WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1867. Mocking the Poor, A few days since we clipped the fo lowing paragraph from the editorial columns of the Pittsburg Commercial, the leading Republican newspaper in

Western Pennsylvania:

We read in the city papers about thousands of men out of work and living wretchedly from hand to mouth—bread and provisions being at unheard of prices. In the papers published in half-a-dozen States in the west and representing as much more ofterritory not yet in the family of States, we read of vast tracts of the richest land ever offered to man tocultivate, cheap in price and extremely fertile.

Having set out his contrast the edi-Western Pennsylvania: Having set out his contrast, the editor goes on to elaborate the idea suggested, urging those who find it diffiding they did with blind, unquescult to sustain life in the cities to go to tioning and stupid alacrity. It is true the West and open up farms. That the candidates were all white men, but would be good advice if it were possiit must be remembered that such was ble for those who are suffering to put it | permitted to be the case, only because into practice. But how are those now by the charter of the city no negro was 'living wretchedly from hand to mouth eligible to an office. One of the first -bread and provisions being at unacts of the Radicals in Congress will be heard-of prices "-ever togather money to repeal that clause; so that hereafter enough to pay for transportation to the the negroes may be qualified to hold fertile fields of the far West? Where office as well as to vote. The Radicals are they to get the means to build the are loud in their rejoicings over the rerudest house, to purchase even a single sult. They hall it as a sure indication yoke of oxen, to supply themselves of what will follow in every Southern with agricultural implements, and to State. We believe they are right. We sustain their families until the first crop | have no expectation that the negro is made and housed? There was a time vote will be controlled by their former in this country when laboring men masters. The reckless adventurers who could save a portion of their earnings, have induced the negroes to expect a and still support their families; but it division of the lands among them will has passed away, and it will be long induce a large majority of them to vote or such candidates as they may endorse. before it can return. Working men are It is not to be expected that a horde forced to "live wretchedly from hand f ignorant negroes will quietly divide to mouth." They are so oppressed by up between the two great parties, voting taxation, paying a large per centage on every article they buy, that it is with for different candidates because they approve the general political principles extreme difficulty that they can keep f the one or the other. That would be the wolf away from the door. Doubto suppose them to be more sagacious. less many of the class to whom the

are they to realize their desire? Such advice to laboring men under existing circumstances sounds like mocking them in their misfortunes. They are in a situation of almost complete herplessness. In vain have they been struggling through the agencies of strikes and eight hour laws to better their condition. They have been invariably defeated in their contests with capital. It is too strong for them. They must atone for the sins of the Republican party. When a nation creates such an enormous national debt as that now pressing upon us, all classes must expect to feel the weight of the burthen thus laid upon the shoulders of industry; but when, in addition to this mortgaging all the resources of the people, a political party deliberately pursues a policy calculated to keep prostrate the industrial system of the richest and most productive half of the country, how can the laboring classes of the other half expect to escape suffering? That is a plain question; one that every laboring man can comprehend; one which it behooves every such man seriously to consider.

Commercial refers would be delighted

to own farms in the far West; but how

Making Temperance a Political Hopby. The managers of the Republican party in Pennsylvania are determined to make the temperance cause a political hobby in Pennsylvania. There are abundant evidences of such a design. Not only has it been announced on the highest authority of the party that John Cessua of Bedford is engaged in preparing a prohibitory liquor law, but Democratic newspapers are being bitterly assailed for arguing against the already been taught by the Radicals to propriety of such a movement. The Harrisburg Telegraph, with its usual former masters among them. Does any among its editorial Items:

A large number of the Copperhead papers of the State are assailing the temperance organizations now being made in the different counties. It is alleged by the Copsthat the Good Templars are revolutionary in their objects, and therefore dangerous in their condencies

There is not one word of truth in the above. It is a lie manufactured for political effect. We receive a copy of nearly every Democratic paper published in the State, and read them. Not one of them has had a word to say in disparagement of the Good Templars or of any other temperance organization. All of them, without a single exception, approve of and encourage every proper effort being made to reclaim the victims of intemperance and to discourage drunkenness. But they do not favor the passage of a Maine Liquor Law, and they do object to the attempt now being made to drag the temperance question into the political arena as a tail to the Radical kite. If the friends of temperance are wise they will stand aloof from all political parties. The moment they enter the political arena they will be shorn of their moral strength, and the good cause they advocate will suffer irreparable injury.

Conservative Triumph in West Virginia. In spite of the registration frauds, the test oath abominations, the system of proscriptive legislation and the whole machinery of the Radical fabric, which was so cunningly devised for the purpose of keeping the white people of West Virginia in a state of political bondage, the oppressor's chain is being broken. The Radical paupers who have been fattening on public plunder are being driven out of office by an indignant populace, and the Radical imbeciles who have aspired to become great through the disfranchisement of the white citizens are all likely soon to find their dirty level. The details of the recent elections held there show that a majority of those who have been sufficiently loyal to register and vote, are disgusted with the baseness of the Radical adventurers who have assumed to be the party leaders. Taxation, proscriptive legislation, negro equality, and Boreman (Governor of West Virginia, so-called) are doing the work. The State promises to assert its freedom from such base thraldom right speedily. God speed her noble population in the good work.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE has ordered that no distinction of color be made in summoning the grand and petit jurors for the U. S. Court at Raleigh, N. C. All white men in Lancaster county who think they would like to sit as grand or petit jurors along with niggers, ought to read the Express and vote the Radical ticket.

THE City Councils of Washington or ganized yesterday. Colored men were appointed messenger and reading sterk in the lower branch.

If the Radicals had carried the City Councils of Lancaster at the late election, we might now be as highly favored with nigger officials as the city of Washington. But the triumph of the Democracy compels us to worry along the best way we can with white men!

## A Radical Preacher on Radical Newsoapers.

Rev. Dr. Curry, editor of the Methodist Christian Advocate, says the Atlantic Monthly is the organ of free-thinkers: the New York Tribung has always been anti-Christian; the Nation edited by polite infidels; the Times is "reckless of truth, propriety and decency," and the Evening Post has "Unitarian pro clivities." The Rev. Curry is an out and out Radical, and he ought to be good evidence as to the infidel character of leading Radical newspapers and periodicals.

