the within constitution of Mississippi, and though it does not fully embody my "ideas," it is best perhaps not to "crowd the mourners" just now, and therefore I consent to ratify it, with the confident assurance that the ow, and therefore 1 consent to rathly in with the confident assurance that the 'Freedmen's Burean," will prepare the roes for amalgamation or extermination, thus close up the work forever.

Yours, &c., WILLIAM L. GARRISON.

Severe Earthquake at San Francisco. San Francisco, Oct. 8 .- At a quarter efore 10 o'clock to day, the severe arthquake ever felt here frightened almost the chtire population out of their nouses into the streets. During half a minute there were two tramendous shocks, which caused buildings to rock

to and fro in a manneraltogether alarm-

Services were over in most of the churches and the large congregation of the Unitarian Church were being dis-missed when the shock commenced. The ladies shricked and all-pushed for the doors faster than they could be accommodated with exit. Similar scenes took place at St. Mary's Cathedral and at some other churches and Sunday Schools. The rush was so great from the Catholic Church on Vallego street that the large doors to the main entrance were carried away and everal persons injured by being tramp-

led upon.

The walls of many buildings were cracked in many places, and it surprises every one that the large, stately edifices like the Occidental and Cosmopolitan Hotels, and other buildings of that class were not generally more seriously injur ed. More or less plastering felt from the ceilings of half the houses in the

city. Cornices and face walls fell from many buildings. The entire front of a our-story brick building just erected on Thirdstreet, fell outward, covering about half of that wide street with fragments. Thirdstre One indipendently constructed chimney of the "Lick House" fell and crushed through the roof of the dining-room, coming down upon the tables and dishes to the astonishment of the boarders, who were taking lunch. Three of who were taking lunch. Three of the servants were injured. Two Chinamen were badly injured by the fall-ing of a fire wall on Jackson street. The City Hall bell commenced ring ing on account of the vibration of on account of the vibration tower. The interior walls of t The interior walls of the building are much broken up, and a fissure two or three inches wide opened in the ground in the lower part of the city, where it was made ground, and some o this ground rose several inches above its

r level. Brief accounts from Sacramento. Stockton and San Jose, represent that the shocks were the severest ever felt in those cities. It was not felt at Marys ville, nor at Placerville, but the town of Santa Cruz was shocked with great severity, some brick buildings suffering lamage, and two being destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The damage by the earthquake yesterday will amount to considerable, many houses needing new walls, new plastering and

repairing.

The City Hall is damaged in the front wall to such an extent that a portion must be rebuilt, at a cost of several thousand dollars. The old Merchants' Exchange building, opposite the Custom House, will probably require removing the scalp the Doctor found no clots of blood pressing the brain as in the case of sudden death, but the blood building.

Cox, the Abolition candidate for Governor, Santa Cruz felt the shock more se verely than any other town in the State.

The motion was apparently from east to west. The ground along the river opened in fissures and spouted water like the geysersof Iceland. The people Gen. Grant's fattler, an old man eloquent, says: "Our fight is transferred to the ballot; it is our duty as patriotic citizens not to allow the miserable old Loco-foco-Lecompton-Copperhead faction to be galvanized into life, on the pretence that it is the only party that can save the country,"—N. Y. Tribune. are unable to use some of the wells. which are either dry or filled with sand The tide rose very high at the time of the shock, and fell very low immediately afterwards. Ten or eleven distinct This is the second time we have heard shocks were felt since the first shock up of Gen. Grant's father through the to 5 A. M. to day. The estimated losses will amount to \$100,000, and may exceed medium of the public prints. The first

time, it was stated that "the old man". went down to his son's camp in Mississippi and expended some of his elo-Demands of the Hour. quence in an attempt to persuade the The condition of the country is such ast now that the most thorough statesson to permit him to make a fortune (as manship is needed for its guidance. The other "patriotic citizens" were doing course of the President meets with the in various ways) out of the hides of the approval and receives the support of all animals slaughtered for the use of the conservative men of all parties, and this is a hopeful sign. There is, however, danger that the same "disloyalty" which led us into the war will lead us army. It was added that the General told the eloquent and patriotic old man to go home to the old woman and not into new troubles. We do not use the compromise him by loafing around his word disloyalty in its modern American sense, but in its proper sense, of enmity camp to pick up Government hides. to the Constitution of the United States From the lustiness with which the elo-The men who have been most free in casting the accusation of disloyalty at quent old patriot lays his blows on the quivering back of the "miserable old their opponents, have been in point of Locofoco-Lecompton-Copperhead facfact, at all times the most dangerous tion," we infer that, in spite of his son's

enemies of the government. We seem now to have arrived at a time when one may sustain the Administration and at the same time stand by the Constitution, and singularly vens' plan of paying the national debt ago loudest in professions of loyalty, by confiscating Southern property. In arrayed against the Administration and against the Constitution both. If we ask them now what they support, they do not pretend that they support the President, nor even th But they will argue that the war is ended, and that the exigences which evoked their loyalty are gone, and they are now privileged to be disloyal.

