Negroes Coming.

Gen. Howard, of the freedmen's bureau, has addressed a letter to colored clergymen seeking their co-operation in trying to get rid of some of the surplus freedmen in Washington city, ��ho must be sent away or supported by the government during the winter. Gen. Howard says that already about 5,000 colored people have secured employment elsewhere, that this class of the population yet numbers 22,000, of whom not more than 15,000 can be provided with work, leaving 7,000 who ought to go away. He proposes to send them chiefly to Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Here is a fine chance for our Radical friends to supply themselves with "colored brethren." We should be disposed to beg New England to take the whole of them, if we did not fear that Thaddeus Stevens' supporters in Lancaster county would be offended with us for doing so. But how are Mr. Stevens' supporters to divide these negroes among them? There are fourteen thousand Stevens men in the county, whilst Gen. Howard has only seven thousand negroes to send away. Each Stevens man will doubtlees be anxious to secure at least one colored brother. But as there is only one colored brother for every two Stevens men, we fear there will be seven thousand fierce quarrel for the seven thousand colored men. Mr. Stevens will be distracted by the conflicting claims of his squabbling friends, who will appeal to him. Let him take a lesson from Solomon, whose reputation for wisdom has come down to the present day and is not eclipsed by that of any Radical Congressmar whose name we are acquainted with. When two of his friends lay claim to the same colored man, let him direct the living negro to be divided and each of his two friends to have the half. Then let him observe closely which of the two sheds the biggest tears and the most of them, and to that one let him give the nigger.

The Day is Breaking!

The result of the election in Maryland is a sure sign of returning reason. in the popular mind. The reaction of that noble but down trodden State is the first Breakwater to successfully arrest the surging waves of Radicalism. and its effect will be seen on future elections north of Mason and Dixon's line for years to come. The Democracy of the North will now breathe freer and deeper. Our friends everywhere are lubilant at the result, and it will encourage them to persevere in the good work so well begun, and nerve them for the great duty which devolves upon them. The example of Maryland will be followed in Pennsylvania at the next trial of strength, and the day is not far distant when the country will be redeemed from the thraidom which now oppresses the American people. And what shall we say of Delaware-

thegallant little Diamond State? Faithful among the faithless, she stands true and steadfast to the Union and the Constitution, and has given increased majorities for the right. And there she all coming time.

And New York City, with her 47,000 majority, deserves all the encomiums which can be heaped upon her. Her Democracy stand proudly pre-eminent as the great vanguard of the Republic, and merit, as they will receive, the thanks of millions of their countrymen. And the Empire State, too, deserves her full quota of praise. In a poll of eight hundred thousand votes, the Radical majority is reduced to a very small figure, and the Democrats have only been beaten by some 3,000 or 4,000! They made a gallant fight and deserved success. The day of their triumph, however, is only postponed for a very brief period, and at the next election they will redeem their glorious old Commonwealth from the misrule and corruption which have run riot there for the last two years.

Again, we repeat, the day is beginning to break-the great reaction in public opinion has commenced; and the period is not distant when we can all rejoice together over a regenerated and disenthrolled country-when the Union and the Constitution will be triumphantly sustained, and when we shall again be a united and happy and prosperous people.

The True Test.

The Congressional elections held throughout the Northern States are the true test of the strength of parties, admitting that there were no fraudulent votes polled, as was manifestly the case in this and several other States. In Pennsylvania, where the Radicals foot up a majority for Geary of some 17,000 votes, their majority on the Congressional ticket only reaches about 11,000. The same result is also shown in other States where a Governor was elected. In New York, the Radicals only claim about 4 or 5,000 for Fenton, and we doubt not that, when the full returns are all in and counted, the popular vote for Congressmen will show a decided Democratic majority. So it will be all through. The great issues involved in the contest grew out of the unconstitutional acts of Congress, and the leading question was whether Congress or the President should be sustained. This entered into the Congressional canvass more especially, and with the result there is no room for boasting on the part of the Radicals. They barely held heir own in several of the States, whilst In others the popular vote is such as to give them no hope of retaining their illgotten power beyond the fourth of March. 1869, when the Fortieth Congress wil

CHARLES L. MITCHELL, the colored man who was on Tuesday elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, will have the honor of representing in that body the wealthiest district in the State. It is the home of ex-Governor Andrew and several other distinguished gentlemen. Where is the fortunate African who is to have the honor of representing Lancaster county in our State Legislature one of these days? We shall have negro suffrage before the end of Geary's term, and some of our strong Radical counties will no doubt send mixed delegations to the Legislature. The home of Thaddeus Stevens will not long lag behind the home of Governor Andrew.

HON, JAMES BROOKS, proprietor of the New York Express, has been again elected to Congress by over 6,000 majority. This is a sharp rebuke to the Radicals in Congress, who ousted Mr. Brooks from his seat to give place to out trial. The Tribune does not agree Mr. Dodge, Radical.

Glorious Little Delaware!

The Democratic majority in the State of Delaware foots up 1214-the largest that has been given for many years in that little Commonwealth,

Political Indians on the War-Path. The Harrisburg Telegraph of yester ay gives us the particulars of an amusing performance at the Jones House on Wednesday evening. A lot seedy Radical politicians, who are trying to outstrip one another in the race for high places, resolved to have "a high old time" in "honor of the glorious victory achieved at the late election in Pennsylvania." To give a show of patriotism to the affair, several gentlemen who sport military titles which they acquired but did not earn during the rebellion, were assigned to conspicu

ous places at the feeding trough. Gen. Geary was toasted as "the here of two wars; the champion of freedom; the statesman and orator, whose pust glorious record gives high promise of a brilliant future," &c. Unfortunately Gen. Geary was not present, and the company had to digest their "Cold Slaw" and "Boiled Beets" (as per bill of fare) without the aid of his stirring oratory. But the "past glorious record of Bergner and company as swallowers and digesters leaves no room for apprehension that their sleep was disturbed from want of Geary's oratorical mustard

n the "Slaw." Gov. Curtin was toasted too, and in audatory language that leaves the reader in doubt whether the brilliant company hat munched "Cold Slaw" at the Jones House meant to put him or Lincoln foremost as the saviour of a Union that never was in real danger till they took it in hand. It would be unjust to Curin's vanity to suppose that he did not feel sufficiently complimented by the tonst to make a response of considerable length. But the Telegraph is dead against Curtin, and all it says is that The Governor thanked the audience in is usual style, which was well received.' The next toust was the following:

General Semon Comeron—The Cabinet mister, whose wise discernment fathomed depths of treason, and whose patrioti uition prompted the recognition of governmental rights and humanitarian duties If we are to believe the Telegraph, his compliment to the great Winnebago Chief elicited deafening whoops from the assembled warriors. That pape Gen. Cameron was loudly called for, and

Gen. Cameron was foundy caned for, and after referring to the recent election, he re-marked in plain language that if the next Congress should find the necessary to impeach that bad man at the head of the Govern-ment, it would give nim great pleasure to isist them, and if he was placed in positio would vote to expel him from the posion he was now disgracing and usurping This is Cameron's bid for the United States Senatorship. He promises to vote to expel Johnson from the Presidency if the Radicals in the Legislature will make him their Senator. If he were in the Senate and articles o impeachment were brought in against the President, Cameron as a Senator would have to sit as a sworn. Judge of Juror. He would have to take a special oath on that occasion, and this oath would bind him to render a just, unprejudičed verdict. A juror in our courts s asked whether he has formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the party accused, and if he answers that he has formed or expressed an opinion, he is ruled out of the box. Put Cameron in the Senate and apply this test of his fitness to sit in judgment upon President Johnson, and he would be ruled out as disqualified. In thus offering to convict President Johnson, in return for an election to the Senate, ameron has done as dishonorable and as villainous a thing as if he had asked the Sheriff and Commissioners of Dauphin county to draw him on the jury and promised to bring in such verdicts as they might require.