What the Washington Election Teaches. The manner in which the monimus lection was conducted in Washington ty held their County Convention in Pittsburg on last Tuesday. A platform city, under the act of Congress conferring the right of suffrage upon the was adopted approving the course of negroes, furnishes, abundant food for thought. All accounts how that, in the contest, the to race were arrayed against each other. The Regical tighet Congress, endorsing negro suffrage, and mong others, the following resolution as passed by an almost unantinous was supported by ragabond negroes al-

nore independent and more unselfish

In Pennsylvania opposing parties

have repeatedly united in endorsing a

high protective tariff. Why? Because

they knew that to oppose it was to run

that their policy was the true one for

the entire nation; but the arguments

which told upon the masses, and in-

fluenced votes, were the direct

appeals to the pocket. New England

politicians as a class have legis

lated constantly for the advance-

ment of the selfish ends of their own

Patriotism, and love of the whole coun-

dictates of passion and self-interest.

be thus influenced, what is to be ex-

pected of the vast multitude of emanci-

fair wages for work. That would satis-

fy them under ordinary circumstances,

one suppose they will not strive to s

vote. They will insist upon confiscation

and upon the right to hold office. They

have been taught by the Radicals to be-

lieve that both will be granted. If either

is denied, the arms which they have

been buying will be brought into use

Before five years pass away, the people

of the North will fully realize the evils

of the Radical plan of reconstruction

The South will suffer greatly, but the

On a New Hobby.

The editor of the Express has repeat

dly assumed the role of a reformer.

emperance question in the columns of

is moral convictions by imbibing lib-

rally of intoxicating liquors in secret.

Last winter he agitated the question of

reform in our city elections, and had the

eward of his labors in the complete

multilation of the Radical candidates

their late contest with the Democracy.

Not content with what he has already

achieved, he has mounted a new hobby,

and is lashing and spurring it most vig-

brubaker the virtual master of the Re-

ublican party of Lancaster county, by

insisting upon joining the Examiner in

its warfare against the "Thugs," this

loughty champion now swears by his

spectacles and his cape, that neither

Hiestand nor Brubaker shall rule the

roast any longer. Old things are to be

done away with, and politically all

things are to become new. The people

the dear people are to settle candidates

for themselves hereafter, according to

the Crawford county system. The

party are to be put down, and the im

maculately pious Geist is to dictate who

shall be "settled" and how it shall be

done. To all this we have not a word

of objection to offer. We are encour-

aged to believe, from the result of the

late city election, that if Geist is permit-

ted to have his way the Democracy will

carry the county at the first election

which takes place after his suggestions

are adopted. We are in favor of his

Old Thad's Charity.

The Home for Friendless Children of

this city is an institution entirely

worthy of the support of every charita-

ble person in the county. It has for its

end a noble and praiseworthy purpose

Persons of all political parties have con-

tributed liberally to its support, and

among those who have been most gen-

erous in subscribing to the sceetion of a

new and handsome building for its use,

we noticed the leading Demograts of

Lancaster. The Republicans as a cube

have been equally liberal. But there is

one prominent name not to be found on

this "roll of honor." It is that of Thad

deus Stevens. He refused to give a con unless the Managers agreed to admit

negro children on a perfect equality with

those born of white parents. There is

boldness and consistency in this act of

Old Thad. He believes fully in negro

equality, illustrates it in his house-

hold, insists upon it everywhere, and

public life. He does not believe in

forcing negro suffrage and negro equali-

ty upon the people of the South, and re-

use to act upon the same principle at

home. He is honest. His followers in

Lancaster county and elsewhere, who refuse to come up to his standard, are cowards and hypocrits,

proposed reform on that account.

trading politicians" in the Republican

rously.

For years past he has been agitating the

entire North must suffer with her.

han the whites of either section.

olved. That whilst we earnestly adve Steedbed, That whilst we exceed your safe the doctrine of protection to home ma inacturers, we at the same time deprecat and oppose the efforts now being made timport foreign labor to compete with the home laborer, and we urgently request on most exclusively and the Conservative ticket by the white property-holders and a fraction of the more thoughtful and respectable portion of the blacks. representatives in Congress to provide l egislation a head tax upon imported labo It was to all intents and purposes a struggle between the two races for The old hatred of our foreign born political supremacy in the capital of the nation. The hordes of ignorant negroes were marshaled by a few selfish Radical politicians, whose bid-

citizens is seen in that as plainly as ever it was in the insolent utterances of any of the leaders of the party in the days when they went about the country or ganizing Know-Nothing lodges. At the onvention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President the Know Nothing plank was excluded from the olatform of the Republican party, because Carl Schurz plainly told them that it would lose them the votes of three hundred thousand Germans in the Northwest if retained. The old leaven of hatred to foreign-born citizens has. however, remained, and is constantly een cropping out. But, apart from its striking malicious

ly at all classes of foreigners, the reso-

Tax on Laborers.

lution we have quoted is singularly narrow-minded, and in direct opposition to the plainest principles of correct political economy. Every school boy in the United States knows that it is w means of imported foreign laborthat we have succeeded in developing the vast material resources of this new country in such a surprising manner. The sturdy arms of foreign labor have leveled the primeval forests; turned the virgin soil up to the sun, and covered it with golden harvests; made turnpikes, canals and railroads; opened up our mines, operated our manufacories; given growth to our towns and cities; and provided us the means for carrying on an extended commerce with all nations: thus adding constantly to the national wealth, and developing our resources, until our advancement counter to a feeling of self-interest. In in material prosperity came to be the the South and the West free trade ideas wonder and the envy of the world. It have commanded themselves to the suphas been our boast that there was alport of the people. Why? Because ways plenty of room on our shores for they believed money was taken from the honest emigrant; and we wisely their pockets by high tariffs. It is true velcomed every sturdy laborer who that the advocates of the opposing came to aid us in our efforts to reclaim theories argued on general principles