This argument will not avail. Spasmodic loyality is worth nothing. The condition of the country is hazardous and uncertain. The future prosperity and unity of the people, the of the grand mission of the American Republic, all depend on the wisdom and prudence of the statesmen at the helm, and on the present course of the people. President Johnson's policy tends toward unity, and community of feelings, and of interests. The course of the opposition headed by Stevens and Sur ner, the *Tribunes* of New York ar Chicago, and other like persons and papers toward disunion and perpetual an-

deally besieged by a host of Southers ap-licants for abandoned property confiscated by the Government during the war, and is gradually restoring it to its former owners archy. who have taken the prescribed oath of loy alty to the United States. Sixteen large estates situated in the States of Maryland and Virginia were on Friday restored by The time requires every patriot to take his stand distinctly for or against the policy of the President. We do not pretend to say that patriotism requires a man to approve his policy, for patriotism is not a Christian virtue, and may often lead men to oppose government. But this is no day for uncertain men, or If the following letters are not forgeres, they present the most curious chapuncertain parties. Within the next few weeks, or months at the most, it should ter that ever was read in the history of be decided what is to be the course of the popular will. If to sustain the wise neasures of Mr. Johnson, good. If to establish the reign of radical leaders, then nothing but evil awaits us.—N. Y. Latin king called Muna, who consulted wise nymph about suitable laws or neasures. What a delight it would be

Iournal of Commerce. New York Money Market. The financial editor of the World, writing for Monday's paper thus states the condition of the money market on

Saturday, in the great commercial cen-

tre of the country: The money market was active in the early part of the day at six to seven per cent. on call bonds, but after twelve o'clock there was a marked decrease in the demand. Money lenders have been forced to carry over large unemployed balances. Many of the stock firms borrowed early in the day at seven pe rowed early in the day at seven per cent., large sums, which they are car-rying over until Monday, having been unable to use the same. The efforts of the speculating bank officers, and their friends who are short of stocks, to engineer a tightness in the money market in order to bring down prices, have proven a failure. After 20'clock loans were made easily at six per cent., and parties were sending round offers to lend at that rate. All the movements of the Treasury Department and the national banks tend to keep the money market easy, and there is nothing in the imme-diate future likely to change this condi-

tion of present and prospective ease. JUDGE THOMPSON, of the Supreme Court, yesterday delivered an opinion in Philadelphia, which confirms the opinion heretofore expressed by the Intelligencer, that all the Abolition skedaddlers from the draft in Lancaster county and elsewhere, are entitled to vote the same as their more patriotic

fellow-citizens who didn't run away. The Judge said: I have been asked to-day my opinion as to the right of what is called non-reporting drafted men to yote. The qualifications required by our State Constitutions are the only ones that judges of election are to look to. Congress cannot add to them nor di-minish them. In that instrument no dis-franchisement for any such cause is found, and no judge of an election will be justified in excluding from the right to vote any per-son being otherwise qualified and not on being otherwise qualified and not excluded by the very terms of the Constitu ion. It would be absurd to expect an election board to stop the progress of the polls to try a fact like that of an illegal draft and failure to report. They have no jurisdiction of any such question, there being no disfranchisement arising in the Constitution

any such cause, THE TRIBUNE furnishes us the folowing interesting item of information n its dispatches from Washington:

DUST. The military guard that keeps watch in front of the residence of the Secretary of War on K street, permits no army trains or wagons to pass the door, on account of the dust they raise. These are all turned into the next street, where the dust settles on other Kouses.

A Diabolical Deed-Bratal Murder and From Monday's Age.

A most brutal and daring murder and robbery came to light on Stunday morning. At precisely five spindages past seven o'clock the murdered body of James Needs, a respectable colored man, was found in the salesmom of Samuel. S. White's dental depot secon No. 528 Arch street. The sur circumstances showed that the crime had been committed byparties who end been committee red the building for the purpose the store. When found Needs robbing the store. When found Needs was lying upon his face, his hands tied behind his back, his feet together, while the blood was streaming from his mouth

The circumstances murder are peculiar. Mr. White has in his employ a private watchman, who is on duty at night, and who remains un-til the arrival of the engineer. On Saturday morning, shortly after five o'clock the watchman transferred the keys to the engineer. During the night noth ng unusual had occurred; and accordng to the watchman's testimony he Coroner, all was quiet when he left the building. Needs is the porter; he reached the building in the morning, about fifteen minutes past six o'clock, and received from the engineer the keys of the fire-proof, as well as the key of the front door, opening upon an entry leading into Arch street. He was no seen again until five minutes past seven o'clock, when one of the parties found him dead, as above described. Between the time when Needs obtained the keys and when found the workmen had ar rived: although some of them were en gaged in that portion of the build-ing where the body was found,

none of them heard any noise of a scuffle, although the evidences of a des perate but short struggle were found on the body and in the room. Close by the body was a small hammer; also of wood, an inch square and eighteen inches long. It was covered with blood, and had evidently been used as a gag. No one employed about the establishment recognized the wood. Those who used it had brought it with them, first cutting notches to hold cords, apparently taken from a blind or window curtain and thus be enabled to tie it behind the head of their victim, and secure it in his mouth. A portion of the hanker-chief, saturated with blood, was also found in the mouth. A postmortem by Dr. Shapleigh developed the extent of the injuries and the cause of death. The hand and knuckles presented the evidence of a conflict; the right eye was very much contused. There was a consion on the prominent part of the brow and over the right eye. This was round and had evidently been inflicted with the hammer. There was a wound just above each ear, and there were several on the back part of the head. of them had the appearance of being caused by the hammer. On re-