The Telegraph, continuing its sketch of Cameron's remarks, says: The General then referred in glowing terms to the militia of Pennsylvania, and remarked that if General Couch had done his duty and marched the militia across the Susquehanna in pursuit of the fleeing enemy, who had just been defeated at Gettysburg, they would have compelled Gen, Lee to surrender before he could have reached the Militian valley. No troops could be more effectually used than the militia in harrassing a fleeing enemy; but when he found that General Couch refused The General then referred in glowing when he found that General 'Couch refused to pursue them, and had a locomotive fired up for ten days in the Lebanon Valley depot to enable him to get away, and a horse saddled and bridled for three days and nights for fear the locomotive could not earry him fast enough, he immediately refused to not use a volunteer aid to such an officer, and he told Gen. Couch the same, After referring, at length, to the gallant services performed by the "Boys in Blue" to the country, the General sat down amid transmituses. when he found that General Couch refuse

tremendous applause.

Cameron was hitting Gov. Curtin over Gen. Couch's back. It was for the Governor and other State officlais that the locomotive was kept fired up in the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot. The General's "glowing" allusion "to the militia of Pennsylvania" was a piece of strategy intended as a "flank movement" upon Curtin. Col. McClure has managed to have the Radical militia of Franklin county called out in Convention to instruct Colonel Stumbaugh (a Cameron man elected to the Legislature) to vote for Curtin, and Cameron seeks to propitiate the good will of the militia by describing the glorious deeds they would have performed if Gen. Couch and Gov. Curtin had let them loose upon the flying

Rebels. The Radical squabble for the Senator ship has begun in earnest. No high office in the world ever was fought for by a lower order of public men.

Decline in Prices.

The New York papers announce the reaking up, within a few days, of various speculative movements in the necessaries of life in that city, which has caused a most gratifying decline in prices. Pork has fallen four dollars per barrel, wheat from five to eight cents per bushel, and corn from eight to ten cents. There are also symptoms of a giving way in the price of dry goods. Speculators are also beginning to get a little shaky in Philadelphia.

THE ROME (George) Courier of the 25th ult., states that fifty to one hundred wagons pass through that place week ly, transporting to the West families from upper Georgia and North and Carolina. It says that the exodus to the West this year is greater than for any two previous years. The same news comes up from various parts of the South. It was a standing essertion of the Abolitionists that the extinction of slavery would cause the South to fill up rapidly with a thrifty and industrious white population. But, though slavery is abolished, very few people go to the South, whilst thousands are leaving it and settling west of the Mississippl.

Jefferson Dayls. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Baltimore Sun of yesterday says: The rooms in Carroll Hall which Mr bavis has been occupying ever since he cas removed from the casemate in which was removed from the casemate in which he was first incarcerated, are being entirely renovated. The iron bars which covered the windows and doors are being removed, and ight curtoin shades used in their stead. A complete suit of rooms are being prepared for his reception in the Hall, and every arrangement made that will conduce to be health and comfort while he remains a research. Almost chilly the Davis family a trescourt. Almost daily the Davis family have visitors, often coming from the extreme Southern States.

The New York Tribune the other day contained another earnest protest (from the pen of Mr. Greeley) against the further confinement of Mr. Davis withwith those Radicals who think that Davis ought to be confined in a dungeon and fed on bread and water.

ONE OF BOOTH'S CAPTORS IS AMONG the Fenian prisoners on trial in Canada. He has received his share of the reward since he has been in jail,

Our Common Schools.

endents of Pennsylvania has been called by the State Superintendent. to be held in Harrisburg, at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th of December. to continue in session three days. Mr. Coburn, the late State Superintendent. ssigned some time since a number of topics to different Superintendents, and requested written reports upon them. It is expected that these will be read, and that the subjects treated of will be discussed. In this connection the whole work of the County Superintendency can be reviewed, and the School Depart ment will be able to give such instruc tions as seem to be called for. In addition to this, the new Superintendent Mr. Wickersham, will ask the Conven tion to resolve itself into a kind of Executive Session, at least every forenoon, for the purpose of enabling the School Department to learn the views of the Superintendents and of the people throughout the State on the following points, in which changes in the law or in the practical operation of it have been thought of:

1. The minimum length of time the chools should be kept open.—Should it be acreased to five or six months? 2. Uniformity of Text Books in Counties Should provision be made in law for flecting such uniformity? 3. County Aid to Teachers' Institutes.— Should the law now in existence in eigh ounties be made general?
4. Provisional Certificates.—Should they to dispensed with? If not, what change hould be made in the policy now practice a regard to granting them?

5. Renewing and Endorsing Certificates County Superintendents.—Is i icy to renew and indorse them? Is it good 6. District Superintendents.—Should there e a general law providing for their ap

bould additions or substitutes be made:

7. District instances - what can be under
5. Branches of study required by law.—
hould additions or substitutes be made: About one of the points above men ioned we do not see how there can be a difference of opinion. We allude to Uniformity of Text Books in Counies." Our population is very migraory in its habits, and thousands of School Books are rendered useless to of change of residence and want of uni-

7. District Institutes —What can be don

formity. There should be a uniform series of chool Books for the whole State, (not merely for each County,) from which verything partizan in politics or sectaian in religion should be rigidly excluded. Such a series might be gotten in by a commission of learned men and experienced teachers appointed by the State Superintendent under the authority of the Legislature. There might danger that this commission would nake a huge "job" of the important work committeed to them, and "sell out" to some enterprising publisher who could afford to pay a round sum to have his Books adopted by the Commonwealth. But perhaps this might be guarded against in the law creating the commission, and it certainly could be nembers.

by exercising proper care in selecting its There ought to be, and we presume there is, enough genius, learning and book-making talent in Pennsylvania to rive us a series of first-rate School Books. When compiled and adopted. the work of supplying these Books might be thrown open to all the Pubishers in the State; or they might be printed by the State Printer and sold inder the supervision of the State School Superintendent if the law could e so framed and executed as to prevent mposition upon the public or fraud upon the treasury of the Common-

Ircland.

