The Election.

-The election in Pennsylvania has resalted in the triumph of the Republicans by what they will doubtless regard as a very "handsome majority." To this result Lancaster county has contributed quite as full a share as the leaders of the dominant party expected of

Whether the decision rendered yesterday will operate for weal or for woe upon the affairs of the country, will, in our judgment, altogether depend upon whether President Johnson is or is not in earnest about the restoration policy he has inaugurated. This triumph will embolden the radicals who demand the reduction of the Southern States to the condition of conguered provinces which upon the affairs of the country, will, in condition of conquered provinces which have no rights save such as the conqueror may grant, and in the next Con- from the earliest days of its existence. gress they will endeavor to force the administration to adopt the destructive and barbarous programme of Stevens and Sumner. Success in that endeavor would be ruinous in the extreme.

But will they be successful? Not if President Johnson is, as we hope and are disposed to believe, in earnest about the restoration policy he has adopted. If in earnest-if he has not avowed this restoration policy merely to deceive and disarm the Democratic party-then, during the next session of Congress, a conflict will arise between him and the Abolitionists which will throw the whole power of the administration on the side of the Democrats. This conflict must result in good to the Democratic party and to the country :- in good to the party, because it will raise it from defeat to victory by bringing over to it the more conservative among its present opponents; and in good to the country. because it will place it once more under the control of statesmen who are uninfluenced by those bitter sectional feelings which animate the present leaders of the dominant party.

In spite of the disaster of yesterday. we are of good cheer. We have enough faith in President Johnson to believe that he will not grow weary in welldoing even though the bitter opponents of his restoration policy have triumphed in Pennsylvania. We believe also that there is virtue and constancy enough in the right-hearted and hard-fisted Democracy to hold them together for many years to come, even under the dispiriting influence of repeated defeats: and we believe that they have only to hold together and renew each recurring conflict with spirit, in order to be successful in the end.

Democrats of Pennsylvania, pick your flints and hold yourselves in readiness to renew the battle next year!

vote polled in the strong Democratic counties, it was the same everywhere.

Lock for instance of others, all the Republican German papers, and many religious journals, have clearly advocated the same doctrine. Look for instance at Berks, Northamp ton, Montgomery, York, Cumberland, Schuylkill, Westmoreland, Lycoming, etc. In almost every county and election district in the Commonwealth, whilst the Republican vote was not increased, indeed did not come near up to what it was last year, there was a greater falling off in the Democratic vote, showing conclusively an almost total lack of organization. This may have been partly owing to the late period at which our State nominations were made, leaving but little time, certainly not time enough, to put the working machinery of the party in order. Another reason undoubtedly was the over-wrought confidence we had in our numerical strength and the justice of our cause, which would have been effective in giving us the State by an overwhelming majority, if that strength had been made available; but it was not done for the reasons above stated, and the consquence is before us.

This defeat, if it should have the effect of a thorough organization of the Democratic party for future operations, may result in good. We now know the full strength of our opponents, and will not have to act in the dark hereafter .-Let a complete and thorough organization be the watchword, and let that be accomplished without delay. It will not do to wait until the eve of another election to do that which should be done from one year's end to the other. The party should be kept organized all the time, so that upon any and every occasion a full vote can be polled. If that is done now and kept done, the Democ racy of Pennsylvania have met with their last defeat. If it be not done, we cannot expect, nor do we deserve, success. Will our friends in this city and county reflect seriously on these suggestions and act accordingly? We shall

. The Late Election. Only one-week has passed away since the election in Pennsylvania, and it is scarcely referred to at all, either in conversation or the newspapers. It is already well nigh forgotten, and but few seem to care about the result. We have never known so much apathy manifested, nor so little disposition shown on the part of the dominant party to rejoice over a victory. Perhaps, in view of the discordant elements which compose the Republican organization, and the probable antagonism which will break forth on the meeting of Congress, they are not sure but that their triumph will be almost as damaging in its effect upon their future prospects as a defeat would have been at this time. At all events they are remarkably reticent of their opinions, and the reasonable inference is, that the near approach of a fatal schism in their party falls like a wet blanket on their prospective hopes and aspira-

tions. On the other hand, the Democrats take the defeat of their State ticket with great calmness and philosophical composure. They know full well that a better day is coming, and that the time is not far distant when the great Constitutional principles on which their party is based, and which cannot be permanently destroyed, will again be in the ascendant in the State and in the Union, and the reins of government be seized and held by the followers of Jefferson, of Jackson, and of Polk. It is this conviction which buoys their spirits up. It is the strong and abiding faith

they have in the ultimate triumph of truth and the right that cheers them onward in the discharge of their duty, amid the gloom of a temporary defeat and induces them never to despair of the Republic; but to labor on, and labor ever, in the good old cause which raised our country to what it is among the nations of the earth, and that sooner or later will reassert its supremacy. For, "Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again, The eternal years of God are hers; But Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers."

eading the New York Tribune out of A Big Scare on John Ball.

The Examiner had the most singulary impudent editorial in its issue of Satirday last which has fallen under our eye for a long time. It was neither more nor less than an apparently serious proposal to read Horace Greeley and his paper out of the Republican party. We can well imagine the look of incredulous surprise which will settle down upon the face of the white hatted philosopher as he reads the following paragraphs from the home organ of Thad. tevens:

The course of the New York Tribune do ring the past few months has been such as to make it a serious question with the Re publican party, whether there should no be some authoritative repudiation of it by the proper representatives of the party in the different States when it undertakes to

the different States when it undertakes to aid the copperheads in making issues for us. Of the contest in Pennsylvania it said: "If negro supl'rage be not the issue in Pennsylvania, we know not what is." In Ohio it also undertook to take issue with the remarks of the Republican candidate, Gen. Cox, because he chose to say that negro suffrage was not an issue there. Since the election it sueers at our trimmin both these election it sneers at our triump in both thes

Tribune's right to make issues for us.

The New York Tribune has been the

leading organ of the abolition party It became, under the skillful management of Horace Greeley, a power in in the land, and his genius long shaped the action and moulded the policy of the party. The circulation of the weekly Tribune grew to immense proportions. and the effect of its teachings were felt in every hamlet and school district throughout the free States. It was persistent and earnest in its agitation of the slavery question, and to it, more than to any other agency, the Republican arrested a smart, active looking young man, named J. W. Byron, whose uniparty owes its elevation to power. One would suppose that organization would have some little gratitude. We are not aware that Greeley has been importunate in demanding office. At at all events he has not received any lucrative appointment. He has continued the publication of his paper, and it is still justly regarded as the leading organ of Republican party in the great central metropolis of the country. It circulates almost as widely as ever, and is powerful because perfectly outspoken. It advocates boldly what it is pleased to call "manhood suffrage," because it professes to believe that without allowing the negroes a right to vote the freedom conferred upon them will turn out to be a boon not worth possessing. That there is a very large propor-

easiest possible proof. The Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican organ in the Northwest boldly advocates negro suffrage, avows that it is a present vital issue, and thus sums up those who favor it. Its lists comprises most of the recognized leaders of the Republican party it says:

tion of the Republican party who firmly

believe in the doctrine thus advanced

by the Tribunc is susceptible of the

In addition to Chief Justice Chase the positive sentiments of such leading Republicans as Fessenden, Summer, Wilson Foster, Harlan, Stanton, Andrew, Morrill, Collamer, Colfax, Chandler, Wade, Trumbull, Chinar, Barry, Victor, Sangary Victor, Sangary Victor, Colfax, Chandler, Wade, Trumbull, Chinar, Barry, Victor, Sangary Victor, Sang Grimes, Brown, Sherman, Sprague, Yates, Howe, Washburne, Farnsworth, Went-The Gause and the Remedy.