vessels were congested and filled with blood. The mouth presented evidences of the brutality of the murderers. The only teeth in the upper jaw (three) were broken; the lower jaw, to gether with the teeth, was broken, and the Doctor was of opinion that these injuries to the mouth could have been inflicted by pushing the gag into the mouth. The liver was found congested. From all these injuries, Dr. Shapleigh gave the following as his opinion in re-gard to the cause of death: "In the first place the man had been knocked sense less by a blow on the head. But this could not have caused his death. Sudden death, when caused by injuries to the brain, is shown by the the blood upon the brain. this case to look elsewhere for the cause of death. This handkerchief was found n the mouth; this gag was lying near

the body.
"This (the gag) undoubtedly had been used as a gag, and the appearance of the organs show that death was caused by strangulation. This was done while the man was senseless from the effects of the blows on the head, and the robbers might not have intended to cause death for they removed the gag just as they were leaving. Almost any of the blows could have knocked the man down, but there was not enough injury to the brain to have caused such sudden death.

The explanation for the murder is found in the tact that gold, silver and platina were kept in the fire-proof. The murderers had taken the keys from their victim, but were disturbed while examining the safe. They tore open a number of envelopes searching for bonds They secured about \$2,400 worth of platina, and, upon leaving, locked the front door after them, and took the key away.

They left in the safe a large chisel,

which had recently been brought, as the paper was still on the handle. After the examination of a number of witnesses, the coroner adjourned the inquest

Negro Suffrage----Generals Grant and Sherman's Opinions. Extract from Senator Doolittle's Speech at Milwankee, October 2.j OPINION OF GENERAL GRANT

But I will not stop here. This is too serious a matter for men with flippant tongue to pass over, as if there were nothing in it. The other day, when General Grant was here, spending several hours with him in free conversation upon this subject among others, he expressed to me the same opinion. Said "General Grant I nevêr quote private conversation without express permission. Am I permitted to state what you now state to me?" Said he: "Certainly, there is no concealment on my part. And he stated to me in the conversation that a considerable portion of the troubles between the whites and the hacks that had already occurred, was in consequence of this unwise attempt to force negro suffrage in those States. He said, further, that if the Federal Government were to attempt to do it and enforce it, it would undoubtedly produce war between the two races there. Now how does it seem for some of those young men, that were never there in their lives, and know nothing about it. some editor of a newspaper, or some stump orator-how does for such men, in presence of authority like this, to say it means nothing? When I stand up before people, and plead to save the lives of these poor, lown-trodden men, whom their mis taken zeal, false philanthrophy and blind fanaticism would hurry into their

graves by hundreds and thousands, perhaps. [Applause.] OPINION OF GENERAL SHERMAN. But there is still another and no less nigh authority upon this subject. In conversation with General Sherman, that great captain, who was this day in the city, and who desired much to be present here this evening, whose friends elegraphed to Chicago for the purpose of detaining the boat that he mig nere, but were unable to do so, which I much regret, for I would prefer to say it in his presence, I found he enter-tained the same opinion. That great captain, who, at the head of his conquering legions, swept through the very heart of the rebellion, who is familiar with the condition there, who has lived in Louisana, and who was at the head of a military academy there when the rebel-iion broke out, he too, in conversation with me at Madison, was decidedly of

the same opinion as General Grant and the President.

My fellow-citizens, when I stand here —pleading here—against this insane project—for it is none other—this insane piect of insisting that the government of the United States, while endeavoring to establish peace in those states, should adopt a policy leading to a bloody war of races, by forcing negro suffrage upon the people of the South at this time, against the unanimous opinion of the white race—what most of the free states will not do, though their numbers are so small that they could have but very little weight—a most fearful proposition under these circumstances, I do not rest upon my own knowledge. I am bound to regard the warnings of tho men—our greatest men—who have been there, and state what the effects of such a policy would be. And he must be a very brave man who, never having been there, and knowing nothing about it stands up and says, "It is all delusion stands up and says, "It is all deluthere is nothing in it. (Cheers.) moral cowardice, and only timid men say this." (Cheers.) In view of such authority as I have given, he must be brave indeed who sees no danger in such Brave-ah! brave is not the word, for "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Fellow-citizens, we read of civil war in Hayti. What is that war? It is a war of races more than anything else. It is a war between blacks and mulattoes. This prejudice of races is a thing very deeply seated in human society, and not a thing to be triffed

A Singular Affair in Brooklyn, N. Y. day morning an advertisemen ght to this office, asking for in on of the whereabouts of a youn

ment, stating that the missing lady had been found, and he related the following singular story: The young lady wenton Sunday afternoon to the Pres-byterian Church, corner of Atlantic and Bond streets; after the Sunday School exercises she went to her seat in the gallery. The minister having to leave town to attend the Synod, no service was held in the afternoon, and the sexton supposing the congregation had re-tired, closed up the church, locking the tred, closed up the church, locking the young lady in the building all alone. She says she tried to get out, but the doors resisted her efforts to force them open, the windows beyond her reach, and she was unable to make herself heard outside. Here sherremained close prisoner in the church until Wednesday afternoon, when the sexton went in to prepare the place for the usual evening prayer meeting, and dis-covered the missing lady, who was in a yery exhausted state for want of food, having been fasting in solitary confinement for seventy hours.—Brooklyn