Iroland is eradualty beganing a cre-

We clip the above item of informaion from one of our exchanges. The ncrease in live stock in Ireland would be gratifying to every well-wisher of that country, if it were not connected with a serious decrease in the quantity of land under cultivation in grain and root grops. But being so connected it. furnishes occasion for melancholy re-

A large proportion of the soil of Tre and is owned by Englishmen. Some vears ago these English landlords deermined to rid their Irish estates of the poorer class of native tenants, and to convert their potato and flax patches into asture fields. Calling to their assistunce the ever-ready "constabulary force" of the government, they turned out the Irish tenantry, men, women and children, the sick and the well, and oulled down the houses they had occupied. The poor elected tenants, with their small store of household goods were left on the public roads, where thousands of them perished, and cattle, sheep and hogs were turned in upon the

land. Of late we have heard very little about the "eviction" of tenantry in Ireland, and it may be that the landlords have rested satisfied with the cruelties they perpetrated ten or fifteen years ago. But, from whatever cause it may spring, the detestable work then begun by the English landlords of Ireland, of converting the habitations of men into walks for sheep and cattle, is still going on. From the above statistics it appears that in the last year alone nearly one hundred and twenty-nine thousand acres were withdrawn from cultivation. Under the system of hand-culture that prevails among the poor in the tural districts of Ireland, this quantity of land would furnish sustenance for a large number of people, probably forty or fifty thousand. But the people are gone, and cattle, sheep and hogs have taken their place. Referring to these changes an Írish paper says :

The wholesale desertion of Ireland by its The wholesale desertion of Ireland by its people is saddening to any Irishman who takes a thought of an ancient land and of a race, who, when St. Patrick brought them Christianity over the sea, 'looked upon it, and loved it.' The shamrock of the Apostle waves above the ruins of the Druid's oak—the faith which it typefies has been kept in unshrinking constancy, through centuries of violence and guile—but the living possessors of that priceless inheritance are leaving their native shores in swarms, to spread or lose that faith, according to the lot of each, in foreigh lands. The great Irish event which cannot be ignored, is the Irish emigration. However people spread of lose that latth, according to the lot of each, in foreigh lands. The great Irish event which cannot be ignored, is the Irish emigration. However people may differ in their thoughts about it, think of it they must. You cannot pass it over. All Irishmen, worthy of the name, look upon it with great not pass it over. All Irishmen, worthy of the name, look upon it with great regret—enlightened Englishmen, taking Imperial views of the matter, do not like it much. The present Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, Mr. Disraeli, gave it careful chequer, Mr. Disraen, gave it careful prominence in a rocent speech of his. He considered it a thing to be deplored, and stopped by legislation in some way, if possible. There are, nodoubt, some who view this national catastrophe with pleasure—some who would gladly see the Irish small town way beyong for the market tenant replaced by beasts for the market— others by strangers from England or Scot-land. But the most narrow minded, and, land. But the most narrow minded, and, we hope, the smallest class of them, is composed of persons who rejoice at Irish congration, as affording the chance of turning Ireland into a Protestant country by minimal productions in the daserted homes putting Protestants into the deserted homes of Catholics-and converting the farm when

ey cannot convert the man. 1 m THE ARGUMENT IN the habeas corpus case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners was continued till a late hour yesterday and then adjourned till today, when it was to be resumed. It is supposed that Judge Bartol will not render his decision upon the points involved before Monday.

audge Derickson, of the Crawford County Court, has announced his intention of pre-senting the city of Meadville in his charge to the grand jury on Monday next, for the dangerous condition of its streets.

Butler Bottled by One of His Friends. A meeting of the County Supering Gen. Phelps, who was next in command to Butler of the military part of the expedition which occupied New Orleans, has written a letter to the Springfield Republican, in which he takes issue with Gen. Butler on the correctness of several statements made by the latter in his speech at Rochester. New York. Gen. Phelps was an officer of considerable experience, a West Point graduate and veteran of the Mexican war. In the political views he has held. for many years, he has been extremely radical. Gen. Butler must have thought very highly of him; for, before leaving Fortress Monroe, he specially requested of the War Department that Gen. Phelps might be allowed to accompany him. Gen. Phelps was in a position to know

what took place after the capture of New

Orleans, and his recollections extending

over that particular period may be of

importance in arriving at the Truth of History. He assigns Gen. Butler a very low rank as a military man, and strips him of the doubtful honor to which he lays claim of having been the first Union officer to employ slaves in the army. He might have gone further and said that Butler was the first and perhaps the only Union officer that ever offered to use his troops to keep slaves in subjection. At the outbreak of the war, when he landed with Massachusetts troops at Annapolis, and it was rumored that the slaves in that portion of Maryland had become very restive, Butler addressed a communication to the Governor of Maryland, offering to use his troops to put down any outbreak that might occur among the egroes. The sharp correspondence that ensued between Gov. Andrews and Gen. Butler is no doubt remembered by the public.

General Phelps thinks that General Butler is "imaginative in his statements" and that "grave errors marked his course in the Southwest." Pointing out the military fact that "New Orleans was a strong point in the rear and center their owners every year in consequence of the strategic line of the enemy, and one of the most effective if it had been properly made use of," he argues that General Butler failed to do this: that he did not "observe one of the very first principles of war, and turn all the resources of the country against the enemy." He avers that-

Onstead of making use of these resources the General remained in comparative inactivity from the first of May until late in ummer, a period of three or four months t a juncture when time was particularly aluable in our military movements, who ie enemy were making desperate effort. ne enemy were making desperate efforts o strike at Washington—to clutch, as it vere, at the very throat of our national exstence, and were even their drawing off men from almost under our guns in New orleans to reinforce their ranks at Richard 19 and 19

"Another great error of the General," h "Another great error of the General," he continues, "consisted in this, that after a long and ruinous delay, after he had been forced, in spite of hunself, and with "fear and trembling," as he himself confesses, into the measure of raising negro regiments, he failed to place the act on true and elevated grounds, and assigned publicly a very traworthy reason therefor, unbecoming his nosation as a military officer of a ing his position as a military officer of a great government. In this very order an ouncing his intention of raising negro roops, the reason which he assigned was not that the United States had the right to not that the United States had the right of make use of all their subjects to carry of make use of all their subjects to carry or make use of all their su make use of all their subjects to carry on war, but he resorted to a mere party, argu-ment and claimed as a precedent for his action that a rebel Governor had raised two regiments of negroes for carrying on the rebellion! And even accompanying this manural which was accompanying this measure, which was exclusively for free negroes and not for slaves, he issued at rder to prevent any slaves from being dmitted into his regiments. This admitted into his regiments. This order was dated about the 12th of Septem ight days afterwards. Yet d hort period General Butler clain short period General Butter claims to have elicited a favorable response to this measure from President Lincoln. He claims to have sent an aid to Washington to inform the President of what he had done, who received from the President this response; Very well: the blow is struck, the slaves are in arms, therefore they and their wive and their children are free lime, when President Lincoln is repri time, when President Lincoln is represent-ed as speaking in a way so ill in accord with his usual action and with the tenor of his subsequent proclamation, there were no slaves in arms in virtue of General Butter's orders. There were, indeed, some few slaves in arms, but in spite of his measures and orders to the contrary."