It must be apparent to every intelligent mind that the principal cause of our defeat in the State was a want of thorough organization in the Democratic party. This was the case in this city and county, and judging from the thorough organization in the Democratic party. This was the case in this city and county, and judging from the content of the state which will be the state of Washburne, Farnsworth,

> on the other hand, the copperhead party n every State, without exception, cor impartial suffrage by its platform. Not only is it idle and false to deny that that on is an issue, but it is the living issu

the day Does the Examiner propose to read out all these in a batch by a resolution to be passed by the next Republican Convention held in this State? If it does, will it be good enough to inform us what it expects to have left of its party?

BIRTHDAY OF WILLIAM PENN.—This is the birthday of William Penn, the founder of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylva-nia. Governor Penn was born October 14th, 1644, and made the first settlement in the State at Philadelphia in 1682.—*Patriot and* nion of Saturday last.

RUPP, in the introductory chapter of his History of Lancaster and York counties, the only authority we happen to have within reach at this moment, says Penn was born on the 16th of October, 1644, which, if correct, would make this day (instead of Saturday last) the two hundred and twenty-first anniversary of his birth. He was the son of Sir William Penn, an Admiral in the English Navy, and the province of Pennsylvania was granted to him in consideration of a debt of sixteen thousand pounds due to his father by the English government. Penn wished to call his rovince New Wales, but King Charles with most excellent taste, conferred upon it the more beautiful name of Pennsulvania. Settlements had been made in by the Dutch and Swedes some years

previous to the grant to Penn. Negro Suffrage Sustained.

The radicals are claiming the result of Tuesday's election in this State as an endorsement of negro suffrage. The Pittsburg Gazette, the leading Republican organ in Western Pennsylvania. says:

issue in the late election throughout the State, and have been beaten. They in-State, and have been beaten. They in sisted upon it that it was the issue, and the only issuc. We accept the result as decisive upon that point, and the Democrats being judges, may fairly claim that Pennsylvania has decided against the admission of Southern States unles manhood suffrage is first conceded and secured.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH O Thursday last had for its "leader" an article which Governor Curtin must ave read with decided disrelish. annex an extract from this article, preserving the *italics* of the *Telegraph*: We want the men who hold office under the State Administration to remember that the recreancy which yielded support to Dr. Heck [Democratic candidate for the Legislature]

ill long remain adjous to loyal men, so odi ous that it will stink in their nostrils forever ous that it will stink in their nostriks forever!
And what is also worthy of being known in
this connection, we are requested to state by
the Chairman of our County Committee,
namely, that not a single man employed in
the Executive Department to whom we alluded on Wednesday, would contribute a
penny toward defruying the expenses of conducting the election in this county. Outside
the Secretary of State's office some aid was he Secretary of State's office some aid was derived from those in office on the hill, but when the men referred to, clerks employed when the men referred to deleas employed in the State Department, were solicited to strengthen the party organization they met the appeal with a contemptuous refusal.— Was this a fair support of the State ticket?

have already answered THAT IT WAS NOT What a Farce!

Recreants! you may say it was, but in thun-der tones the loyal men of Pennsylvania

The entire number of voters registered as "qualified" in Kent county is 1 140 or about 650 less than the usua ote of the county.

In three of the election districts o Howard county the number registered is 570, while in 1860 the number of votes

In sixteen wards of Baltimore city 33 persons have been registered as qualified" voters. The same wards in 860 cast 23,873 votes! If it takes the registers in sixteen wards in the city of Baltimore twelve days to disfranchise over fourteen thou-

and voters, how much longer would it have taken them and their colleagues o have disfranchised every legal voter

in the State? Comment is unnecessary. The farce is too palpable. It cannot last—the will never submit to it.—Mary-

Our worthy relative across the water. old Johnny Bull, whom we have wolloped twice on American soil, is mightily afraid that we have made secret argements to wollop him on the "old sod," through the agency of the Fenian Brotherhood. In his fright he is arresting every Irishman who has lately returned from America; and we betide the luckless Hibernian who, having served in the American army, has carried back with him a rag of his old uniform. We quote from papers received by the Nova Scotia, just arrived from Liverpool:

Americans in the Muss. Another soldier from America, Colo nel O'Connell, was under arrestat Cork. He was the bearer of letters of advice and command from the Fenian War Department in New York to conspirators both in Ireland and England. ARMS AND LADEN VESSELS EXPECTED

A Cork letter says:-Further arrivals rom America are looked for during the next fortnight, as some five or six steamers will have left New York and Boston for Cork and Liverpool before the news of the action taken Brotherhood arrives out by the Persia. In addition to the police attention paid the trading steamers, gunboat and revenue cruisers are kept at sea, overhauling all sailing craft coming from the westward. The reason assigned is that vessels have left American with arms, ammunition and uniforms for the Irish Fenians to be landed on

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN COLONEL.

[From the Cloninel Chronicle.] (From the Commer Chromees.)
On Friday morning, at about one or two o'clock, when all in Clogheen were supposed to be at rest, Mr. E. B. Warburton, R. M., drove in from Cahir, and burton, R. M., drove in from Canif, and having obtained the assistance of Mr. Hemsworth, County Inspector (who happened to be staying that night at Clogheen, Mr. Greer, S. I., head contable Department and a party of the prolice, proceeded to the house of Mr. Jer-emiah O'Brien, postmaster, and there stable Ransome, and a party of the po-O'Brien, postmaster, and there form, hanging by his bedside, together with certain plocuments found in his possession when his portmanteau was searched, proclaimed him to be a colonel of the United States army. Drill books were found with him, and "Colonel" Byron was taken into custody. It appears that he left Clogheen a few years ago in humble circumstances, and about ago in number circumstances, and about a month or six weeks since returned wealthy and commissioned officer of the federal army. He has been going through several of the adjacent towns, and spent a week in Clonnel, with what object we are not informed. He has been sending his money frealy. Ves. been spending his money freely. Yes-terday "Colone" Byron was brought before Lord Lindsmore, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Taylor and Captain Mulcahy, magistrates, who, having investigated the accusation against him, allowed him to be discharged on giving solvent bail, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to appear within a week to answer the charges preferred against him. Bail was at once procured. Lord Linsmore and his brother magistrates are taking all possible means to bring to justice persons supposed to be connected with the Fenian movement conspiracy in the locality of Clogheen. There is scarcely a village or town in this or other coun-ties which has not its Byrons and its (deesons—representatives of the various grades of the United States army.