Their Secret Plans.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "The Democratic Central Committee of Pennsylvania have issued an address in which they talk confidently about carrying the State. They accuse the Republicans of "failing to meet the Republicans of "laining to meet the questions of the living present, and fearing to face the realities of the immediate future," which is too true; but we imagine the Pennsylvania Rebublicans and the control of the c cans will keep their legs till they whi the enemy, and define their position af

terwards. We have heretofore stated that these were the tactics of the leaders in this State. They are keeping quiet, allowing the Democracy to put frem more se curely upon the negro platform and in opposition to the President, and say not a word against it. The significance of this, as above stated, will be apparent after election-if they should turn out to be successful. They will then plant themselves upon both those issues, and embarrass the President in all his efforts at restoring the Union. Mark this prediction: If Hartranft and Campbell should be elected, (there is little fear of that, however,) every Republican press and leader in Pennsylvania will demand a change in the President's policy to the extent of keeping the Southern States out of the Union "for a while," making confiscation as sweeping as a blight and allowing the blacks to vote and hold of-

fice! The Montana Territorial Election.

ontesi for Congressional Delegate—Col. McLean Elected and the Democratic Ticket Triumphant. ndence of the New York Herald, IRGINIA CITY, Montana Territory,

September 9, 1865. }
We have just had our annual election or delegate from Montana to Congress. The Democratic Convention had been called on the last of June, and W. I. McMath, of our city, was the favorite candidate. But the friends of Colonel McLean, the present incumbent, succeeded in postponing the Convention until his arrival on August 7. After a until his arrival on August 7. After a bitter contest of twodays McMath withdrew, and McLean was nominated by acclamation. The people's (Union) party met on the 9th of August. Thief Justice Hosmer, Colonel W. F. Sanders, (the nominee last year,) and Attorney General E. B. Nealley were the competitors for this nomina-tion. It lay between Sanders and Neal-They had sought it in the expecta-

by sinking everything into what they call the local wants of the Territory. This scheme succeeded so far as to make McLean fall considerably behind his ticket, but the returns indicate his reelection by about 1,000 majority.

The principal places of the Territory McLeanVirginia City. ..738 ..616 Nevada City.

Helena City. Madison county gives McLean about 580 majority. Beaver Head county gives McLean about 75 majority. Jefferson county gives Upson about 100 majority.

Returns from Deer Lodge and Galla-

tin counties will probably increase these majorities to about 1,000. Destructive Fire in the First Ward of Philadelphia.

3,500 Barrels of Coal Oil Consumed---Los From To-day's Age. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a dense black smoke was arising from the southeastern part of the First Fire district, and soon the whole city was excited by the thousands of firemen and lookers-on that proceeded by every street to attractive scene of destruction. Since the terrible conflagration occasioned by the storage of coal oil in the closely built portions of this city, and the passage of a law to prevent such recklessnes, a spacious yard on the Delaware front, at Dickerson street, belonging to Alexander R. McHenry & Co., has been extensively used for the storage has been extensively used for the storage and shipment of petroleum. Fortunately this yard is not surrounded by buildings of any kind and the destruction of property was finely confined to the rough frame and brick structures, oil wood and other material, within, its limits. So far as we could learn there were about thirty-five hundred barrels of crude and refined petroleum stored in the yard of McHenry & Co., at the time of the fire, which was owned in this city and New York. Persons who first saw the fire say it commenced near the middle of the yard, and in a few minutes the blazing fluid ran among the many hundred barrels, licking around and bursting each till their contents rose in flames mountain high, and sending forth a heavy volume of smoke that reached far to the northeast. The is partially covered by insurance.

principal building destroyed was a twostory brick stable owned and occupied by Robert Early, dealer in lime, wood sand, etc. Two horses kept in the stable were safely removed. Mr. Early also had a lot of cord-wood destroyed, and his loss will reach about \$3,000, which The books of McHenry & Co., were got out from the counting house before its destruction. It is estimated that the loss by petroleum consumed will reach near \$100,000, half of which is covered by insurance in New York, New England and Philadelphia companies. The oil destroyed was owned as follows: Lemuel Wilcox, of this city, 2,000 barrels; R. H. Post and J. T. Grieson, New York Wanging, King, & Co. of Bitthursh Wanang, King & Co., of Pittsburgh, several hundred barrels, and a small quantity by Wm. Piersal, Mr. King and Mr. McHenry of Philadelphia.

RADICAL VENOM towards the President on account of his merciful treatment of the Southern people is daily displaying itself more conspicuously. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune gives Andy Johnson the following stab under the fifth rib, accusing him of neglecting the North and naving undue attention to the South. A gentleman from New York who has spent two weeks in following a successful application for pardon through Judge Holt's office, on Saturday succeeded in getting the Presidential signature. But he was informed in the White House that the President time is so occupied with listening to Southern applications for pardon that there are ern applications for pardon, that there are to-day five hundred cases similarly recommended and only awaiting the signature the President, which he has not time make.