After quoting from the New Orleans Delta of June 12th, 1866—to show that, at that time, runaway slaves were returned to their owners by United States Provost Marshals—he remarks: Here we have the spectacle of a commanding General of the United Statesarmy, in the second year of the rebellion, and six weeks after he had come in possession of one of the enemy's strongholds, turning over subjects of the United States to rebels who week of the transfer to the Content of the Content of the United States to rebels the were fighting against the Government, who were fighting against the Government, to be whipped, as "they were in all respects under the old state of things," and this state of things continued for some two months more, in spite of a law of Congress to the contrary, until the General was compelled by outside pressure to follow the example of a rebel Governor and raiso negro troops!

How do the Radicals like this picture of their there," drawn by one of their

of their "hero," drawn by one of their own artists?

Desecration of the Pulpit. A despatch from New York to the

Times of Monday last says: Times of Monday last says:

"Reverned W. H. Boale and Reverend Mr. Woodruff, Methodists, from their pulpits, vesterday, advised all men, as an act of Christian duty, to vote for Fenton and Besten, Republican candidates, in order to have abuses corrected. They besought their hearers to sustain Congress in their votes next Tuesday, and work against despotism, wrong and injustice.

"Reverend J. Edwin Brown, of Brooklyn, before the Young Men's Christian yn, before the Young Men's Christian Mission, yesterday, called upon his congregation to pray for the defeat of the Demo ratic party, which, he said, was obrood."

It is thus that the pulpit is prostiuted and degraded, and the name of religion dishonored, in order to subserve the vilest partisan purposes. There is about as much Christianity in these Reverends as there was in Tom Paine or Voltaire.

The Baltimore Mystery.

The Conservative victory in Baltimore astonishes every one in view of the ability of the Radicals, by their Police Commissioners, to exclude all who did not agree with them. The mystery is thus sensibly and seasonably explained by the Springfield Repub-

ican: The Republicans of Baltimore had entire control of the machinery of the election and excluded all the voters they chose, as rebels or rebel sympathizers. That they should win under such circumstances was con-sidered a matter of course. Nor is their sidered a matter of course. Nor is their failure accounted for by saying that the rebels perjured themselves and so got their votes in. The figures tell another story. Two years ago the Republicans cast nearly 15,000 votes in the city and the opposition not quite 3,000. Now the Republican vote has jatten to 7,500, and the Democratic has gone up to 8,500. The Democratis have gained 5,500, and the Republicans lost that number and 2,000 more. The aggregate the property of the progression of the start of the progression of the progression of the start of the progression of the pro number and 2,000 more. The vote is 2,000 less than in 1864, and 8,000 rea istered voters did not vote at all istered voters did not vote at all. It cannot be said that the Republicans were kept from the polls by intimidation. The truth is that many of the Baltimore Republicans are conservative, after the manner of Governor Swann, but the result is, in part at least, a protest by Republicans themselves against the policy of exclusion. They saw that eftizens quite as loyal and trustworthy as themselves were disfranchised under restance. selves were disfranchised under pretence, that they had at sometime indulged sym-pathy with the rebels; they saw this year's registration set aside by those who made it pathy with the rebels; they saw this year's registration set aside by those who made it when they discovered that the majority of those registered were against them in politics, and they began to understand that such gross violations of the right of suffrage would lead to dangerous consequences. They therefore either voted with the opposition, or made silent protest by refusing to you at made silent protest by refusing to vote a tion on the part of Governor Swann and hi supporters to make an unfair use porters to make an unfair use of their er to carry their ends, and the defeat o power to carry their ends, and the defeat of their machinations was cause for satisfac-tion, one cannot help feeling that the defeat of the Republicans at Bultimore is also a just retribution for their misconduct, The moral thus drawn by a Radical

paper comes, perhaps, with better grace from it than from us. ____

Eight-room houses in perfect order, and in the nicest and most healthy part of London are rented at from \$250 to \$300 per

The Expected Shower of Meteors. tained by Laplace, and others as illustrious in the world of science, that the meteors A sharp look-out will be kept to hich have fallen upon the earth proces night and to-morrow night for the ex pected shower of meteors. Prof. Newton, of Yale College, predicts a prodigious flight of them, the most imposing of its kind, and visible over a largearea earth, is most satisfactorily account the earth, is most satisfactorily accounted for by the theory advanced by Professor Olmstead, to which Arago has lent the weight of his great name. It may be briefly summed up as follows:

Independently of the visible planetary bodies which crowd the Solar System, there are vast numbers of small and invisible bodies which circle around the sun, either singly or in nebulous groups. The nebulous body from which the meteors of 1833 emanated, makes a revolution around the of the earth's surface-perhaps for the last time in the present century-either on the morning of the 13th or 14th of November. Mr. Alexander Herschel, of England, who lately lectured on the subject before the Royal Institution, shares in this expectation. The meteors should be especially looked for between manated, makes a revolution around th midnight and sunrise, and may be expected in greatest abundance between three and four A. M. They proceed.

with few exceptions, from a common centre in some part of the constellation of Leo. Between the 13th of October and the 12th of November, during the years from 903 to 1833, not less than thirteen great star showers were recorded. They are separated from each other by the third part of a century, or just at the time that the earth has reached he neighboring point in its own orbit, the smaller body is subjected to the attraction of the earth, and enters its atmosphere.

The igneous state of the meteors is easily accounted for. A velocity though the air of three thousand feet per second is sufficient to raise a meteoric body to the temperature of 1800 degrees Fahrenheit, or to a vivid red heat. The average velocity of meteors being, by careful calculation some multiple of that period. According to the calculations of Prof. Newton, the next passage of the earth through the centre of the meteoric group will take place two hours-after sunrise, at Greenwich, on the morning of the 14th of November, 1866. A watch on the morning of the 13th is recommended, "as the moment of greatest brightness

ichigan

'alifornia.

linnesota.

may fall one day before the predicted time." The display this year is exnected to rival that of November 13 1833. when 240,000 meteors are computed by Arago to have been visible above the horizon of Baltimore. The average height of shooting stars at the middle of their apparent paths is not quite sixty miles above the earth. Professor Loomis, of Yale College, gives the following concerning meteoric showers and general directions to guide ob-

On the morning of November 13th, 1833, shooting stars were seen in extraordinary numbers throughout nearly the whole of forth America. It was estimated that the number visible at a single station could not laye been less than two hundred thousand. nave been less than two attacred thousand. The display began about midnight, but was not very remarkable until between two and three o'clock. There is no evidence that any remarkable display of meteors was seen on the same day either in Europe or Nete On the morning of November 13, 1832,

nusual numbers of shooting stars were cen throughout Europe, One observer ounted forty-eight in five minutes. No oursual display was noticed on the same ay in the United States.
On the morning of November 12th, 1799, steors appeared as numerous as the stars lucing a period of four hours. This display vas noticed throughout Europe and Amer-

ca. An unusual number of meteors was eccorded November9th, 1698; also, nearthe same season of the year, in 1692, and at several previous dates extending back to he recovery. he year 992, These facts clearly indicate a cycle of bout one-third of a century; and it is probable that there will be a repetition of he shower, either this year or the next, i ome part of the world; but we cannot l ure that the principal display will take

aure that the principal display will take blace in the United States.