continent from nature. There never was a period in the hisory of this country when productive labor was so much needed as the present. A huge national debt has been created. It weighs like an incubus ipon every branch of industry. Each ndividual in the nation has to carry his own share of the enormous burthen. section; and in doing so they have been The interest upon it must be paid ansustained by their voting population. nually, and the principal eventually, by the toil of the laboring classes. If try and all that sort of thing sounds their number is lessened, the weight finely in 4th of July orations, and looks upon each one will be increased. The well on paper; but the mass even of the only hope for them is in extending the white yoters of the North, with all their industrial pursuits of the country, so boasted intelligence, can not be trusted that greater numbers may find emtoo far. They will vote according to the ployment sufficient to enable them to live and pay taxes; or in other words If, then, the higher class of voters can to pay taxes for the privilege of living. The Radicals are in a sore strait. In Pittsburg and elsewhere manufactories pated negro slaves? Will they not side are standing idle, because the South, with the party which bids highest for which was formerly the great consumer their votes? Their masters offer them of their wares, is too much impoverished to purchase. The irsane folly of Congress has crippled the industry of but just now they have a most exagthe States recently in rebellion, so that gerated idea of the future. They have there is no hope of a speedy recovery. Every day of the misrule of the miliexpect a division of the estates of their tary satraps who are lording it over one half of the broken Union creases the difficulies. The legitimate cure the prize they covet? The owners consequence is the prostration of Northof the land will not voluntarily offer it ern industry, the ruln of trade, the deo the negroes, and they know that .struction of our commerce, the stoppage They expect the same power which of our manufactories, and the forced made them free to enforce a general idleness or mere temporary employand sweeping confiscation, and they ment of multitudes, who, under Demowill persistently and imperatively decratic rule, never knew what it was to mand that as the price of their support. want constant work at good paying We are on the verge of great and serious difficulties in regard to the negro

wages. In hope of gulling the laboring men of Pittsburg the Radicals passed the silly resolution we have quoted. No laboring man possessed of ordinary intelligence can be deceived by such trash. All must see that what is needed now is the release of the Southern people from the domination of military power, and the employment of the negro population in more productive pursuits than dancing attendance upon the harangues of a set of distempered Northern fanatics. The great want now is a full development of all the material resources of the country. That cannot be effected by keeping the negroes in idleness and preventing white laborers from coming nis paper, and proving the sincerity of into the country by putting a heavy poll-tax on all emigrants. What we must have, if the financial burthens of the people are ever to be lightened, is an increase of the laboring population and the profitable employment of all. Let every man who is willing to work be welcomed to our shores. He will help to pay the taxes which are so grievously oppressive. Of every dollar which he earns the General Government will be sure to take its tithe. Having succeded in making George

What the Radicals Say of Congress. When Congress was about to adjourn the Cincinnati Gazette said:

"This Congress is about to wind up in general failure, except in the bills for spend-ing money, which, somehow, seem to go through without opposition." Thurlow Weed, one of the best known Radical editors in the country, describ ed it as follows:

"Congress, throughout its inglorious exwas nothing more or higher, or othing lower or ignoble than a party cabal All its inspirations were prompted either by ambition or hatred—hatred engendered by ambition. In everything, the real interests and welfare of the country and people were secondary considerations." If honest men should feel any hesitation in believing what is said of Congress by Democratic newspapers, we would commend to them the utterances of leading Radicals. Surely the provocation must be great which leads to such exposures as those given above.— The truth will appear occasionally in

spite of the efforts of the Republican

eaders to prevent it.

Beecher's Bait for the Black Man. In his remarks before the Equal Rights Association, Henry Ward Beecher said Take a black man, bait him with a white woman, and I think you will catch the black man." This, says the Chicago Times, is probably true, but propose to use white women as baits to catch darkies with, it is to be hoped that they will use their own daughters and

sisters first; but as in the war they got

others to do the fighting, and as in negro

suffrage they propose it only for other

States, so, in the matter of bait, they will probably attempt to use somebody piac's white women. in Maine the prohibitory liquor law has just been made more stringent, and any one selling his neighbor a glass of eider is to be imprisoned for the first offence. The Massachusetts State Constable has just notified the proprietors of the lager heer saloons to stop the sale makes it a rule of his private and of that beverage. The outside world can lose nothing by this turning of Puritan attention to home regeneration. Recent events show that it is much needed. The means they employ may not be suited to effect the object, but it could scarcely be expected that the fantics of that section should adopt other than injudicious measures to aid in any

reform.

Judge Green's Court. Hhetanding the decision of the Supreme Court that the bill establishing played in the removal of the Governor in Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin

counties is unconstitutional, Judge Green the appointes of Geary is determined not to lose this salary, and had gone through the farce of opening a court in each one of the counties. His first appearance was on the bench in Lebanon some weeks ago, then at Harrisburg on Monday of last week, and at Pottsville on the day following. In no case was any business transacted, and the Pottsville Standard says there is no possibility that any will be brought before the bogus court thus got up. The Standard gives the following account of

what transpired at Pottsville:

The actors and their acts were briefly as follows: The court house bell was rung at about 3 o'clock, by some one employed for the occasion. The actors consisted of Judge Green, Hone E. O. Parry, C. Little, Esq., Lin Bartholomew, Esq., and Chas, Brumn. Four speculators were present in the room. The officers of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, having discharged their duties in the Courts over which Judge Ryon presides, as they were required to do by the order of the Supreme Court, declined to assume any duties in connection with this new court. On Mr. Parry's suggestion, C. Little, Esq., assumed the office of Clerk.—Judge Green mounted the rostrum, handed his commission to the Clerk, which being read, the court was declared duly organized and ready for business. No business being what transpired at Pottsville: read, the court was declared duy organized and ready for business. No business being presented, Judge Green indulged in some remarks censuring the officers of the court —a court in which he had no jurisdiction, and over the officers of which he had no control—for refusing to recognize or bring business before his court, and then adjourn-

Some wag who has not the fear of Judge Green and his court before his eyes got off the following good thing

on it:

Have you heard of the "Court" of "Judge Green, which met at the Court House this week? Such another will never be seen, Though over the world you should seek. The "Court" was composed of five men, Who solemnly marched up the hill, But paused in astonishment when The stubborn old beil remained still. Charles Brumm found a man for the beil, Who manulity tagged at the rope, and cheered by the old-fashioned knell. The Court vainly waited, in hope of seeing a numerous throng Rush in through the wide open door; But, though the beil rung lond and long, Four men came to see them—no more! Major Downing, the crier, was wanted, But "didn't belong to this Court." And then the Clerk had to be hunted, Which caused the spectators some sport. The Clerk wouldn't come, as requested; He said "they had no jurisdiction." The Court cooldn't have him arrested, But waited in helpless siliction.