-General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, proposes that a National Cotton Growers' Convention be held either in Washington or New York in November

Specimen Bricks from Thaddens Stevens Gettysburg Speech.

at Gattyshurg on the 3d inst., which we find published in the Star of Thursday last. He had unable to make room for After expressing a "fear that the ensu ing election is considered of so little im portance as to create indifference." and tating that "two modes of dealing with the rebels are now before the peo the workston classical and the thorn of this election," Mr. Stevens proceeded to lescribe: THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

One proposition is to treat the Rebels as never having abjured the Constitution or left the Union in Jact; but as merely trying to resume their supposed rights, illegally to be sure, but still within the Union, as "error brethern" and therefore outlied at be sure, but still within the Union, as "erring brethren" and, therefore, entitled at their option, to cease this "family strife" and resume their places, with all their rights; that in doing this they are to consult only the Executive of the Nation, without any regard to the sovereign power—the Legislature. The terms are, a few oaths, a humbug; State; Censtitution made without authority of law, by less than a third of the people, and never submitted to the people people, and never submitted to the people for ratification. They are then to be taken within our fraternal embrace, receive a fre pardon, and have all their forfeited estate parton, and nave an their forfeited estates restored, to them, and come into full communion in Congress, and in all the offices. They are to pay none of the expenses or damages of war, nor contribute to the support of our disabled soldiers and bereaved citizens.

WHO APPROVE THIS PLAN. This plan has the full approbation of all els and rebel sympathizers; of the whole Copperhead party; of such Republicans as are naturally parasites, and of such public journals as "PUBLISH BY AUTHORITY."

BEWILDERED TOURNALS. Our leading journals seem bewildered. I took up one lately that says reorganization is easy. The fundamental principle it lays down is "that the rebellion must be considered as having destroyed no State, nor

any State Government; they were only in abeyance," and he says the President acts upon that principle. EBELS, COPPERHEADS AND VELVET CUSH
ION REPUBLICANS: The Rebels, the Copperheads, and a few-bewildered staggering Republicans say, "let them back with all their privileges, without fine or forfeiture. To consolidate the Union we must leave the homicidal traitors in its bosom, and treat them kindly, lovingly, and mereifully. Touch not a dollar of their property; but allow loyal men to groan under the burdens they have heaped upon them." This is not the Pennsylvania platform. It says "confiscate the property of the rich Rebels, and apply it to pay the debt, and to indemnify the loyal men who have been ruined by them; and add something to our wounded solders' comfort." And yet I perceive certain Republicans, who sit on velvet cushions, fill high

cans, who sit on velvet custions, fill high places, and grow fat on Federal patronage, join the whole throng of Copperheads and traitors, and beg that mercy and loving kindness shall be bestowed on the van-quished wretches quished wretches SHABRY REPUBLICANS AND PUZZLED

LOYALISTS. The shabby Republicans to whom I have ferred take that course because they pre-nd it is the President's plan. All admit and applaud the patriotism and honesty of the President. It is true that the applause of the Copperheads, and their unanimous approval of what they call his views, have made the loyal pause.

BEING A TAILOR, THE PRESIDENT HAS

TAKEN TO PATCHING, BUT EXPECTS THE PATCHES TO RIP. The theory on which he is allowing the South to patch up State Governments shows that he cannot expect them to be permanent

THE TAILOR PRESIDENT INSTRUCTS H APPRENTICES.

He directs his Military Governors to allow the people to take the old Constitutions as the substratum of a new organization, and so amend them as to meet the expectations of the North his abulet. tions of the North, by abolishing slavery.
The Governors direct who shall vote and when the Conventions shall be held when the Conventions shall be held. Now those Constitutions which are to be reformed, point out the modes of amendment. The Constitution of Tennessee provided that "whenever two-thirds of the General Assembly shall think it necessary to change or mend this Constitution they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention," et cetera,

A TAILOR.

None of the present cobbled Governments have gone through this process. I think about a dozen townships and fifteen hundred voters acted for the eleven hundred thousand people of Virginia. What new law has authorized this mode of amending or creating new States? The President can pass no law and Congress her not yet. pass no law, and Congress has not mel since the conquest. It is evidently an "ex-periment;" a job for these captives to learn on while held in military subjection.

A FREE LECTURE-LOUD APPLAUSE. A FREE LECTURE—LOUD APPLAUSE.

I do not overlook what the President has occasionally said to them. It is a very allowable Christian gratification for him and his chief minister whom these men have persecuted, and placed rewards on their heads, and attempted to assassinate, to see them ranged by fifties at his foot-stool, begging his pardon, and to lecture them in a patronizing way, and lister to their table. patronizing way: and listen to their sub naissive answers, and see them clap their delicate hands in constrained applause; to tell them not to be alarmed at the radicals. ten mem not to be alarmed at the radicals, that they are under his protection, and under the shield of the Constitution which they had never abjured; that he loves them like a father, and will love them all the more for this little "family feud."

DOWNRIGHT FUN OR DEAD EARNEST It is easy to see this is all irony, cutting irony, which they well deserve. If it be not irony to the living traitors it is mockery to the loyal dead.