[From the Cork Herald.] From the Cork Herald.]
Every species of property, the smallest article of clothing, every book, letter, scrap of paper, however deeply deposited or closely packed in portmanteau, box, case, parcel or pocket, was opened and scrutinized by the officers, under the inspection of the magistrates; the object being, of course, to detect any possible circumstances which might possible circumstances which might show the owners to be connected with the Fenian conspiracy. As will be readily imagined, this proved very annoying to the passengers, and their indig nation (especially that of a German gen tleman) was great. The search proved abortive; the only article at all objected to being a revolver which one gen-tleman had with him, and which oftener is than is not among the luggage of American travellers. This weapon was retained, and all the passengers were then allowed to repack their property

SEARCHING AMERICAN BAGGAGE.

. ... Is Mr. Johnson's Policy that of the Late Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Raymond, in his recent Albany

s best they could and proceed on sh

speech, laid much stress upon the asser-tion that the policy of Mr. Johnson, in respect to the insurgent states, is the same as that adopted by the late Mr. Lincoln, and he begged to know why Democrats did not sustain it during the ast administration as cheerfully as now?

It would be a sufficient answer to say hat Democrats have more confiden n the success of measures when put in application by one of themselves than by one who has never had association with the Democratic organization, of levotion to Democratic principles.

But is Mr. Johnson's policy identical with Mr. Lincoln's? Let Gen. Banks, who certainly knew Mr. Lincoln's policy if any man did, answer. In his recent speech at Charlestown Mass., he said The Government now declares that the estem of education for the freedmen must system of education for the freedmen must be suported by themselves. This, General Banks said, it was impossible for them to do. The government must support that system for some years, until the negro had gained a better position. The State of Louisnana, or the greater part of it, was specially excepted by President Lincoln from the operations of his proglamatics of energians. ly excepted by President Lincoln from the operations of his proclamation of emancipation; but by the free act of the government and the people, the right to serve in the militia and other preliminary rights of citizenship had been granted to them. He was proud also to say that during his administration no special privileges had been given to any person, and a commission sent to hunt up evidence of improper conduct had failed to discover anything of the kind.—When he went there the city was quiet: no When he went there the city was quiet; no business was done except by the agent of the government; the streets were almost deser-

government; the streets were almost descrited. We made no war upon them for opinion's sake, but no man was allowed to resume business unless he assured the officers of the government of his adhesion to it. Then they were ab'e by slow degrees to change the temper of the people of the state, and when the questions of abolition of slavery, the extension of the franchise to negroes that had served in the army or could read or write, came before the people they groes that had served in the army or could read or write, came before the people, they accepted a constitution which provided for all this, and founded a government which Mr. Lincoln said was the best formed by man. Since his death a change has come over the spirit of the government, and men once prominent in retol ranks are now the teaters in that state. The remedy is to put the government in the hands, of the loyal men, be they few or many; give to the laboring classes that nany; give to the laboring classes that have been raised from slavery a chance to aintain their rights in the courts or in the maintain their rights in the courts or in the halls of legislation. Then when each has been reformed in this manner, admit them one by one, but never in such manner that the old fifteen slave states shall again control the policy of the government. (Applause.) The very instant this principle is proclaimed the people will accept it, and our Union will be restored, and loyalists and rebels in the American Union will live together with a better government than we have eyer jud American Umon will live together with a better government than we have ever had. He believed that this proposition will be finally adopted by the President, because it harmonizes with his amnesty proclamation of the 29th of May, which specifies thirteen classes of rebels who shall not be allowed the elective franchise. He would allow the rebels to regain their lost fortunes by the would not be small business channels. But he would not

urn to the exercise of suffrage under the General Banks tells us that the policy of Mr. Johnson differs from that of Mr. Lincoln in respect to the Freedmen's Bureau, franchise to negroes, putting political power in hands of rebels, and the pardoning power. What says the author of the Republican platform to this?—N. Y. World.

sual business channels, but he would no

llow them any share in the control of the

povernment. It would be madness to punish he president of the confederacy if we allowed ive hundred thousand of his followers to re-

HENRY WARD BEECHER is very anxious that there should be "no disinction of color" made in the social and This sounds philanthropic, but it is in reality dictated by Mr. Beecher's fears lest the negroes should one day discriminate against himself. He remembers that he was described in the able leading organ of the black race, the Anglo I*frican*, as a "born rowdy, who always ooks as if he had been on a batter the night before"—a regular "Mike Walsh, of groveling instincts."

It is of no use Mr Reecher: no race has a keener instinctive appreciation of the difference between a gentleman and a born rowdy" than the Africans as you please; they will never admit you to their intimacy on equal terms.—