It will be observed that the day of the zerr on which the great display occurs shanges to the extent of three days in a sentury. Hence we may look for the great-st display this year on the morning of November 14th.

On the morning of November 13th, 1865. On the morning of November 13th, 1865, our observers at New Haven saw four hun

four observers at New Flaven sawfour hundred and thirty shooting stars in less than two bours; while on the next morning less than half this number could be seen. This fact would lead us to expect the greatest number could be seen. This fact would lead us to expect the greatest number of meteors this year also on the morning of the 15th. It is probable that the number of shoot ng stars will be considerably greater than he average on the mornings both of the 3th and 14th. The numbers may be ex-sected to be the greatest after midnight and o increase until the commencement of the norning twilight,
The following directions are given to guide

oservers:
1. Observe in the open air, from a station hich commands a good view of the eavens quite down to the horizon. Observations from an open window are of but 2. If it is desired to determine the whole number of meteors visible, at least four observers are necessary; and whenever a neteor is seen its number should be audi-

ly announced for the purpose of avoiding implicates.

3. A majority of the November meteors nove in paths which seem to deverge from a point or region in the constillation. Leo, near the bend of the Sickle.—It is important a determine the properties of the sickle.—It is important to determine the sickle.

determine accurately the dimensions and position of this area from which the meteors adiate; also the proportion of the number which do and th which do not conform o the general law.

4. As it is probable that on this occasion

4. As it is probable that on this occasion there will be a large number of observers at many different places, it will be a favora-ble opportunity for determining the height of particular meteors. Therefore, whenever a meteor appears so remarkable as touttract particular attention, the position of its path among the stars should be located, and the beginning and end of the path, the practical beginning and end of the path, the precise time of the observation, and the duration of the light should be carefully estimated When the length of the path has been determined, the last observation will give the velocity of the meteor, which is an element of the greatest importance with respect to the theory of these bodies. The Chinese records of these

nomena extend back to B. C. 644, from which time to A. D., 333, sixteen falls of meteors are recorded. In October, 302; October 19, 1210; October 21, 136 old style; and November 9-10, 1787 showers of meteors were seen in Eu-rope, and on November 12-13, 1799 Humboldt has especially recorded at appearance of this kind. From carefu alculations astronomers suppose that every thirty-third, or some thirty-fourth year, these appearances are most striking; hence the interest which attaches to the present year. All, phenomena connected with these bodies should be carefully observed and authen-ticated in as many different parts of the world, and especially of our continent, as possible. The time of each distinct appearance, the point in the heavens, all facts that can throw light upon the listance of these bodies from the earth any explosions and the directions of the various motions that may be observed carefully noted at the time, and sent properly authenticated, to some careful astronomer attending to this subject, may be of the highest utility. Even if nothing occurs on any of these three nights this year, that fact will be useful

astronomers. A planter of South Carolina hasgiyen the following description of the effect produced upon his negroes by the grand meteoric shower of 1833. Its effects upon the whites wherever it was oberved were equally impressive. Thousands believed that theend of the world was at hand. The planter above referred to says:

"I was suddenly awakened by the most listressing cries that ever fell on my ears. Shricks of horror and cries for mercy l could hear from most of the negroes of the plantations, amounting in all to about six or eight hundred. While earnestly listening for the cause, I heard a faint voice near ing for the cause, I heard a faint voice near the door cailing my name. I arose, and, taking my sword, stood at the door. At this moment I heard the same voice still beseeching me to rise, and saying '0! my God, the world is on fire!' I then opened the door, and it is difficult to say which ex-cited me most, the awfulness of the scene or the distressed cites of the pagroes. I'vecited me most, the awfulness of the scene or the distressed cries of the negroes. Up-wards of one hundred lay prostrate on the ground—some speechless, and some with the bitterest cries, but with their hands raised, imploring God to save the world and them. Theseene, this writer adds, 'was truly awtul, for never did rair, fall much thicker than the meteors fell tewards the earth. East, west, north and south it was earth. East, west, north and south it was The limits of this grand shower of stars

were the great lakes of America on the North, the sixty-first degree of longitude on the East, the West Indies on the South, North, the sixty-first degree of infiguration on the East, the West Indies on the South, and the hundredth degree of longitude on the West. Throughout this vast extent of territory, on land and sea alike, the heavens were illuminated for about nine hours in wareaction by a multimle of shooting stars succession by a multitude of shooting stars of dazzling brilliancy. The premonition of the shower was a reddish vapor which appeared in the southern horizon at 7 o'clock in the evening, and then gradually ascended until it had reached its zenith. This vupor appeared to be very transparent, and yet it was sufficiently dense to conceal the smallest stars. At 9 o'clock the shower of meteors commenced, reaching its maximum in point of numbers and brilliancy about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, although the display did not cease until daybres!

theories have been advanced by Many theories have been advanced by scientific men to account for meteoric dis-plays; but it is now generally admitted that all the phenomena of this class, whether in the form of shooting stars or of meteoric tones, are of the same general character. and have a common origin. What that particular origin is has not yet been settled to the satisfaction of all who have investigated the subject. But it is no longer be lieved, as was at one time seriously main

which have taken upon the earth proceed from our own volcanoes, or from those of the moon. Their occasional appearance within the limits of our atmosphere, where they are necessarily subjected to its power of resistance, as well as to the attention of the earth is most activities like account.

sun in nearly six months; its orbit being eliptical, and but little inclined to the plane of the celiptic. Its perihelion, or the point in its orbit which is nearest to the sun, is just in its orbit which is nearest to the sun, is just within the orbit of Mercury; while its aphelion, or point of greatest distance from the sun, is very near the orbit of the earth. The distance of the former from the sun is estimated at 24,000,000 of miles: that of the latter at 95,000,000. The orbits of the other wandering little planets of course vary from this somewhat. But when the wandering holds because the walls are the contractions of the other wandering holds happens to be with somewhat. ing body happens to be at its aphelion t at the time that the earth has reached

of meteors being, by careful calculation full thirty or forty times as great, their tem perature would of course be increased to orresponding degree, were not a portion dissipated in surrounding space.

The Next Congress. Although the returns of the late elections come in quite slowly, the political complexion of the next Congress can be scertained almost with certainty.

popular interest having centered in the hoice of Representatives we refer first which is given in the following table: elaware .. 11 New Jersey, 8 New York,...