SEES THE FUN BUT DON'T ENJOY IT. Those who know the remarkable intelectual character of those eminent men per-eive, if they do not enjoy, the rich irony of heir speeches, so delicate, and yet so subtle hat the trembling supplicants accept it iterally, and have gone home to boast of heir spress, and plot new tracero. heir success, and plot new treason. PLEASANT ALLUSION TO THE FOURTH OF

What is conclusive evidence that the President considers the present adjustment of States as temporary and experimental only, is, that the Supreme Court has decided that the declaration of the condition of States belongs exclusively to Congress. The present arrangement, was, unade under the present arrangement, was unade under the present arrangement was made under the decrees of the President and his Military lovernors. If this could be deemed pe manent, it would form a precedent, on which future Presidents might build a throne, and usurp a crown. The President is too much of a pleheian to indulge in such absolute ideas.

RUNNING THE MACHINE I observe, it is said that so anxious are hese "erring brethren" to escape the ac-tion of Congress, that they are being pardoned at the rate of hundreds a day; an as no human endurance could stand such rapid labor, a machine has been invented to do it mechanically, and three hundred

THE ANIMAL STIRRED UP-A SAVAGE GROWL AT THE PRESIDENT.

I was lately in Philadelphia, and heard I was lately in Philadelphia, and heard of a case, (a sample of many others,) which stirred my blood, cold as it is. A rich rebel owned city stock amounting (with interest) to more than one hundred thousand dollars. It had been seized under our confiscation laws; it was ready to be paid into the United States Treasury when a pardon came, which restored it to its rebel owner.

SENSIBLE ADVICE. If such things meet your approbation support the Copperhead ticket, A Relic. The close carriage which was pre-sented to President Lincoln in 1863 by a number of New York gentlemen, will

be shipped to that city for sale on Tues-day, in charge of Mr. Williamson, late-ly private tutor to Mr. Lincoln's chil-

dren. It will be consigned to the care of Leeds, Miner & Co., and from the fact that it is the same in which the President took his last ride to Ford' Theatre, on the fatal 14th of April, it is expected will command a high price. We find the above among the special dispatches from Washington to the Tribune of yesterday. The mercenary conduct of Mr. Lincoln's family in sending off to an auction mart the carriage in which he took his last rideand that carriage a present to himunder the expectation that it "will command a high price," is enough to arouse against them the indignation of the whole country. Very different was the conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough with regard to the car that had

last earthly abode. yesterday in Arkansas.

From Washington. washington, Monday, Oct. 2,1865 OBTAIN THE BODIES OF DE

The following information relative to the procurement of the bodies of deceased stillers burief in Government cemeters, will und the dy prove of great beneat with the bodies of deceased friend or relative, must be prepared to make all affidavit before a justice of the peace of a notary must be prepared to make an object of the peace of a notary public to the effect that he is duly authorized to receive said body and so the same time state the company and regt is held by authority to the ment to which he formerly belonged and thirty years. Sambo in All applications should be made at the office of James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, where a record is kept of the deaths of a large proportion of those the deaths of a large proportion of these thanks. Quartermaster, where a record is kept or the deaths of a large proportion of those who have fallen during the war, their company, regiment and rank, together with their conjugal conditions residence of widow or relative, cause of death and exact locality of their gravity death and exact locality of their gravity of their gravity of the significant must be left at Cappain Turco; negroes and manages in Moore's office, where he will receive any thick men; and there seems order for exhuming the body. The

Moore soffice, where he will receive his the same omnibuses and order for exhuming the body. The white men; and there seems white men; and there seems many negroes in Algiers—further in the seems of t private conveyance, and prepared for shipment to its destination by the same means. It is essential that a body be so prepared as to prevent any unpleasant odor, which can be done by means of disinfecting powder, or by sealing it in a metallic or air-tight deodorizing case. LOUISIANA POLITICS.

The President listened attentively to a Louisiana Delegation again this morn-ing. It is understood that he is strongly lisposed to set aside the Constitution of 1864, which is in some degree distasteful to lim, and to appoint a Provisional to lim, and to appoint a provisional ike suspicion upon Gov. Wells, SOUTHERN FLOUR. The Southern States in 1860 are rep

resented in the manufacture of flour and meal by 3,806 establishments, employing 5,943 male and 21 female hands; capital invested, \$14,059,911; cost of grain used, \$32,083,045; cost of labor, \$1,454,736; yielding in the year ending June 1, 1860, \$37,996,470.

FINANCIAL. During the week ending Sept. 30, cer tificates of indebtedness to the amoun of \$7,906,540 were redeemed by the of \$7,906,540 were reusemen by the freasury Department and mutilated currency destroyed amounting to \$409,-516 40. During the week ending Sept. 0, National Currency to the amount of 34,729,760 was issued by the Government making the total up to date \$191,411,480 · NATIONAL BANKS.

Up to date 1,572 National Banks have een established by the Government.

Returns from the eighth census show that in the year 1860 there were 94 establishments in operation within the Inited States for the manufacture of furs, with an invested capital of \$1,139, 000; paying for raw material, \$1,735,123; for labor, \$249,494; employing 467 male and 782 female hands, and yielding annually products to the amount of \$3,006,575.