OFFICIAL VOTE OF LANCASTER COUNTY

CANDIDATES. Republicans in Roman.	E. Ward.	B. Ward.	W. Ward.	City, Tota	Drumore	New Hol	Elizabeth	Strasburg	Ballsbury	Roamsto	Cærnarvo	Martio	Colerain,	Fulton	Warwick	Columbia	Sadsbury	Brecknoc	Monnt Jo	W. Lamp	Conestog	Washing	Conoy	Neffsville	West Ear	Strasburg	Indianto	East Ear	Paradise	Lancaste	E. Lamp	Upper L	Adamsto Penn	Pequen.	. Provide). W. Don	2. Part of	4. Newton
Democrats in SMALL CAPITALS.					- Town.	land		Bor		VIII (i ii				Hor				, y	meter,		con,,,,,		WI		(Twp)	WII			T I	eter	eacock	nwo		ne e	egal Mt. Joy	Rapho (new)	Vn.
John F. Hartranft		3 273	217	1276	267 7	21307	34 121	79 11 105:26	5 155 4 468	179 13	6 101 7 173	188 14	8 182 5 118	18613	66 145 70 330	320	85 19	1 127	٠ اټت	72 10	'i '	102 203	0,12	10 11	17 14	1 99	o-a ∂	0 10	07 13	9 100	315 16	53 92 58 214	99 29:		83 9.		61 77 52 19 17 19 61 77 52	17
John P. Linton	336,4	1 271 2 271	217 217	1271 1276	266 7 267 7	2 307 3 305	121	105 26	4 467	179 18	5 173	188 1	5 118	184 3	70 33	370	182 19	107	228 1	57 224	266	154 243	171 2 171 2	$\frac{32}{31}$ $\frac{270}{288}$	193 34 193 34	3 218	241 13	2 239	207 13	8 99						73 96 1 27 74 6 73 95		2 72 9 1 2 72
R. W. Shenk John M. Stehman Daniel Here J. S. Roath George P. Deichler C. A. Lichtenthaeler	319 4 304 4 303 4	30 265 19 336 47 33 51 34	217 383 383 383	1231 1472 1468 1485	216 6 215 6 215 6	1 307 0 104 0 104 0 104	34 34	79 11 79 11 79 11	6 155 6 155 6 155	68 1	77 101 01 101 36 101	86 1 86 1 86 1	18 182 18 182 18 182	89 1 89 1 89 1	$66 14 \\ 66 14$	3 316 5 319 5 320	78 10 77 10 78 10	1 127 1 127 1 127	65 64	43 16 34 16 34 16	22 22 22	134 10	171 87 87 87	14 76	193 34 188 33 12 14 12 14 12 14 12 14	7 39	31	2 78	$\frac{141}{141}$ $\frac{9}{7}$	6 20 2 20	59 13	3 92		172 158 172 158 37 21 37 21 37 21 37 21 37 21		6 71 95 6 73 95 1 27 74 1 27 74 1 27 74	61 77 52 61 75 52 61 75 52 19 17 19 19 17 19	2 72 2 72 2 72 9 1 9 1 9 1
Wm. Aug. Atlee	309 4	43 3±	0.395	1476	213	3 312 59 10	34	106 20 78 1	16 152	179 1 68	06 102	187 86 1	42 118 15 182	186 8 89 1	364 33 163 14	0 369 5 316	183 18 81 10	6 106 1 128	22 · 1 64	56 218 35 14	272 1 23	153 243 135 103	172	36 27. 16 7.	195 34 12 14	2 217 8 40	240 13 34 5	2 243	208 14 141 7	1 102 2 19	314 17 58 13	70 218 32 88	184 48	169 155	203 9	6 73 97	19 17 19 63 77 51 18 17 20	1 72
Samuel Ensminger	329	- 1	3 ₁ 222	1,0-5	Jac-1.		1,01	10519	e-1	1-0 1	96 175	120 3	29111 6	1200	00=100	0 000	100/10	. 100	2001		أمحا	1-000	150	ne loc	1,,,-1	2							اساده	39 21	-83	1 27 74	18 17 20 63 78 55 18 16 19 63 77 5 18 17 2	19 1
Prison Inspectors. Abraham Witmer	330 317 311	51 27 134 26 147 33 149 33	2 215 6 306 5 395	122	267 266	73 31 64 31	1 121 1 121	107 2 106 2	67 474 67 474 16 155 16 55	179 1 179 1 68 68	36,175 29,175 96,102 97,102	189 1 189 1 85 1 85 1	42 118 42 118 16 18 16 18	186 186 89 89	365 33 365 32 161 14 161 14	0 368 1 369 5 319 515	183 18 183 18 81 10 81 10	6 106 6 106 1 128 1 128	229 I 195 61 63	58 213 58 213 31 1- 34 1-	5 273 8 272 4 22 4 23	153 24 153 24 135 10 135 10	172 172 87 87	235 26 233 26 116 7 118 7	196 3 196 3 12 1 12 1	30 217 11 218 18 39 18 39	241 13 241 13 34 5 34 6	2 242 2 239 3 77 3 79	209 13 208 12 141 7 142 7	5 103 4 102 2 18 4 18	299 1 314 1 58 1 58 1	70 218 70 218 32 88 32 88	185 48 185 48 99 29	171 155 171 155 36 21 36 21	203 9 203 9 83 9 83 9	6 73 97 6 68 96 1 28 74	18 17 2 63 77 5 63 77 6 17 17 2	20 1 50 72 53 73
Conrad Gast Samuel Wolf Simon Groh LEWIS ZECHER, JR GEORGE G. BRUSH GEORGE H. PICKEL	326 328 314	H7 33	3 222 3 223 3 392	1273 127 127- 1486 149 148	11019	20110	1 121 1 121 1 121 1 121 4 34 4 34 4 34	F-11	67 474 16 15	179 I	37 17: 96 10:	189 1 85 1	16 18	186 89	365 33 161 14	2 370 5 316	183 18 81 10	6 106 1 128	228 I 63	58 213 34 1	8 273 4 22	153 24 135 11	172	236 26 116 7	19613 11 1	2 218 8 39	241 1 31	22 243 3 80	209 14 141 7	1 03 2 18	314 I 58 I	70:218 32: 88	185 48 99 29	170 [15] 171 [55] 86] 21	203.9 203.9	6 73 97	63 77 5 63 77 5 63 77 5 18 17 2 18 17 2 18 17 2	1 72 1 72 1 72 1 72 20 1 20 1
County Surveyor. Abraham R. Witmer JOHN B. ERB Auditor.	828	152 27 147 33	72 222 5 393	127	1 267 8 213	73 31 59 10	1 121 4 34	107 2 77 1	67 47 16 155	179 I 63	35 175 96 102	189 1 85 1	42 118 16 18	186	364 33 162 14	0:370 5-316	$183 18 \\ 81 10$	6 106 1 117	229 I	58 21 34 1	8 273 1 22	150 24 138 10	5 172 2 87	236 271 116; 73	1 196 34 3 12 14	2 217 8 39	241 15 34, 5	2 243 3 77	$\frac{209}{141} \frac{14}{7}$	0 103 2 18	312 1 58:1	70 218 32, 88	185 48 98 29	171 150 361 21	203 9	6 73 97	63 77 5	51 72
Daniel M. Eby						_						ion, l				==							===			_					,,00,0		185 48 99 20	171 15 36 21	203 9 83 9	6 73 96 1 27 74	63 77 5 18 17 2	11 72 20 1

Intervi

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Judge Wardlaw, Alfred Huger and Col. Dawkins, of South Carolina, this afternoon had an interview, by appointment, with President Johnson. The President, after the customary preliminaries of the reception, invited them to be settled, when at once the conversation commenced, by Judge Wardlaw informing him that they were a delegation from the State Convention of South Carolina, sent hither to present certain memorials of that body. These memorials had been very carefully considered in the Convention, and he 'ully considered in the Convention, and he believed that they told exactly the truth. The President inquired the object of the Judge Wardlaw informed him that one of

them was in behalf of Jefferson Davis, A. H. Stephens, G. A Trenholm and Governor McGrath. He said they had understood that by the kind interference of the President, Messrs. Stevens and Trenholm had already been released from close confine ment and permitted to return to their homes. He would ask for Governor McGrath either a pardon, or that he might be released on parole. They could assure the President that no harm would result from such an ac-

of clemency. The President replied that all could not be pardoned at once. The business must be proceeded with gradually, and an effort made to execute the law. A discrimination

made to execute the law. A discrimination was necessary as we go along. It was a too common expression, by way of argument for clemency, that such a one had been pardoned, and that he was just as bad as another who had not.