No jury, no witness, was there To keep up the name of the thing; The dock and the benches were bure, Though loud "Santa Anna" did ring. The tipstave, Charles Brumm, sternly frowne And smote on the floor with his staff—The empty room echoed the sound, Which made the four spectators laugh. Judge Parry, who "ran the machine, And seemed to do most of the work, (For sorrow had stupefied Green,)
Named Christopher Little for Clerk. Judge Green took his seat—his commission Was handed to Little to read. Bartholomew took his position. The first of "the cases" to plead. "His Honor" then duly declared The Court was pr-pared to commence; But as not a case had appeared of cither complaint or defence, He scolded the officers who Roused to allow the bushness at all, And said that the best thing to do, at here was no bushness at all, And said that the best thing to do, at here was no bushness at all, He hoped to ear would be plenty, one day,) Would be to adjourn, sinc die. To meet at this Court House on Monday, The coming first day of July! on it Have you heard of the "Court" of "Judge"

The coming first day of July:
|Extuent omnex, singling.]

"A Radical lawyer am I,
"A Radical lawyer am I,
"Other in meady to cry!
I think I'll go murder myself!
Alas, for my intrigues and tolls!
The "Court lilli" is knocked on the head,
And I shall get none of the spolis!
I feel that I'm nearly 'played out,
And nobody cares about me;
I'll put all my olothes' up the spout,
And leave the world, felo da se!"

Endorsing Old Thad's Insult.

We glip the following item from the editorial columns of the Harrisburg Telgraph, the central organ of the Repubican party in this State:

Thaddeus Stevens refused to contribute any money to the fund for the erection of a "Home," in Lancaster city, unless the managers stipulated to admit colored on acquality with white abildean to the children, to th benefits of the institution. There is nothing benefits of the institution. There is nothing wrong in such a refusal. It only proves that Mr. Stevens' benevolence is as broad as his good sense and patriotism are solid and firm. 'olored children are admitted on equality with whites to the mercy and salvation purchased by Christ's death. Why, then, should they not be admitted on equality to that charity with which man hopes to cover a multitude of sins? We ask attention to the above. It

shows how far the advocates of negro equality in Pennsylvania are prepared to go. Every barrier between the two races will be speedily broken down if they are allowed to have their way. Once the negroes are given the right to vote in our State, the Republican party will not scruple to make the largest concessions to them. There are not less than fifteen thousand negroes in Pennsylvania who would be entitled to the ballot. That is a number equal to the average Republican majorities in the State for a number of years past. The negroes would constitute the balance of power and they would be courted with flattering assiduity by those who boast of being their friends and allies. Every political and social distinction would be broken down. Laws would be passed allowing negroes to hold office, making their jurors, imposing heavy penalties for refusing their admission into the public schools, the churches, the hotels and places of amusement on a perfect equity with the whites. Emboldened by past success the Radicals no longer make any secret of their intention to confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes of Pennsylvania. That once granted all the rest must speedily follow. Are the white freemen prepared

for it? The Telegraph not only endorses Mr. Stevens' insulting answer to the ladies who called on him for aid in behalf of a noble charity; it goes further, and endeavors to make of his mean action a rule of conduct for the Republican party. We have no doubt every Radical who feels like holding on to his money will refuse to subscribe to any charity hereafter on the same plea. They can do so with as much consistency as Mr. Stevens' did. He knew when he refused to contribute that the charter of the institution expressly provided that none but white children should be admitted; he knew, too, that to act upon his suggestion would be to ruin the prospects of the "Home." There is every reason to believe that he only put in his plea for the negro to save his money. He has set an example which we have no doubt will be extensively copied.

The Campaign in Tennessee. Brownlow is conducting the campaign in Tennessee on true radical principles. He has organized a band of thieves and cut throats in every county of the State, and his armed ruffians are doing the political work assigned them in true radical style. Murders and other somewhat disgusting. If the Radicals infamous and brutal outrages are of daily occurrence. The people of the State are making loud appeals to the President, and eagerly seeking the pro-tection of the Government. What a glorious republic this is to be sure! The re-election of Brownlow through the

> dom. Hail Columbia, happy land! Small Pox in Danville-

agency of his gangs of desperadoes will

be heralded as another triumph of free-

The small pox has been raging in Danville, Montour county, and the Town Council have issued an order closing all the schools and churches. forbidding the meeting of any associations, and the gathering of the people to hear any lecture or to witness any exhibition. The Democratic County Convention, called to meet last week. had to be postponed in consequence. only a few delegates being in town.-The fine is twenty-dollars for every person attending any public gathering within the borough limits.

Sheridan. Sharidan a vecking amiscipy is the

Supreme Court that the bill establishing payers in the state, is not one of those and independent criminal court of Severeign State, is not one of those and independent criminal court of Severeign State, is not one of those and payers of Severeign State, is not one of those and severeign state.

The President has not been disposed to interfere with the military commanders, whateverthey might do; but these last acts of General Sheridan amount to open defiance of his superiors, and increase the difficulties of the situation in Louisians to such an extent, that Secretary Stanton and General Grant will be likely to insist on the supersedure of General Sheridan. He has shown boldness and dash in civil as well as military movements, but it must be conceded that boldness and dash in civil as well as military movements, but it must be conceded that he displays no great genius for government. With all parties in New Orleans and the War Department at Wushington against him, his usefulness as department commander must be at an end. These difficulties should also bring out the long-expected decision of the Government as to the proper limits of the authority given to the military limits of the authority given to the militar commanders by the reconstruction bill The whole matter is at loose ends, and ther will be endless collision and confusion unless some well defined principles are established on the subject.

To sanction the outrageous acts o General Sheridan, or even to permit him to continue in the position he now holds after their commission, would be for the General Government to commit itself to a policy that must strike at the very foundations of our free institutions. To call that a republic in which such deeds could be done with impunity would be to libel a sacred name. Nowhere except under the sway of an unmitigated despotism could such a state of affairs be suffered to exist. General Sheridan ought to be recalled at once. If the President, his Cabinet and the Commander-in-Chief do not so decide, they will show themselves to be unfit for the high trust reposed in them.

Democratic Victory in Galena, Illinois. It will be seen from the following despatch that the Radicals of Illinois are no more fortunate in political gerrymanders than were those of Lancaster

Our city election took place to-day, and resulted in the most complete Democratic victory ever achieved in this city. Heretofore the municipal elections have been held in March of each year, but by political trickery the corrupt Legislature of last winter changed the time of holding the election to a later time in the season, when election to a later time in the season, when not less than 250 of our Democratic voters are engaged on the river, thus hoping to carry the election to the control of the Radicals. The result yesterday covers this corrupt scheme with utter confusion.