INTERNAL REVENUE. The following ruling was on Saturday ordered by the Commissioner of the In-ternal Revenue: Publishers of newspapers whose receipts therefor exceed \$1,000 annually, should be licensed as manufacturers, and such license will cover all sales of these manufactures at at or from the place of publication, and also the printing and sale of billheads, circulars, &c. The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday amounted to \$1,851,197.78. The total receipts for the quarter ending September 30 amounted the unprecedented sum of \$93 720 419.66, which is largely in excess o those of any previous quarter since the establishment of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

RATIONS FOR FREEDMEN Capt. G. B. Carne, Superintendent of Arlington Village, and all other Govern-ment farms south of the Potomac, reports the total number of rations issued by him to the Freedmen under his con-trol during the month of September to have been 14,185. A RICHMOND JOURNAL SUSPENDED The Bulletin newspaper of Richmond has been suppressed by a recent order of the military authorities, for comment-

ing unfavorably upon the deteriorated society of Washington City consequent upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. The writer of the objectionable article, Mr. Dimitry, an ediorial attache of the paper, has been arrested and committed to prison EASTERN VIRGINIA. Advices from Eastern Virginia repreent that those counties which have

been devastated by the Union and Rebel armies are rapidly recovering from the effects of military occupation. New dwellings, fences, &c., have been constructed and thousands of acres which were laid waste during the war are up-turned for new crops.

ROBERT E. LEE IN A NEW ROLE. The inauguration of Gen. R. E. Lee s President of Washington College of Lexington, Va., was announced to take place to day. There were to be no formal addresses or ceremonies on the occasion. The following from *The Staun*ton Vindicator will give an idea of the reception of the great Rehel chieftain at reenville on his way to Lexington: "The news spread like wildfire growds from town and country rushed n to get a sight of the great and good

man, whom not only the Southern peo-ple, but those throughout the world who appreciate true greatness, love to ad-The coming of Gen. Lee as a witness on the Wirz Court-Martial is looked for with the greatest impatience by l numerous friends and admirers

Vashington. An Eloping Couple Pursued Seven Thous-

and Miles. Captain Stansbury, late of the St. evening, having caught, in the city of Quebec, a runaway girl, who eloped with a man from her mother in Cincinnati some two months since. The girl was safely returned to her mother by the Captain, who was amply rewarded for his trouble. The Captain informs us that he has travelled over seven thousand miles in pursuit of the fair maid. He said it cost him at least two thousand miles of rail and water trave nore than was necessary, owing to the fact that the elopement was premature-ly published in the St. Louis papers. The young lady got wind that the Captain was in pursuit while she was in Buffalo, and then commenced a rac unparalleled in police annals. The aptain chased her all over the New England States, when he that the fair fugitive had the fair flugitive had taken the Canada route. She was then followed to Boonshire Falls, in Canada West; thence to Toronto, By-town, Trios Rivers and Montreal. The Captain got off the scent of the fugitives on the Grand river, owing to the fact that they left the main lines of travel

and took to a raft, descending the river two hundred and fifty miles. At Montreal, the girl's paramour getting tired out, the latter was left behind, when the girl steamed down to Quebec, where she as caught by her persevering pursuer. The girl-who, according to the Captain's statement, " is the prettiest he ever laid eyeson"—delivered herself upgracefully and was returned to Cincinnati, to si no more it is to be hoped. This washer second elopement, she having tried the experiment once before, and was captured at the Planter's House, in this city, in company with a gambler, by the same officer who recaptured her the second time.—St. Louis Democrat, Sept.

Discharge of a Guerilla.

Marshal P. Stewart, charged with committing murders and acting the guerilla in this State, was yesterday released from the military prison, in obedience to an order from the War Department. Stewart had been under sentence of death since the fourth day of last June, during which time he had been twice respited. His last respital was until further orders, and resulted in his liberation as above stated. If there is no other happy member of the human family, we imagine Marshal P. Stewart is one. While at the military prison the other day, Stewart remarked to us that he had twice beheld his coffin, and that the gallows, which stood within full view of his cell window nly excited in him a desire to whistl Yankee Doodle. He is said to have constantly amused himself and fellow borne the body of her husband, to its prisoners by whistling this air, attribut--An election for Congressmen was held ing the frivolity to conscious innocence of the crimes for which he was tried. Louisville Journal.

The

117 Pho Neuro Charles The following account the following account the country of the cou rom Algeria to the Tan "You have been told that eation and equal political rights, the free negro will interest time rise to the level of the Some amiable fanatics. go to naintain that Sambo is, in bout thirty-five per cent. his fair-skinned brother.

ed to the Emperor for the cross-Legion of Honor, his Majest not withhold the decoration

not withhold the decoration om him on the ground that the had a black face. I don't that the community would offer the slight of obcommunity would offer the sligh jection to a negro sub perfect or a regro commissary of police. Why apould they? The negro is a French andier, feaumissary of police. Why about they? The negro is a French and an are equal before the law. This, without disabilities, without the stigma of belonging to an abhorred race, one might imagine that enfranchised Sambo would baye done something for himself by this time. The something for himself by this time. The State provides gratuitous education for all races, classes and creeds, and there is plenty of work and modely to be made, for those who are sour and industrious. The end of all which is, that Sambo goes to sleep in the sun, waking up to refect himself with "abundant pumpkin," or plenteous plantains and devouring, preferably, another man's pumpkin to his own.