RECAPITULATION: Democrats. The States yet to elect Representaives in the Fortieth Congress, and the numer of members to which they ar ntitled, are as follows:

.... 3 Rhode Island.

nnecticus intucky...... w Hampshire.. .. 9 Total... Estimating the result of the elections n these States as that of the last Con-ressional election, excepting that in Centucky, which recently chose a Democrat to fill the vacancy in the Sixth District occasioned by the resignation nation of Hon. Green Clay Smith (Re publican), the grand result will be a emocrat-

This, of course will give the Republinsa majority in the House and plenty to spare, so they will have everything their own way in the Portieth, as they now have in the Thirty-ninth Congress. In the United States Senate there are leven Senators to be chosen this winte Legislature of the following tntes, to wit:

Hilloha, vice Lyman Trumbull, R.
Henry Lane, R.
Kansas, vice Henry Lane, R.
Maryland, vice James H. Lane, R.
Missouri, vice John A. J. Cresweil, R.
New Jersey, vice "William Wright, D.
New York, vice John Sherman, R.
Pennsylvania vice Edgar Cowan R. Ohio, vice John Sherman, R. Pennsylvania vice Edgar Cowan, R. Wisconsin, vice Timothy O. Howe, R. Deceased.

It is probable that, except in the case f Senator Creswell of Maryland, every Republican Senator in the above list ill either be re-elected or replaced by Radical: and, on the other side, th ats of Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania, id the late William Wright, of New Jersey, will be filled by Radicals. Maryland of course, will elect a Conservative in place of John A. J. Creswell, providing that the Radicals in that State do not succeed by some hocus pocus arrangement in ousting the Conservative members of the Legislature ho were chosen on Tuesday. Should this forecast prove correct, the political complexion of the Senate will be as folows:

The gist, then, of the whole story is that for the next three years the Radicals will have complete control of the legislation in the House of Representaives, and of that in the Senate for a onger period. With them, therefore, longer period. With them, therefore, the responsibility of the acts of Congress must rest, and the country will hold them accountable both for the wrong that they may do and the right that they may leave undone. grave responsibility now devolved upon them, they will manifest more regard for the real interests of the country, ir-respective of their party, than they have done in the past. But we fear that this hope will prove vain .- N. Y. World

A Good Institution. The Reform Farm, situated near Lancaster, in Fairfield county, Ohlo, is a good institution, and one like it might be established in every State with advantage to the public morals and safety. Its object, like that of our own House of Refuge, is the reclamation of boys who have strayed away from the path of rectitude. The Farm consist of nearly twelve hundred acres, of which about four hundred are cleared. A visitor gives the following detailed statement of the operations at the Farm :

After breakfast, 6 A. M., all the boys meet in the front lawn and receive their orders on the front lawn and receive their orders for the work of the day. This morning 25 were detailed for the clearing. At the tool-flouse, they find their axes, and at once proceed to the forest. Another force of 30, with corn-cutter's, go to the corn-field to cut and shock corn. Other details go to the garden, the nursory, the buckwheat field, to the orchard, to gather apples, etc. At the dry house we found a group of boys busily engaged in drying apples; they had already dried sixty bushels. Here is another group making butter. Invited by one of the boys gaged in drying apples; they had already dried sixty bushels. Here is another group making butter. Invited by one of the boys engaged in boiling food for the hogs we visited his establishment. His furnaces and boilers were in good shape, and the fat porkers in the adjoining pens would be an honor to the best feeder in the Miami Valley. After dinner, the boys spend four hours in school. The evening is spent in reading, conversation and a review of the day; and at eight o'clock they retire. The good conduct of the boys is always neknowledged by an advance grade in the way to an honorable discharge, by the approbation and discharge, by the approbato an honorable discharge, by the approba-tion and confidence of the officers, and the trust reposed in them. Bad conduct is punished by marks of demerit, reproof, broad and water, and in extreme cases, and approval by the resident commissioner, corporal punishment is inflicted.

----Burglary at Olean-\$25,000 Stolen from a Banking Office. [From the Olean Advertiser.]

Our town was startled on Friday morning by the discovery of a great burglary in the banking office of Messrs. Stowell, Chamberlain & Co. The safe was a double one, made by Lewis Lillie, of Troy, of the largest size, weighing many thousand pounds. The burglars obtained an entrance into the office on prying open one of the windows with a immy. In the lower lett name conformation of the right-hand outer door of the safe, of the look a hole was drilled, through which powder was in-troduced. It was blown open, separating the outside from the bolts and inside casting, rendering it a complete wreck. The lower hinges of both doors were broken off. They next attacked the inside safe which was two feet high, extending the width and depth of the inside of the main safe. This safe was one and a half inches thick, made with folding doors. They drilled another hole through the hand door in nearly the ame point they had on the outside safe, This gave blowing open both doors. This gav them access to the money and bonds amounting to twenty-five thousand dol lars, which they carried off. The larger portion of this belonged to special depositors. They also took valuable papers belonging to the firm, leaving in their beionging to the firm, reaving in which flight a bag of gold and silver; also a hundred-dollar bill. This safe was made to order by Mr. Dillie, of chilled iron, and was supposed to be burglar-proof, as it was a double safe, one inside of the other, with Lillie's combination locks on the outside and inside doors. No trace of the burglars has been discounted to the burglar covered. They came well prepared with jimmies, drills, gunpowder, &c. The cierk of the bank did not leave there until 12 o'clock at night. explosion was heard about 4 in the explosion was heard about 4 in the tied without a resolution to any more than have fering in the State tions in their work.

The Riections on Tuesday The results of the elections held in the twelve States that voted on Tuesday were announced in general terms vesterday. For several days to come, whatever further returns may be received must be fragmentary and scattered, and such as will enlighten but few newspaper readers, and would only, if published, tend to confuse and bewilder a great many others. We prefer, therefore, to give a statement of the ascertained and reported results without going into details, and this, according to the best light we have at this writing and after careful scrutiny of all returns, is presented in the following:

New York.

On Tuesday New York elected a Gover-The results of the elections held in th

On Tuesday New York elected a Gover or and other State officers, besides 31 Con ressmen and a State Legislature. Reube

gressmen and a State Legislature. Reuden E. Fenton, Republican, has a reported majority in the whole State for Governor of 4,900. The other Republican candidates for State offices, all of whom are elected are: Lieutenant Governor, Stewart L. Woodford; Canal Commissioner, Stephen T. Hoyt; State Prison Inspector, John Hammond. The Congressmen reported elected are

Republicans, 18; Democrats and Conservatives, 13; a Conservative gain of 3. Th State Legislature in both branches is Republican, and will elect a U. S. Senator to succeed Hon. Ira Harris.

Vermont. An election for member of Congress in the Third District was held on Tuesday and Worthington C. Smith, Republican and Worthington C. Smith, Republican

was elected by several hundred majorit over A. O. Aldis, Conservative, and Wald Brigham, Democrat. Illinois. Illinois elected State officers, fourteen Con

Illinois elected State officers, fourteen Congressmen and a State Legisleture. George W. Smith, Rep., was elected State Treasurer, and Newton Bateman, Rep., Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The State Legislature, which will choose a U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Trumbull, is largely Republican.