The officials elected are: Mayor, Shissler; Aldermen, Ballinger, Marfield, Defugger Day, and Barry. aeger, Dax, and Barry. The defeated ticket was headed by John The defended takes was headed by some Loriain, for Mayor, the most popular man that the Republican party could bring out, and to still further strengthen the ticket, renegade democrats were put on for Alder-

Mayor Shissler's majority is nearly 250. The Aldermen have majorities ranging from 18 to 180. The Third Ward is handy carried by the Democracy, the ime in the history of the city.

An exchange records the fact that another political parson has come to rief. The Rev. James Davidson Dyke, of Indiana, was excessively "loyal" during the war, and proved his Orthodoxy and love of country by inciting several riots against the " copperheads." A few days ago he was arrested for horse-stealing, and it is said several clear cases will be made out against him.

THE Missouri Republican thus chroncles a recent Democratic victory in that State:

The Radicals of Believille received drubbing yesterday which they will remember. The Democrats elected Wildings by a majority of 150—a gain of seven humbred since last fall. The Democrat says the Democracy is a corpse! But it around the Radicals in a fatal style But it sloshes

The Removal of Gov. Wells. The Washington correspondent the Philadelphia Ledger says: the Philadelphia Ledger says:

The removal of Wells was in violation of the instructions of Gen. Grant. In answer to Gen. Sheridan's communication, stating that Gen. Griffin recommended the removal of Gen. Throckmorton, and that he (Sheridan) was inclined to follow the recommendation, and also depose Wells, Gen. Grant repiled that the authority of military commenders to remove the Governors of States was doubtful, and no steps in that direction should be taken until the opinion of the Attorney General could be obtained.

The same correspondent says it was The same correspondent says it was

expected the Attorney General's opinion would be presented to the Cabinet for consideration to-day.

Statement of the Public Debt. The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st 10, 1867:
DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST,
June, May.

	June,	May.
Five per cent. bonds Six per cent.	\$188,431,350,00	198,431,350.00
bonds '67 '68	15,325,641.80	15,379,641.80
Six per cent. bonds '81	283,746,360.00	283,748,200,00
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,092.640,600.00	1,031,146,150.00
Navy Pension Fund	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00
Total	\$1,602,643,941.80	\$1,541,203,841.80
Bix per cent.	NO CURBENCY	INTEREST.
bonds	813,722,000.00	\$12,922,000.00
3-years com- pound inter- est notes	180,030,240.00	134,774,510.00
3-years seven- thirties	511,939,525.00	549,419,200.00
Total Matured debt	\$655,691,765,00	\$697,115,710.00
not presented for payment	9,713,020,82	
DEBT BE	ARING NO INT	KREST.
U. S. notes	8374,200,737.00	\$374,247,687.00
Fractional cur-	28,458,075.46	28,975,379.46
Gold 'certific'ts of deposit	17,823,980.00	15,400,440,00
Total Total debt	\$418,991 792 46 2,687,040,519 58	\$418,628,509.46 2,668,875,098.58
AMOI	INT IN TREASU	RY.
In coin	\$98,758,417.61	\$114,250,444,00
In currency	72,606,164.98	83,888,558,24

HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury. The large balance in currency, as shown by the above statement, is caused principally from the receipts from miscellaneous sources, and internal revenue, near the close of the month of May being larger than was anticipated, as well as the necessity to prepare for the interest falling due in a few

days on the seven-thirty notes and the

8171,424,582,59

\$148,089,002.8

Total..... Amount of debt

principal of compound interest notes, and the interest thereon, and also to mee requisitions expected in a few days from other departments. The Last Shooting Affair in Washington, Pa. Our Washington correspondent "J. S. 8." sends the following particulars of the shooting affair that occurred in that bor

ough Thursday, and mentioned in this paper yesterday:
'Another shocking accident occurred in "Another snocking agendent occurred in this vicinity to-day, the particulars of which are as follows: Four young colored men of this place, by the names of James Bryan, Semuel Adams, Mack Anderson and Nat Galliher, went out into the woods adjacent to the town to hunt squirrels. adjacent to the town to hunt squirrels. Bryan shot at a squirrel on a tree and wounded it. It fell to the ground and took refuge in a log. Bryan ran towards the log, and at the same time Adams raised his rifle to shoot. Bryan cried out not to shoot. Adams immediately lowered his gun, and endeavored to lower the hammer, but it slipped through his flugers with such force as to cause the discharge of the load, which took effect in the right breast of Bryan, and caused his death in a few minutes. Adams came to town and offered to give himself up, but the authorities

to give himself up, but the authorities would not receive him, as they are fully

satisfied that the occurrence

The Megre Triumph in Weshington. the triumph of the negroes over the white population of Washington City furnishes food for serious reflection. We give a few. The New York Herald correspondent says

if id acts which the people will applied.
If hey love daring in a military leader, and there is no doubt that the dashing character of Sheridan's achievements of the state of Sheridan's achievements of the war made him a decided mount in the war made him a decided mount in the people know it. They are not now in a humor to tolerate gross violations of the established civil law in any officer. They have been taught by the experience of the past five years that liberty is less likely to suffer from abuses practiced by civil officers, however flagrant, then from the arbitrary rule of a military chieftain.

The violent acts of General Sheridan have awakened even the more thoughtful and reputable Republican newspapers, and they are denouncing his course. The Springfield Republican says:

The President has not been disposed to interfere with the military commanders, we have represented in the second predinct two hundred and twenty-five colored and one white. From all accounts the colored vote was almost entirely polled, while a large portion of the white vote falled to get in.

The President has not been disposed to interfere with the military commanders, we have represented in the second predinct two hundred and twenty-five colored and one white. From all accounts the colored vote was almost entirely polled, while a large portion of the white vote falled to get in.

The National Intelligence, the old Whig organ, has a column full of incidents. The National Intelligence, the old Whig organ, has a column full of incidents. We

elect the following items:

select the following items:

Throughout the entire day the negroes monopolized the polls, and excluded white men from the approaches. This excited a good deal of feeling; but the excitement was most intense about the First Precinct of the Seventh Ward. There was a long line of colored men there, extending along F street, and around the corner down Fourand-a-half street to E. In all this dusky rerowd our oldest inhabitants could scarcely recognize a familiar face. Indeed, this was the case at all the precincts. It was manifest that the whole contest was one between pauper negroes, dependent for subsistence upon the bones thrown them from the Freedmen's Bureau, and the old citizens and property-holders of Washington. In the Seventh Ward during the day a double line of white voters, corresponding to the line of white voters, corresponding to the line of colored voters on Four-and-a-hall line of colored voters on Four-and-a-half street, was formed on F street, meeting the other line at the window, with the idea of voting the whites and colored alternately, and quite a number of whites were voted in this way; but complaint having been made to Major Richards, Superintendent of Police, he decided that the separate white line could not be permitted to vote in this way, as being unfair to the voters in the original line, who had stood waiting all day. This decision created considerable feeling amongst the whites, and it was proposed to open poils at five P. M., to take in a separate white vote.