He does a little fishing—that avocation gives him plenty of time to swing his legs over a bank, crooning forth some of the tom-tom kind, and taking short dozes between the bites; he does a little gardening; he peddles a few

short dozes between the bites; he does a little gardening; he peddles a few baskets, calabashes and bead rosaries. This is all. He works, perhaps, two days a week. He is very liberal in his creed, keeping with much scrupulosity, and as the closest of holidays; the Mahometan Sabbath, which is Friday, the Jewish, which is Saturday, and the Christian, which is Sunday, with years. Christian, which is Sunday, with very likely a little Saint Monday of his own And whenever there is the slightest excuse for an old cocked hat and a pair of worsted epaulettes, to surmount his turban or his shoulders with all hesticks spangles or tinsel over his caftan, and with Pompey, and Quashie, and Quimbo, his brethren, he perambulates the streets, thumping the tom-tom, clanging the castinets, howling the chants of his country, and demanding the sous. In the whole of Algiers there is not a single reputable negro shop-keeper or artisan. You never see the negroes, now that they are free corruing beau, bur that they are free, carrying heavy burdens, or doing any kind of ardnous manual labor; that they leave to the Arabs. Sambo prefers to loaf and 'slosh around.'"

The Coming Virginia Election.

Richmond papers of this week contain letter from Governor Pierpontanswering the interrogatories of J. W. Lewellen touching the eligibility of candidates. The Governor says:—It is peculiarly painful at this time in the disturbed condition of the State, when there are so many petitions for pardon on file at Vashington and meetings are being held in a large number of counties in the State passing resolutious declaring the loyalty of the people to the federal and State governments, that there should be reason for raising these questions. Congress, acting under a provision of the constitution of the Unit which is in these words, to wit: "Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members," has passed a joint resolution declaring that all its members shall take the oath to which you refer. That resolution prescribing the oath will have to be repealed before any member who cannot conscientiouly subscribe to it can take his seat. It is not expected that Congress will repeal that resolution in order to give seats to members who cannot take oath. He concludes as follows:—"But has it not the appearance of persistent and continued rebellion for men to run for Congress who by the law of Congress cannot take their seats? If this class of men are sent to Congress the members of Congress will conclude

that the representative is a type of the people and will be likely to reject them. Despoliation of the South, In the resumption of mail service in the South continued evidence of the despoliation of the land by the rebellion is brought out. An employe of the Post. Office Department, now superintending mail matters in Arkansas, writes that, "on the mail route from Fort Smith, inthat State, to Caswell, in Missouri, there is not a house nor habitation where a mail carrier could refresh himself or beast, in a distance of nearly two hundred miles. From Fayetteville to Caswell by the old mail road the distance is seventy-five miles and there is not house or garden fence left standing, nor a field under cultivation." The writer remarks, in addition to the above, that throughout the whole of the State the restoration of postal service is hailed with genuine delight and thanks

Advance of the Cholera. The United States Consul at Port Mahon, under date of Septemper 13, says the cholera at Palma, Majorca; has carried off many people, and there is no diminution of the disease. A panic prevails there. The cholera has also appeared at Cuidadela. It is now admitted that about seventy pilgrims died of cholera at Port Mahon, and others of various diseases. The cholera is represented to have broken out west of Port Mahon; but thus far this scourge seems to have been confined to the great channels of human traveland the marts of commerce. There is no information, however, that in her appared in the however, that in has appeared in the interior of Spain. The Consulsays that from information received at Port Mahon, it is believed that the scourge will again visit the West, and that infor mation has also been received there that the Russlan pest, which was the to have disappeared, has broken out in Siberia. The accounts of this pest are

Siberia. The accounts of this pest an frightful beyond anything heretofor Signs of the Future Seen in the Connec-

ticut Election. The fate of the old Abolitionistsnow revolutionary negrophobists—may be seen in the Connecticut election.— A new conservative element has arisen in the country which will effectually put down the agitating politicians. The million of men who have preserved the Union by their arms will cement it by their votes. The patriotism and good common sense of these million of millions are million. tary voters will be potent in shaping and controlling the future destiny of the country. They have conquired the secessionists, one dangerous faction, by the sword, and they will now destroy the other, the old radical Abolitionists, by their votes. They are the nucleus and strength of the party of the future—the conservative—restoration—Andy Johnson party. Let the old factions and radictions are the strength of the party. and politicians stand aside; for this new movement advances with railroad speed threatening their annihilation.—N. Y.

SECRETARY HARLAN returned to Washington on Saturday from his trip to Iowa, where he has been looking after the Legislature to be voted for to-day. The Secretary is to be a candidate for re-election to the Senate to fill the unexpired portion of the term made yacant by his own resignation. He is quite anxious to get back to his old place, for notwithstanding the astute denials about cabinet changes, it is believed by persons at the National Capital who are supposed to have means of knowing, that New Year's day will not see Mr. Harlan in the cabinet.

-A colored soldier in Covington, Ky, at a negro ball, became disorderly, and when the policemen attempted to quiet him, he fired his pistol after them as they left. They returned and in attempting to take his pistol from him he fired again, when he was shot dead by one of the policemen.