Judge Wardlaw replied that the delegation presented no such argument as that. The President said sometimes the peculiar locality had much to do with pardons. Like many other things in human affixing we locality had much to do with pardons. Like many other things in human affairs, we cannot have a fixed rule. Much depends on discretion and circumstances. If we know ourselves, we want to do what is best and just, and to show a proper degree of humanity on the part of the Government. Judge Wardlaw remarked that they had not come hither to express their own hones. not come hither to express their own hopes and desires, but as delegates from the South

and desires, but as delegates from the South Carolina Convention to present the memo-rials of that body in a formal manner. The President—We will extend, gentle-men, all the facilities and civilities which the question require. We would rather pardon twenty men than refuse one. Judge Wardlaw replied that they did not design to say anything with refusence to design to say anything with reference to Governor McGrath, further than that they believed much good would result by the exercise of the Executive elemency toward

him.
Colonel Dawkins said if we can get Governor McGrath paroled, it would be a great relief to him at the present time.
Judge Wardlaw thanked the President for having released Messrs. Stephens and The President—We have that far anticioated your memorial.

Mr. Huger said Mr. Trenholm was one

of their most useful men, and there was no doubt he would exert all his power with a view to entire harmony between the State and the government.

The President replied he understood that
was so, adding that if treason had been
committed, there ought to be some test to committed, there ought to be some test to determine the power of the Government to punish the crime. He was free to say that it was not a mere contest between political parties, or a question as to de facto Governments. Looking at the Government as we do, the laws violated, and an attempt made at the life of a nation, there should be a vindication of the Government and the Constitution, even if the partinging rower. Constitution, even if the pardoning power vere exercised thereafter. If trea een committed, it ought to be determine

been committed, it ought to be determined by the highest tribunal, and the fact de-clared, even if clemency should come after-ward. There was no malice or prejudice in wishing to carry out that duty Judge Wardlaw remarked that they were well aware of that. The President, resuming, said there may be some unkind feeling on this subject, but it did not exist to any great extent. be some unkind feeling on this subject, but it did not exist to any great extent.

Judge Wardlaw said, although not instructed by the Convention, he was induced to ask whether Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who was now confined to Georgia, could not cross into South Carolina to see her friends.

The President replied that he had received letters from Mrs. Davis, but they were not very commendable. not very commendable. The tone of one hem, however, was considerably improv but the others were not of the character b

but the others were not of the character be-coming one asking leniency.

Judge Wardhaw interfered by saying, she
was a woman of strong feeling.

The President said, "Yes, I suppose she
is a woman of strong feeling and temper,
but there is no intention to persecute her.—
There is as much magnanimity and independence and noblemes of snirt in exhair pendence and nobleness of spirit in submi pendence and nonleness of spirit in submit-ting as in trying to put the government at defiance. True magnanimity takes things as they are, and when taken in the proper way, I disconnect them from humilation. Manifestations of temper and defiance do no good."

good." Mr. Huger remarked that they had a deep onsciousness of the truth of all the Pres The President, resuming, observed tha

The President, resuming, observed that the character of an individual may characterize a nation, which is nothing but an aggregate of individuals, and when a proper spirit is manifested, all can act harmoniously. The man who goes to the stake is almost dignified by his bearing. It lifts him above humiliation. In these cases, gentlemen, we will do the best we can. While there was sympathy there was a public. there was sympathy, there was a publi-judgment which must be met. But I as sure you, gentlemen, no disposition exist for persecution or a thirst for blood. for persecution or a thirst for blood.
Judge Wardlaw remarked that the tone of the newspapers was more favorable and different from what it was. He then asked if the President had seen a copy of the amended Constitution of South Carolina.
Of course, he said, we accept emancipation. He felt perfectly satisfied that the person and property of the negro will be protected, and spoke of the great difficulties of regulating labor and of restraining vagrancy, etc.

etc.
The President thought many of the diffi The President thought many of the diffi-culties would disappear if they inaugurated the right system. Pass laws protecting the colored man—his person and property—and he can collect his debts. He knew how it was in the Souih. The question, when first presented, of putting a colored man on the witness stand, made them shrug their shoulders, but the colored man's testimony was to be taken for what it was worth by those who examine him and the jury, who those who examine him and the jury wh hear it. After all there was not so much

near it. After all there was not so much danger as was supposed. Those coming out of slavery cannot do without work. They cannot lie down in dissipation. They must work. They ought to understand that liberty means simply the right to work and to enjoy the products of labor, and that the laws will protect them. They having done to enjoy the products of above, and the laws will protect them. That being done, and when we come to the period to feel that men must work or starve, the country will be a product of a product of the country will be a product of th men must work or starve, the country will be prepared to receive a system applicable to both white and black, prepared to receive a system necessary to the case. A short time back you could not enforce the vagrant law on the black, but could on the white man. But get the public mind right, and you can treat both alike. Let us get the general details, and the collaterals will follow.

low.

A conversation of some length ensued between the President and Judge Wardlaw and Mr. Trescott as to the legislation of the State necessary in reference to the condition of the freedmen and and the scope and consequences of the circular No. 15 and general orders No. 145 of the Adjutant General's Department, relative to abandoned lands in Department, relative to abandoned lands in South Carolina, and other subjects understood the conversation is to be

understood the conversation is to be continued at another interview.

The President said we must be practical and come up to surrounding circumstances. Judge Wardlaw, Colonel Dawkins and Mr. Huger all expressed to the President their conviction that the State had accepted in good faith the result of the issue which had been made; that the people felt that the President had stood between them and a harsh use of the power of the government; that they felt entire confidence in his purposes and action, and hoped in return to entitle themselves to his confidence as to entitle themselves to his confidence as to their feeling and actions.

The President replied that he was glad to hear it; that whenever such mutual confi-

dence existed, there would, he thought, b an open road to the restoration of good feel-ing and a prosperous condition, and that if he knew himself, and he thought he did, he would recommend nothing but what would dent to withdra advance their interests. So far from pan- North Carolina.

eye single to such preferment. "If," he a Procession Over Ten Miles in Length continued, "I gould be instrumental in restoring the government to its former relations and see the many lengths and the such as the ions, and see the people once more united and happy, I should feel that I had more than filled the measure of my ambition. If A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

could feel that I had contributed to this any degree, my heart would be more than gratified, and my ambition full."
Judge Wardlaw-Every man in South Carolina would respond to that. *Carolina would respond to that.