Considerable additional excitement was created by a controversy between Major

created by a controversy between Major Richards and Mr. Thomas E. Lloyd in relation to the above decision. Mr. Lloyd Richards and Mr. Thomas E. Lloyd in relation to the above decision. Mr. Lloyd stated that the double line had been formed with the consent of the receivers or votes, and he denied Mr. Richards' right to thus break up a line of voters, especially as it was composed of some of the oldest citizen of the ward. By this decision the whites were excluded from voting; and men who or ten, twenty, thirty, and forty years have exercised the elective franchise here—mer who have property interests at stake—were virtually excluded from a voice in municipal fifairs by a horde of strange negroes who have no more interest in Washington affairs than the King of Dahomey, and know a than the King of Dahomey, and know as little as that monarch of its true wants. In all the precincts of the Fourth Ward the colored people opened the ball with a good showing, but they polled most of their strength in the morning. This was the strong Conservative ward of the city. The number of colored men that uppeared to vote at an early hour was surprising. The receivers at some of the precipits were very vote at an early hour was surprising. The receivers at some of the precincts were very slow. Especially was this the case at the Fourth Precinct. Here four of our oldest citizens were tu-med away and told that they were not registered. Mr. Asbury Lloyd subsequency appeared and offered to vote, and was told he was not registered. He demanded to see the books, and found his own name and that of the three others who had been rejected duly recorded. At the Third Precinct double lines of white and colored voters were formed and the and colored voters were formed and the pallots were received alternately.

ballots were received alternately.

In the Sevenith Ward the colored people were out early. This was file great negro stronghold, and it seemed to be a preconcerted movement that the polls should be taken possession of by them and held during the day. They therefore paraded the streets at 2 o'clock in the morning, and waked sleepers and made the air resound with notes from tin horns, calling out the faithful. At 4 delock some seven or sight. aithful. At 4 o'clock some seven or eight nundred colored voters were in line at the hundred colored voters were in line at the First Precinct, and up to half past 10 A. M. the number had increased to about one thousand. At that time not one white man was in line at that precinct, and only about twenty-five white votes had been received. By, an arrangement entered into early in the morning the committee of ten, vote distributors, do not such party were parmitributers, &c., of each party were permit-ed to vote without waiting to fall into line. the polling proceeded very slowly at thi precinct from various causes, not averaging

precinct from various cuizes, not averaging more than one to every five minutes.

One of the receivers, J. B. Pierce, insistad upon examining the books for the names, and it took him just five minutes to spell but the name after he had found it. Although there were so many persons in line, not more than 100 votes were polled at 12 o'clock. It was observed that but few colored men

were at work yesterday. All were in at-lendance upon the polls.

In some of the wards the colored people In some of the wards the colored people strained every nerve to prevent the white people voting. One of their schemes was to swell the line with men who had already voted, in order to keep out the whites. Thus, a negro would vote, and would then pass around to the rear of the line. He would remain there until some one came along who had not voted, when he would drop out of line and give the newcomer his place. This was practised to such an explace. This was practised to such an ex-ent in one of the First Ward precincts that

firect appeals to prevent it had to be made to the police officers. direct appeals to prevent it nad to be made to the police officers.

The judges of election were in session in the Post Office building yesterday, for the purpose, as was stated, of correcting errors in the registration. They gave certificates stating that certain individuals had been registered, and a large number of persons yeard upon those certificates.

registered, and a large number of persons voted upon those certificates.

During last evening squads of colored men paraded the streets, shouting and hurraining on account of their success. Bonfires were lighted in various sections of he city, and it was a night of general ubilation for the negro party.

Another Verdict Against the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says a case of ome importance to the public, involving the duties and liabilities of railroad com panies, has been decided in the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. The plain tiff was Rev. J. M. Barnett, and the suit originated under the following circum stances:

stances:

In July, 1863, Mr. Barnett started from his father's house, near Hillside, to go to his own home in Mt. Pleasant. He was in a two horse carriage, and had his wife and two children with him. The roud by which he was traveling crosses the railroad about a mile and a quarter west of St. Clair station; there is a bridge some twenty feet above the level of the road over the track, which at this point passes through a cut.

A good deal of testimony was given as to the geographical character of the ground near this bridge, which seemed to result in the proposition that the approach of a train from the east could with great difficulty, if at all, be known by travelers on the town-

from the east could with great difficulty, if at all, be known by travelers on the township road until they arrived at the bridge litself. Mr. Barnett stopped his carriage some distance before reaching the bridge, heard or saw nothing, and drove on. Just as he came on the bridge the Philadelphia express passed under, not having whistled since leaving St. Clair station. The horses took fright, and run off, throwing the whole family out, and injuring Mr. Barnett quite severely. For this Mr. Barnett prought suit, alleging that the accident was caused by the negligence of the company in not giving a signal before passing under this crossing.

in not giving a signal before passing under this crossing.

The company resisted the recovery on two main grounds, both matters of laws: 1st. That Mr. Barnett was himself negligent, in that he stopped to look for the train at a point where he couldn't possibly see the track, and that it was his duty to go to some point from which he could see the track. or point from which he could see the track, or to the bridge itself, before driving his horses forward to the point of danger, and that if he didn't do so, he falled in taking proper care, and cannot recover. 2d. That the if he didn't do so, he falled in taking proper care, and cannot recover. 2d. That the company is not required by either law or custom to signal at crossings, unless those crossings are at grade; and that when they are by culvert under the track, or bridge over it, there is no such obligation.

The court thought differently, and decided both questions against the railroad company. The jury, under the instructions of the court, found a werdet in favor of Mr. Barnett for six thousand dollars. The case

Barnett for six thousand dollars. The case will no doubt go before the Supreme Court Boiler Explosion in Philadelphia and Terrible Loss of Life.

A boiler explosion in Prinadelphia and Terrible Loss of Life.

A boiler exploded last evening in the building on Sansom street above Tenth, in Philadelphia, occupied in the lower portion as a saw mill by Geasey & Ward, and in the thirdstory by Miller & Reeder, engraver of plates for calico printers. The force of the explosion reduced the building to a heap of ruins, and of about thirty men employed in it, only nine escaped alive. Six of these were more or less injured. Several buildings in the vicinity were damaged.