The new Congressional delegation will probably stand 11 Republicans and 3 Democrats, as in the present House erats, as in the present House. Massachusetts.

Massachusetts elected a Governor, Lieutemant Governor, State officers, Legislature and ten members of ongress. The Repub-licans carried everything before them. The following State officers were elected by im-Governor, Alex, H. Bullock; I.t. Gover-lor, Wm. Claffin; Secretary of State, Oliver Varner; Attorney General, Chester I. Leed; Treasurer, Jacob H. Loud; Auditor,

H. S. Briggs. The Congressional delegation are all Republicans.

New Jersey elected five members of Cor gress and a State Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr.

nt. Rogers' and Newell's districts gone Republican, the Congressional dele-gation will stand four Republicans to one penderal Republican gain of two. The Republicans have a majority in the State Legislature, thus securing a U. S. Senator. Minnesota.

Minnesota held an election for State Auditor, Clerk of Supreme Court and t gressmen.

Win. Windom and Ignatius Donnelly
were re-election to Congress by the Repub-

Missouri elected nine members of Con gress and a State Legislature. The Con gressional delegation, as reported, stand six Republican, to one Democrat, one Con-servative Republican, with one District to

servative Republican, with one District to hear from.

The delegation will probably be divided politically the same us in the present House. The Legislature is Republican, and will elect a United States Sonator to succeed B. Fratz Brown. Maryland. Maryland.

Five members of Congress and a Legislaure were chosen in this State.

The Democrats have secured four Conressmen, being a gain of two since the
orevious election. They have also a large
unjority in the State Legislature, which
vill give them the choice of a United States
senator to succeed Mr. Cresswell.

Senator to succeed Mr. Cresswell Delaware, In Delaware, Gove Saulsbury, elected Governor, over James Ruldle, Rep., and John A. Nicholson, Dem., to Congress, over John L. McKim, Rep., by about 1,000 London

Michigan. Michigan elected a Governor and other tate officers, and six members of Congress The Republican candidates for Governo nd State officers were elected by inc and State officers were elected by increased imporities, as follows: Governor, Henry R. Crapo; Lieut.-Governor, Dwight May; Secretary of State, O. L. Spaulding; Treas-urer, E. O. Grosvenor; Land Commission-er, B. D. Pritchard; Attorney-General, W. L. Stoughton; Member of Board of Educa-tion, Edwin Willies; Auditor, Wm. Hum-phrey; Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion, O. Hosford. tion, O. Hosford,
The Congressman are all Republicans,
being a Republican gain of one

Ransas. Kansas elected a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers, Chief Justice of Supreme Court, one member of Congress, and a Legislature that will elect two United States. two United States Senators to succeed Sen-ator Pomeroy, and to fill the place of the inte Senator Lane.

The Republican State ticket was elected. the officers chosen being as follows: Governor, Samuel J. Crawford; Lieutent Gov ernor, Samuel J. Crawford; Lieutent Governor, N. Green; Secretary of State, R. A. Barker; Auditor, J. R. Swallow; Treasurer, Martin Anderson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Peter McVicker; Attorney General, George H. Hoyt; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, S. A. Kingman, Sidney Clarke, Republican, was re-elected to Congress, and the State Legislature is Romalikae, editor the suprementation of the State Legislature is

Republican, giving that party two United tates Senators, Wisconsin.

In Wisconsin the election was for mem-bers of Congress and the State Legislature. There is no change in the political com-plexion of the Congressional delegation, which remains five Republicans to one Democrat,

Nevada. This State elected a Congressman, and though no returns have been received, there is little doubt that Delos R. Ashley, Re-publican, is elected.

Hunt After a \$120,000 Package of United States Bonds. The Hartford Times tells a curious

tory about a package some \$120,000 in Government bonds, which may be worth relating. As we understand it, the onds were the property of a large wool house in this city, and the package had been taken by one of the partners for safe keeping. It was afterwards de-cided to send the package to a tranch establishment of the house one of the Western cities; and a son of one of the partners was deputed to get the bonds and take them West. procured the package at the house where it had been left, on ———— street. It was in a tin box or case. He wrapped it in a paper, put it in his carpet bag, and started for the business house his carpet the firm in another part of the city On passing through Asylum street he topped at Casper Krenzen's boot and shoe shop, to procure something in his line, and in making room for it in his carpet bag, he took out the tin box wrapped in paper and laid it for a mo out the tin box ment on the counter. On adjusting his carpet hag he forgot to put in the bonds, and left the package on the counter. Nor did he discover the loss on going o the firm's house of business, but afte arranging his affairs, went off in the cars with his carpet bag.

About a month after his arrival at the
West the firm here sent him certain di-

rections in regard to a sale of a portion of the bonds. He not finding the age, and thinking he must have in the safe at home, telegraphed back that he had no bonds. The firm then telegraphed him to return home immediately, for the bonds were missing. It was his heliof and their tests. was his belief, and theirs, too, that he had put the bonds into the safe, and that somebody had obtained access to it, in an ungarded moment, during business hours, and made off with the tin box. In the midst of this troubled doubt, he suddenly started up with the exclamation that he must have left the package in Kreutzer's boot store; and ff he went to find it. Entering the shoo, he said to the pro-rietor: "Kreutzer, I'll take that parcel

prietor: "Kreutzer, I'll take that parcer I left here some time ago." The bootmaker returned, and reaching up to the show case where he kept boots on exhibition in the shop, produced the package. It had never been opened. It had lain for a fortnight on a shelf or counter where they were accustomed to un-roll and cut leather, and where the pro-prietor had placed it, under the impression that it would soon be called for Finally, seeing that it was uncalled for, he unrolled the paper, and, seeing a tin box, put it, without opening it, in the show case, for safe keeping. And thus the \$120,000 in Government bonds, after being lost for six weeks, were all re-covered. This case shows that people are sometimes careless in large matters as well as in small ones.

REPORTS from Washington say that our diplomatic relations with England are improving, and that the British government shows so friendly a spirit that it is believed the claims of the United States for indemnity on account of the Anglo-rebel cruisers, will be settled without a resort to any more urbelieved the claims of the

Personal.

John Mitchell is on his way back from Governor Wise is quite ill of cholera at Albert Pike has been swindled out of \$500 by a Memphis confidence man. Mrs. General Grant's grandfather was the irst licensed preacher west of the Ohio.

Hon, A. J. Elmore has resigned the State secretaryship of Alabama. More favorable accounts of Bismarck's health have been received from Patbus. Bishop Wilmer was consecrated at New Orleans on Wednesday. The Emperor of Austria is ill. His doctors

commend abstinence from bu Governor Swann arrived in Washington The tailor is just dead in Paris who used The tanor is just dead in Paris who used make the great Napoleon's gray great pats. His name was Legot,

The Emperor Napoleon has shown him-elf in the Bois de Boulogne with the object, loubtless, of confuting the rumors regard-ng his health.