Mr. Huger—I am sure there is on their part no punic faith. They deserve your confidence, and I am sure they will carn it. The President expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gendered with what had been said by these gendered with the part of the president expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gendered with what had been said by these gendered with the president expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gendered with the president expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gendered with the president expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gendered with the president expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gendered with the president expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gendered with the president expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gendered with what had been said by these gendered with the president expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gendered with the president expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gendered with the president expressed in the Curlet was an interest of the president expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gendered with the president expressed himself gratified with the president expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gendered with the president expressed himself gratified with the president expression and the president expression and the president expression and the president expressio Mr. Dawkins remarked that all South Carolina reposed confidence in the Presi-lent, and that the memorials presented by the chairman of the delegation represented the true sentiments of the people of that State, both in regard to those whom they

Republics are at times really ungrateful, and the recent case of Gen. Heint-zleman, the old Mexican hero, being ordered to report to Hart's Island, as the Colonel of the Regiment which he so gallantly led to the scenes of glory promotions in the regular army during the past four years. General Heintzleman is a born and bred soldier, and one that our country should be proud of.—At the opening of the rebellion he commanded the Sixteenth Regular Information of the past for the past four years. General Heintzleman is a born and bred soldier, and one that our country should be proud of.—At the opening of the rebellion he commanded the Sixteenth Regular Information and the si through an enemy's country, reflects badly upon those who engineered the promotions in the regular army during At the opening of the rebellion he commanded the Sixteenth Regular Infantthe Franklin Engine House. It was
the first the f At the opening of the rebellion he commanded the Sixteenth Regular Infantry, and as such fought at the disastrous
first Bull Run, and was badly wounded.
The rebels spoke in the highest terms
of his skill and bravery. He had previously led this regiment through the
Mexican campaign. At the battle of
Williamsburg, on the Peninsula, General Hooker ordered the army to fall

at the Gonvention to be held at the first purpose or for any other purpose, the paper currency of the country should be convertible into it, and a circreased in size and brilliancy, until the one taking place yesterday eclipsed all.

The parade of meneded moving on time and the head of the line did not arrive eral Hooker ordered the army to fall

at Third and Chestuar streets' the roint.

celsior Brigade again entered the strife, and were successful. At Fair Oaks he did wonders, and at the second battle.

Business during the latter part of the of Bull Run he commanded a Corps and day was almost entirely suspended.—attacked Stonewall Jackson with such impetuosity that he doubled him up men and children, thousands of whom

and now he reports to one of his cap-tains as a colonel, while others on their political qualifications alone are kept in high positions. Gen. McDowell lost every fight he was engaged in, is now a Major General in the Regular Army, while Gen. Heintzlemun holds the same while Gen. Heintzleman holds the same position he did in Mexico after all his late services for the preservation of the Union. Republics are really ungrateful. We hope that justice will be done the old hero at once.

The Negro Convention in Raleigh

The negroes of North Carolina issued an address to the State Convention.
The Richmond Republic says it recognizes a fact which the freedmen of Virginia would do well to recollect—that the colored people must use every effort to make friends of the whites. Let them put away from them those instructors who would teach them to be insolent about their "rights," when those rights are already secured to them by the United States. It is not only impolitic, but it is, of all things, most dangerous. If they once incur the hatred of the whites there will be no rest for them in this country hereafter and their fate will be the saddest that overtook a people. Weak in numbers, and helpless in ignorance, they could offer no resist-ance worth the name. When the ad-dress was presented in the North Carolina Convention, a motion was made to refer it to a committee; whereupon Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, spoke earnestly in favor of giving grave attention to the matter therein presented and expressed a deep interest in the welfare and improvement of the colored population of State. He expressed the opinion that the South will show herself as liberal and generous in her treatment of this race as the North. The communication was then referred without a dissenting

voice.—Staunton Spectator The Trial of Etheridge.

CAIRO, Oct. 14.-The Court for the ridge stated that he had no objection to any member of the Court and wished to act as his own counsel. He asked the Court to grant time to file a plea, against Court to grant time to me a piea, against the jurisdiction of the Court.

CAIRO, Oct. 15.—The Court overruled the plea of Etheridge, objecting to the jurisdiction of the Court, and he then entered a plea of not guilty to all the charges and specifications except the second specification, second charge, to which he plead guilty on the Court allowing him to introduce a whole letter, from which an extract was made. This letter is known as the "Dresden letter" and is dated June 28th, in which he made but force and no semblance of civil gov-ernment, State or Federal, but a usurpation enforced by the bayonets of ne-groes existed. After some evidence for

charge, viz.; the encouragement of sistance to the enforcement of the laws The record of testimony in the Wirz rial makes 5,000 foolscap pages, divided into seventy parts, and contains be-tween 300 and 400 objections and rul-ings of the Court. 160 witnesses were examined on both sides, several of whom were individually on the stand two days for examination in chief and cross-ex-

the prosecution the accused presented

the Court with a written statement which admitted all the facts in the first

amination. Mr. Baker, of the counsel for the deense, thought it would take him seven or eight days to properly read this mass of testimony, in addition to the subse-quent task of examining all the points of law, and last of all the criticisms of the statements of witnesses, the com-parison of the different classes of testi-mony, and the working out of his argument. He insisted upon having two weeks for the performance of this labor, saving it was utterly impossible for him complete it in a shorter period of ne. The Court at first gave him eight days and afterwards extended the time

to twelve days, but Mr. Baker would take nothing less than two weeks from Monday, and failing in this he chose to submit the case without argument.

Col. Chipman, the Judge Advocate, is already preparing his argument, promising to cover the ground on both sides, and will read it next Wednesday, when, as is usual in such cases, the court will with closed doors, proceed to and make up their findings in the case before them.

- The North Carolina Convention has adopted a resolution requesting the President to withdraw the negro troops from

The grand parade of the Philadelphia Fire Department came off yesterday, and was one of the finest and most imposing demonstrations of the kind, probably, ever witnessed in the United states, and certainly in this city. The weather, notwithstanding its threatenstreets comparatively easy. In point may for a time render a necessity, but harmonious putting of numbers the parade was the largest which is never to be sustained as a pol-

engines. This was an entirely new fea-ture, and one of the finest in the entire parade. The Franklin Engine Com-

People were determined to secure at any cost good points of observation.

The various public stands erected by enterprising individuals were filled at an early hour with persons who paid as high as one dollar for choice seats. The sidewalks were a complete jam, while every available door step, awning post, or other place of prominence was occu-

pied. The decorations along the route were of the most lavish character .-Arches, composed of flowers, flags, etc. were thrown across the streets at various points. Bunting was displayed from nearly every window, and some locali-ties were decorated with flowers to such

an extent as to resemble temporary hot ouses.
The decorations of the engines and hose carriages, and the dress worn by the firemen, was indicative of good taste. Everything that fancy could suggest or experience advise, was seen along the line. To gaze from a given point up or lown the street, was a most dazzling and bewildering attempt, so many spots and points of brilliancy attracting and con-fusing the eye. There was so much fusing the eye. There was so much glare and glitter, the entire magnificence was so flushed and palpitating that the eye became tired and longed for repose. The thousands of shinir wreaths, whose million tendrils quivered like threads of quicksilver; the light reflecting from hundreds of glittering accoutrements, the music of many bands whose melodies caught up and intermingled with each other; the tramp o thousands of feet; the show and con-trast of picturesque uniforms; the jingling of variously voiced bells, the win-dows filled with interested and exultant throngs, the shouts and shrieks which swelled together into an ovation: all these made up ascene as bewildering as these made up ascene as overline as it was gorgeous and valued.

The procession formed along North Broad and moved promptly on time, and filed into line with amazing regularity. The preparations were of such

larity. The preparations were of character that a blunder was hardly CARO, Oct. 14.—The Court for the possible. As the right of the line moved down Broad street, the various divisions divisions to that he had no objection to any member of the Court and wished to the rade proceeded the streets leading east and west were thronged with excited spectators anxious to catch a sight of the spectacle. Many amusing incidents oc-

curred, but as far as we observed every-thing was good-natured, and good hu-mor ruled the hour.

The ladies along the line of the route. were prepared with bouquets, wreaths, and other complimentry attentions. Nothing could exceed the cleanly ap-pearance of the apparatus, and the decorations were of the most appropriate and costly character. There has never been in our city any firemen's parade at the lot of Mrs. Bantz. all approaching the present in the gorgeousness, and completeness of its

The immense number of visiting firemen, the brilliant costumes prepared especially for the occasion, and the The whole affair was most admirably nanaged, and reflects great credit upon he Chief Marshal and his aids, and also the various companies for the precision

and exactness with which they compli-

d with his orders. It is about the only demonstration on a large scale ever wit-nessed in the city in which some seri-ous bungle was not made. In the eve-ning a number of the engine and hose nouses were brilliantly illuminated, among which was the Hibernia, which among which was the Hoeina, which gave a complimentary supper to the Americus Engine Company, No. 6, of New York; the Newark Fire Association of Newark, New Jersey, and the Good Will Fire Engine, No. 3, of Trenton, at the Corn Exchange Building.—

It was a grand of Fire The ethersist. t was a grand affair. The other visiting companies were similarly entertained by those who had them in charge, and, from all that we could see and hear, they return home much pleased with Philadelphia and its model Fire Depart-

A Lively Place.

The "local" of the Nashville (Tenn. Dispatch, gives the following as one day's record of crime in that ungodly city: 1, "A spirited dog fight;" 2, "Robbery of an actress;" 3, "Highway robbery;" 4, "Sad case of death from destitution;" "A whole family poisoned with ar-nie;" 6, "A bloody street fight;" 7 Horrible tragedy—a man kills his wife and is shot by his neighbors;" 8, "Another desperate and bloody street fight;" 9, "Negro guard killed by a dray driv er." An exciting horserace took place in the afternoon, and the day's entertain-ment closed with a destructive fire.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The Gazette publishes a speech made by Secretary McCullough at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Wednesday night, in which he gives his views on the national finances. He said he was not one of those who seem-

ed to repudiate coin as a measure of he belonged to that class of persons who, cy as an impracticable thing among enthe previous day were sufficient to lay terprising and commercial people, nevthed dust and render the tedious work of marching over the cobble-stones of our currency as an evil which circumstances ever witnessed in our city, consisting of not less than twenty-two divisions of nations gold and silver are the and 114 companies. The number of which the recessory regulators of trade. There are many officers to whom it has been my good fortune to have occupying sub-ordinate positions under me.

There are many officers to whom it has been my good fortune to have occupying sub-ordinate positions under me.

and 114 companies. The number of visiting companies was thirty-two, of which six came from New York, one from Buffalo, one from Albahy, two from Jersey City, one from Salem, Massachusetts; two from Washington to this veteran officer:

Republics are at times really upgrates. expected that there shall be a dollar in coin in reserve for every dollar of paper in circulation, this is not necessary. For all ordinary home transactions. Lebanon, two from Reading, four from Camden, one from Wilmington, one from Pittsburg, and one from Harrisburg. One of the grand features in the parade was the introduction of the steam balances between countries, and in the United States, between the different sections, must be settled in coin. These rency of the United States was a necessity of war, but now that the war has closed, the Government should not be a eral Hooker ordered the army to fall back, but Heintzleman ordered them again to resume their places, and to use evening. The length of the route over the currency should be evening. The length of the route over the currency should be evening. The length of the route over the currency should be evening. back, but Heintzleman ordered them again to resume their places, and to use the bayonet, as Kearney was close at the bayonet, as the bayonet, as Kearney was close at the bayonet, as the bay he bayonet, as Kearney was close at least ten miles. The procession in passing and teen miles. The procession in passing any given point occupied over four had no faith in a prosperity which was at least ten miles. The length of the line was at least ten miles. The length of the line was at least ten miles. The length of the line was at least ten miles. The extreme high prices now prevailing indicate that the business of the country is in an unhealthy condition. We are and broke his ranks, and Gen. Pope said if McDowell and others had evinced the same courage and skill, his defeat would have not taken place.

All the succeeding battles up to his retirement added glory to his command, and private houses were bought up at tirement added glory to his command, and private houses were bought up at the procession, that windows in public and private houses were bought up at the procession, that seemed almost fabulous. in the world for The consequence foreigners to sell in. is that Europe is selling us more than she buys of us, including our securities, which ought not to go abroad, and there is a debt rolling up against us that must be settled, in part at least, in coin. The longer the inflation continues the more difficult it will be for us to get back to specie payments, to which we must return sooner or later. If Congress shall, early in the approaching session, authorize the finding of the legal tenders, and the work of reduction is commenced and carefully and prudent-

y carried on, we shall reach t probably without injury and embarassment to legal business. If not, we shall have a brief period of seductive prosperity, resulting in wide-spread ankruptcy and disaster. He spoke of the evil tendency of the present infla-tion on the public morals, converting the business of the country into gambling, and seriously diminishing the labor of the country. We are apparently getof the country. We are apparently get-ting richer, when morality languishes

and the productive industry of the country is being diminished. He was hope ul that by wise legislation, we will escape a financial collapse, and that the currency may be brought to the specie standard without these financial troub les which have in all countries followed rotracted and extensive wars. Outrage by a Negro in Government Employ on a Little Girl. The Frederick (Md.) Citizen has the ollowing account of a most horrible outrage:

On last Saturday evening this community was startled by the report, that a rape had been committed upon a little girl, about 11 years old, daughter of Mr. Theodore Lowe, residing in North Market street, by a negro man, employed at the camp of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, near this city. Captain Naill. Provost Marshal, furnishes the following statement of the diabolical affair: It appears the little girl, accompanied by her brother. went out on the commons to hunt for a dog that had strayed off. After look-The crowd along Broad street was dense and impenetrable, and as the pacame in contact with the negro in question, and inquired of him whether he had seen anything of a stray dog. The negro replied that he had seen a boy with the dog they were looking for, and pointing in th direction where he said he had seen the dog, he told them they could get it by going after the boy who had it. Upon this representation the girl's brother started in pursuit of the dog, leaving his sister with the negro man. He had not departed very long, however, before the negro laid hold of the girl and compell-

The child screamed and made all the resistance she could; she bit and scratched, but to no purpose. He intimated her with threats and especially for the occasion, and the magnificent day, all combined to make it a gorgeous festival, to be long remembered in Philadelphia.