Harrison, once the champion billiard-dayer of Missouri, has been arrested and med for vagrancy in a St. Louis police Levi Lincoln is \$4 years old, and he was

It was an honor then. The Washington Republican says that the ive Swann has got the better of the Dead Duck in Maryiand.

General Beauregard in a private conver-ation with a friend denied the alarming eports that are in circulation with regard o the Emperor Napoleon's health, When e (Beauregard) left the French capital, the Emperor's condition was nearly as good, physically as it had been for years. General Rosecrans is in California engaged in mining. Garibaldi is expected on a visit to Eng-land in November.

Corcoran, the Washington banker, is go ing to Europe. Ressinger, Maximillian's steward, has arrived at Hayana. M. Sardon, the French playwright, had a revenue from the theatres last year o

Governor Bullock, of Mass., has pardoned the men who were convicted of having our rageously assaulted a person who had spoken disrespectfully of the late lamented J. C. Fremont proposes to himself th

United States Senatorship from Missouri, General Heintzleman has gone to Gal-eston to assume command of the District of Texas. Boston is building a monument to Ned Kendall, "the bugler that bugled with his

bugle.' Deborah Bradford, 93 years old, is the sole survivor of the Wyoming ma ie remembers all about it.

Miss Evans, the novelist, is fifty-six years old, and speaks three languages besides English. She has written six novels in ten venrs. Guinness, the Dublin brewer, who restor-d St. Patrick's cathedral, is now repairing 'ong Abbey. Guinness's guineas are inex-

austible. Mr. Collings, of the Boston Atheneum, ell on the singe on Monday evening. As he was the "heavy man" of the establish-nent it must have hurt him.

Cyrus W. Field has made enough out of be Athantic Cable so far to begin wiping out his old ljabilities with interest. That is a new way to pay old debts. General Nuglee has planted four hundred teres of his California tract with mulberry rees, and intends to engage in the cultiva-ion of silk. His efforts to cultivate "calico" ave proved rather abortive. Hunnicutt, a Northern-Southern Union mm, who had a colored paper at Richmond, and atterwards was a Torch-and-Turpen-ine trouper, has gone to Philadelphia.

We greatly regret to learn that the Tycoor We greatly regret to learn that the Tycoon of Japan has been ill. Ills complaint is called the Kaka, and its effects are the loss of the tise of the limbs, particularly the lower extremities. The malady is said to be peculiar to Japan, but its ravages are sometimes seen here at Sunday-school picture. Lord Brougham, at the Social Science

Lord Brougham, at the Social Science Meeting, Manchester, read in a tolerably audible voice, but after reading about half his paper he sat down, apparently owing to a set of false teeth getting out of order. He readjusted them, remarking, "One's teeth are troublesome from birth.

Colorado is not to be famous alone for its gold mines, as both salt and coal have been discovered in the Territory. Both these ar-ticles are quite as valuable to the people of Colorado as their gold.

Financial Difficulties in Prospect. York correspondent, of vember 1th, writes as follows Richmond Examiner:

The truth is, too, that in this city during the last few days political affairs have been secondary, in the minds of most men, to the more tangible and more obviously ar the more tangible and more obviously argent questions of trade and finance. The conviction gains ground that we are on the eve of very serious embarrassment. The trade of the city, generally spenking, is now worse than it has been since 1857. All branches of business feel the depression-some of them to an extent that threatens ruin. Importers and manufacturers constitute from the properties and manufacturers constitute from the properties and manufacturers constituted from the properties. plain of more than dullness, for besides be plain of more than dullness, for besides being unable to lighten their stocks, they experience dullenlty in making the osual collections. Hence the ominous renewals of paper, much of it at compuratively long dates. Nor is this suggestive circumstance discernible only here. The same complaint is heard at Philadelphia, where a perceptible increase in the amount of six months' paper, emanating from dry goods commission houses, begins to exeite uneastiness. The willingness to grant credits running half a year has been one of the signs of our commercial recklessness; and the fact that in many cases an extension for a similar period has become necessary indicates an unsound state of affairs. Enormous stocks, expanded credit, and disappointment in regard to Southern collections, are premonitions of evil not to be spoken of lightly. They tell of the crash that is coming. This time, as at other times, the crash will begin with the dry goods houses. And experience has shown that when a few large dry goods concerns topple over, other branches are not far removed from danger. ng unable to lighten their stocks, the

shown that when a few large dry goods concerns topple over, other branches are not far removed from danger.

Inflation and gambling speculation are widely ramified. The grain, pork and butter trades are at this moment subject to unhealthy activity. In these as in nearly all other branches, "corners" are in vogue, and "cornering" is but another term for swindling, with bankruptey as a probable result. Inquiries amongst commission esult. Inquiries amongst commission touses have satisfied me that but for fraudulent combinations and contrivances, butter would fall to less than two-thirds of butter would fall to less than two-thirds of its present price. Pork has been kept up by the tricks of a few large operators, who seem likely to suffer severely for their pains. The enormous quantity held by one or two firms, renders a maintenance of the present price impossible. There has been a large fall within the last few days, and within the next ninety days the fall will be yet greater. Of the speculation in grain you may judge when I inform you that the Chicago banks now exact a margin of about forty per cent, on grain paper, instead of forty per cent. on grain paper,

A Nice Distinction.

ten per cent, as usual.

A very mee distinction, on account of olor, is troubling the School Committee of Springfield, Ohio. The case is on trial in the District Court, and the quesion to be determined is the alleged admixture of African with Caucasian blood in the veins of two children o eemingly fair complexion and pure race.
The Committee claim that the children

are one-fourth black, their mother being a mulatto, and their father (who is dead) a white man; while the mother alleges thatshe has no African blood in herveins but is the daughter of an Englishman and an Indian woman, although shesays that she was born in Virginia and sold into slavery in Mississippi, where her husband bought her in order to free and marry her. The Committee brought marry ner. The Committee brought evidence to show that the mother had associated with negroes (which she on her part denied), and that her medical attendant always thought that she had some African as well as Indian blood It appeared in evidence that the child ren had attended the regular school one term without objection, but the next term were refused admission; and the relator testified that she had employed white servants, that the white people of the neighborhood, including one member of the committee and his wife, had called on her, and that her oldest son had attended the district school and spent a year and a half at college, and while there another of the school comnittee figuring in this action had been his room mate, and he had never heard any intimation from any student that

Impeachment Circular.

A petition to Congress for the inspeachment of President Johnson is being circulated throughout the Northwest, "drawn up," as an accompanying circular says, "to meet the earnest wishes of many loyal people, who feel it unsafe to trust power in the hands of a man whose lawless usurpations may peril, at any hour, the safety and peace of the Berublic "The petition conof the Republic." The lains twelve specifications, The petition appointment of Provisional Governors, the pardon of rebels, returning them their forfeited property, and the interfering in the State of affairs of Louisian experiments.