The whole affair was most advantaged in the quarry, where he stripped her and violated her person. After the consummation of the diabolical act, he released the girl, who immediately make the girl make the girl, who immediately went home and informed her father. Search was at once made for the villain, but without avail. Early on Sunday morning,
Mr. Lowe, father of the outraged girl,
went out to camp to look for the pagro
taking his daughter and her brother with him. They were not in camplong before the girl espied the demon who had so ruthlessly injured her. Her

brother also recognized him. As soon as the negro saw his victim, he shrunk from her presence, and sought a hiding place under a bed in one of the tents He was immediately arrested and brought to town-for a hearing, which took place before Capt. Nail, who turned him over to the civil authorities, which resulted in his being committed to jail to await the grand jury. We trust that the full penalty of the law will be meted out to him.

Frank Cowan on Insects.

A new book has been published by Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, upon the subject of insects. The author of it is Frank Cowan, of Greensburg, a son of the Hon. Edgar Cowan, of the United States Senate

States Senate.

A general idea of the peculiar character and contents of the book may be acquired from the title page, which reads as follows—"CURIOUS FACTS IN THE HISTORY OF INSECTS; including Spiders and Scorpions. A complete collection of the legends, superstitions, beliefs and ominious signs connected with insects; ogether with their uses in medicine, in art and as food; and a summary of their remarkable injuries and appearances."

—Greensburg Dem. & Rep.

Opinious of the Military Chieftains of Each Other.

GEN, GRANT TO GEN. SHERMAN. DEAR SHERMAN: The bill reviving the grade of lieutenant-general in the army has become a law, and my name has been sent to the Senate for the place. I now receive orders to report to Washington immediately in person,

Istart in the morning to comply with he order. Whilst I have been eminently sucessful in this war-in at least gaining the confidence of the public—no one feels more than I how much of this success is due to the energy, skill and the harmonious putting forth of that energy

I have had of success.

How far your advice and assistance have been of help to me, you know.

How far your execution of whatever have been given you to do antitles you to

has been given you to do entitles you to the reward I am receiving, you cannot know as well as I.

I feel all the gratitude this letter would express, giving it the most flat-tering construction.

The word "you" I use in the plural, intending it for McPherson also. I should write to him, and will some day, but starting in the morning, I do not know that I will find time just now.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General. Your friend, GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY. Sherman received this letter near Memphis, on the 10th of March, and mmediately replied : DEAR GENERAL: I have your more than kind and characteristic letter of the 4th inst. I will send a copy to Gen.

McPherson at once You do yourself injustice and us too much honor in assigning to us too large a share of the merits which have led to your high advancement. I know you approve the friendship I have ever professed to you, and will permit me to continue, as heretofore, to manifest it on all proper occasions.

You are now Washington's legitimate successor, and occupy a position of al-most dangerous elevation; but if you can continue, as herotofore, to be your-self, simple, honest and unpretending, you will enjoy through life the respect and love of friends and the homage of millions of human beings, that will award you a large share in securing to them and their descendants a govern ment of law and stability.

I repeat, you do General McPherson and myself too much honor. At Belmont you manifested your traits, neither of us being near. At Donelson, also, you illustrated your whole character. I

was not near, and General McPherson in too subordinate a capacity to influ ence you.

Until you had won Donelson I confess I was almost cowed by the terrible array of anarchical elements that presented themselves at every point; but that admitted a ray of light I have followed since,

I believe you are as brave, patriotic

and just as the great prototype, Washington; as unselfish, kind-hearted and honest as a man should be. But the chief characteristic is the simple faith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith a Christian has in the Saviour. This faith gave you victory at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Also, when you have completed your preparations, you go into battle without hesitation, as at Chattanooga—no doubts—no reserves and I tell you, it was this that made us

got in a tight place you would help me out, if alive.

My only point of doubt was in your knowledge of grand strategy and of books of science and history; but I confess your common sense seems to have

I was, that you thought of me, and if I

supplied all these.

Now as to the future. Don't stay in Washington. Come West; take to. yourself the whole Mississippi valley. yourself the whole MISSISSIPP.
Let us make it dead sure, and I tell you the Atlantic slopes and the Pacific shores will follow its destiny, as sure as the limbs of a tree live or die with the main trunk. We have done much, but still much remains. Time and time's influences are with us. We could almost afford to sit still and let these influences

work. Here lies the seat of the coming em oire; and from the West, when our task s done, we will make short work of Charleston and Richmond and the impoverished coast of the Atlantic. Your sincere friend,

W. T. SHERMAN. Delightful State of Affairs in the National Capitol.

Stabbing, shooting, garroting and killing are daily pastimes in Washington. A member of the First District of Columbia regiment (colored) shot a col-Columbia regiment (colored) shot a colored woman fatally last night. A squad from the same regiment attacked, stabbed and dangerously wounded two or three privates of the Fifth United States cavalry two nights ago. Last night a scavenger of the Seventh ward gave a negro a fatal blow with a spade, Every night robbery, garroting and burglary are perpetrated. These little pleasantries, added to the general and widespread unhealthiness of the city at widespread unhealthiness of the city at the present time, are likely to deter many from locating here at present and to drive away others who regard health and personal safety paramount health and personal safety to all other considerations.

Another Leaguer Come to Grick.

The Portland Argus gives the facts in regard to a "big swindle" in Maine by the Republican agent sent South to obtain negro recruits. It says that about seven hundred men were procured upon the quota of the State. These men, it says, should have been counted on the quota of the State, reducing it by so many, and should have been credited to the several districts. This was not done. On the contrary, these very men were sold by somebody to different towns in the State, at some five hundred dolars apiece, and the money pocketed by the person or persons perpetrating the fraud, and the aiders and abettors thereof. Thus some three hundred to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars were taken out of the pockets of the people by the graceless scoundrels, who have since been rioting in their ill-gotten gains.

LORD PALMERSTON, it is said, suffers not only from gout, but from a disease which compels him to be lifted in and out of his bed in a blanket. His physicians, it is further said, do not give him any hope of immunity from this complaint in future, so that he will be physically unable to lead the new House of Commons. A French paper declares that his lordship will be raised to the Upper House as Earl of Palmerston.