The firemen worked assiduously for many hours in their humane efforts to rescue the victims. They were crushed and bruised in the most shocking manner. The spectacle presented was a ghastly one indeed.

The committee appointed by the Senate of Pennsylvania to inquire into the alleged extortionate charges of railroad companies for freight and passengers have adjourned to meet at Pottsville on Tuesday, the 16th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M.

How the Radical Victory was Won in It appears upon investigation that the most stupendous frauds ever attempted to be perpetrated were used in the recent election in this city. They were so stupendous that no honest man in the city ever drawned they would be strainged. It was not appeared that the Ridden adventurers of your smidst could readily be so lost to expressible of justice, trully and propriety acto be guilty of such enormities. It was expected that election frauds would be perpetrated. It was expected that election frauds would be perpetrated. It was expected that hundreds of negroes not entitled to vote would be placed upon the registry; but the manipulators of the scheme were not satisfied with contingencies. They had the result all arranged. Even if the Conservative voters had presented an array of votes equal to

contingencies. They had the result all arranged. Even if the Conservative voters had presented an array of votes equal to three thousand majority upon a lair vote they were prepared to overcome it. This result was provided for weeks ago. The evidences of it will be forthcoming at the proper time. They were not known until too late to be acted upon during the election. The frauds perpetrated are so glaring as hardly to need exposure. Upon the morning after the election there were crowds of country negroes found waiting for transportation to their homes in Maryland and Virginia who had voted here. They had been brought from all quarters outside of the city, and were indignant that after having compiled with their contract to vote in Washington, they were not provided, as stipulated, with transportation to their homes. It may be that some of these same negroes will be swift witnesses against their employers, and help to show that the election here was an enormous fraud, and the result attributable to the perjury of negroes suborned by the manipulators of the negro. It may be well for gontiemen who deem their social position above represent to congratulate themselves upon the result of the election but it would be better for some of

ratulate themselves upon the result of the election, but it would be better for some of

election, but it would be better for some of them to prepare themselves against a criminal prosecution under the election laws for subordination of perjury and interference with the election.

Apart from the frauds, the manner in which the Radicals thrust obstacles in the way of the polling of the white vote is simply outrageous. In some of the wards, in which the vote to be cast was greater than could be possible under the arrangements made, the commissioners of election had agreed to a programme to have a fair election. They had arranged among themselves that there should be two lines of voters, one of whites, the other of blacks, and that each should be allowed alternately to put in four votes. This was a perfectly fair and satisfactory arrangement, but our air and satisfactory arrangement, but ou nformation is that the Superintendent of Police broke up this arrangement, and compelled the white voters who were prepared to vote under this arrangement of the commissioners, to take position in the rear of the negro voters.—National Intelligencer

Horrors of the Chicago Meat Barket During the last few days the good peop During the last lew days the good people of Chicago have been greatly exercised in regard to a report made to the Board of Health concerning the cattle, sheep, and hogs slaughtered in that city and served up as food to the citizens. A private policeman was stationed during four days of last week at the Union Stock Yards who mades memorandum of the cattle, sheet made a memorandum of the cattle, shed and swine taken from the Yards for con and swine taken from the Yards for consumption. On the first day there were taken to the slaughter house forty head of crippled hogs, two head of crippled cattle (on drays) and ten bulls. By crippled, the policeman stated, is meant those animals which were unable to walk out of the cars, and were hauled out and lifted on drays. Many of these were sick, and in some cases they had to be killed to prevent them from dying before leaving the yard.

On the second day there were sent out fifty-one crippled hogs, one bull, two crippled cattle, elevon head of cattle, all too poor for beef, two of them very lame; one tof five, three of which were very poor, one crippled steer very badly bruised on

one crippled steer very badly brussed of the body, and a lot of very poor sheep. the hogs, one had just breath enough its body to live; and these were all the went to market that day.

On the third day, twenty-seven head of hogs were taken to the slaughter house, most of them so badly malmed that they could hardly have survived more than a few house.

ew hours.
On the fourth day thirty-three hogs, in condition unable to walk, and a c badly injured, and within a day or two o giving birth to a calf, were taken from the pens. Many of the arrivals at the yards were in

ing the yards, they were slaughtered soon as taken from the cars. Nearly ways the good cattle were selected from the others and sent East. Scarcely any save "scallowing" and "Kinzie Street" beeves, hogs and sheep ever found their way to the Chicago market.

hogs and sneep ever found their way to the Chicago market.

The statements of the officer are known to be correct, A more nauseating mess than this can hardly be conceived. It is the same every day. Occasionally a marketable animal is sant un, but nearly all the animals able to travel are taken to Eastern cities; and yet, "if the whole truth was known," says the Times, "it is doubtful whether there is a stomach in Chicago that would contain its contents for the fiftieth part of a second." It is no wonder that the people of Chi-

ago are excited over this expose, of which we have given but a mere synopsis, and which nobody has ever before taken pains to make.—Pittsburg Commercial.

Gov. Wells' Protest Against His Removal.

Washington, June 9, 1837.

Gov. Wells' Relegrams and his letter to the President protesting against his removal were received to-night by Mr. Johnson. He says that Sheridan's reason for removing him, that he (Wells) was impeding the laws of Congress was a mere pretext, the real cause being personal malice of Sheridan, because he (the Governor) dared to appeal from the unauthorized and arbitrary exercise of power by the General in appointing a Levee Board. Gov. Wells suys it may surprise the President to know that the General vents his personal malice through official channels, but it does not astonish him, for Gov. Wells' Protest Against His Remova channels, but it does not astonish him, fo ne knows his reckless habits too well. H does not ask the President to reinstate him merely that he will take his case into cor merely that he will take his case into con sideration when the opinion of the Attorney. General upon the powers and duties o military commanders is received. Gov Wells' answer to Sheridan's letter notifying him of his removal from the Governorship has also been received. He says that the letter was received at 3 P. M. on the 4th, but it had not even the effect o driving sleep from his evolids. Or driving sleep from his eyelids. On the contrary, he had a feeling of re lief that his fate was no worse. He think:

lief that his fate was no worse. He thinks the General must have been in one of his wrathy moads when he penned the telegram to the Secretary of War, and he therefore feels indebted to Divine Providence that he was not hanged, shot or banished. Governor Wells denies that he impeded the laws of Congress, and says that he did everything in his power to conciliate the friendship of Gen. Sheridan. He never noticed the personal attacks of the latter. noticed the personal attacks of the latter and it was only when the General nullified his appointment of a Levee Board, and sub-stituted one of his own, that he made an official protest. In regard to the charge of his appointing rebels to office, Gov. Wells

says:

"As to your charge of appointing rebels to office, if it is a crime, I would like to ask, General, if you are free from the same accusation. Out of a Levee Board composed of five members, one of your appointees was a member of the Secession Convention, nd signed the ordinance of Secession: an and signed the ordinance of Secession; an ther is not a citizen of the United States, but claimed the protection of the British flag on the arrival of Commodore Farragut and his fleet; and a third was a blockaderunner, who was arrested and tried by a military commission. There is a trite maxim General in this connection, which military commission. There is a trite maxim, General, in this connection, which it would be well for you to remember in your future personal controversies." The Crops in Virginia.

The Crops in virginia.

The Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday says:

Bright promises of an unusually large crop of wheat have been held out for the last two or three months in letters from all parts. two or three months in letters from all parts of the State and in many of our newspapers. A large number of intelligent farmers in the counties near Richmond, however, are inclined to think that the prospect has been over-estimated. For several weeks past there have been rumors to the effect that the wheat was not called so promising and the wheat was not quite so promising, now we regret to learn that the rust now we regret to learn that the rust has begun to make its appearance. The blade seems to be very generally affected, and in some instances the stalk has been touched. Oats were seeded late, but promise well, unless the present weather continues after they head. The clover crop is very promising, and not being subject to as many mishaps as the wheat, a very large yield is anticipated.

The Shenandoan Valley. The Shenandoah Valley is said to have almost recovered from the desolations of the late war. Notwithstanding the ravages of the many armies that passed through it, and the almost total destruction of houses, fences, and agricultural implements, it is said the and agricultural implements, it is said that this year the farmers will probably have the finest and largest wheat crop ever raised in that region. The lower counties are filled up with Pennsylvania Germans, who are quietly buying up all the farms they can cot

Fish Culture, It appears that experiments in the culure of fish have been attended with success in other countries as well as our own. As an instance, we see it stated that, eight years ago, on that portion of the little river Ribble, in England, which lies between the borough of Preston and the sea only 96 salmon were taken. Last year the number caught in the same part of the river was 16,000. This is the result of stocking the stream anew, of preventing the throwing of noxions substances into its waters, and of otherwise attending to the habits of this finny species. The report of the English Commissioners tells the same story about several other Buttah streams. In many of them the value of the fish taken in or season is estimated at ten times the cost of stocking.

The cholera continues to so Ripe peaches are selling in Memphis, renu., at fifty cents apiece. f Italy... They are eating watermelons in Newbern, N. C.

Alabama epicures are luxuriating upon green corn. David's opera of "Herculaneum" gained the \$20,000 prize in Paris. Gen. Cole has been committed at Albany to answer for the murder of Mr. Hiscock. The steamer Santiago de Cuba, recently ashore near Atlantic City, has been towed into New York harbor. The New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church began its 48th annual convention at Cincinnati on Friday. The Cincinnati Councils have appointed a committee to report a location for a public

park of 500 acres. A large warehouse in Charlestown, Mass., fell on Friday afternoon, severely injuring three men. Forty steamboats, with 120,000 tons of reight, having passed up to Fort Benton, fontana, this season. A Dublin paper says a fearful potato olight has set in and whole fields are affected Two hundred and thirty-five thousand bushels of wheat are now in store at Mil-The police commissioners of Chicago are taking measures to prevent the sale are of fireworks in the city.

Sarah Turner has recoverd \$10,000 from J. W. Sidle, of Zanesville, Ohio, for breach of promise of marriage.

Over 102,000 bushels of corn have been distributed among the poor of fifty-eight counties in Georgia. The Rev. Joel Hawes, the oldest minister in Connecticut, died in Gillard yesterday, aged seventy-eight years. The earnings of the Pacific Railroad, having its terminus at Omaha, were nearly \$262,000 for the month of May. On Tuesday the corner-stone of the new hall of Independent Order of Red Men was laid in Philadelphia.

Senator Wilson thinks of going to Europe in company with a Boston gentleman, who offers to pay all his expenses. A number of puddlers have arrived at Pittsburg, Pa., from Europe, and gone to work in the rolling mills. One genuine case of cholera occurred in New York on Tuesday, in a very filthy locality.

The Massachusetts Legislature has abolished the usury laws in that State, making free trade in money.

Some of the temperance men in Connecticut are attacking the clergy for using wine in the communion. The harvesting of wheat is now progressing in the upper portions of Georgia. Alabama, and in parts of Tennessee. Nelson J. Marsh, clerk in the New York post-office, has been arrested etters.

The fruit and grain crops in portions of Missouri were greatly damaged by violent hailstorms on Sunday and Monday nights. An early and permanent reduction of the clerical force in the Treasury Departmen has been determined upon. The National Typographical Union, re-cently in session at Memphis, has adjourned to meet next June in Washington. It is stated that Fred. Douglas, accompanied by other colored orators, is about totake a canvass of the South. Judge Edmonds, of New York, says the Spiritualists in the United States number between ten and eleven millions. T. F. Paige, colored, has been commissioned by Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, a notary public for Norfolk city and county. The Japanese Commissioners are preparing to leave for home. Most of them wil take the steamer of the 11th.

The city stock of Charleston, S. C., has fallen five per cent since the promulgation of General Sickles' order regulating inunicipal affairs. Last week a snow drift, forty rods long and several feet deep, was to be seen or Town bill, Sandisfield, Mass., just over the Connecticut line.

The people of some portions of North Carolina and Virginia are making prepara-tions, this season, to pick and dry black-berries and huckleberries for exportation. Two lady compositors in the Portland Advertiser office were the first in Maine to set a thousand ems toward the fund to erec a monument to Artemus Ward. Congressman John Morrissey is the pur-chaser of Barnum's beautiful residence at Bridgeport, Conn. The price paid was \$65,

The Richmond Dispatch publishes a tabular statement, showing there are 1,360 business men in that city, and that they pay a license tax of **\$**85,739 17. Benjamin F. Flanders has assumed the duties of Governor of Louisiana, Governor Wells having surrendered his office to the

The Presidental party have returned to Washington. Their reception on the journey back from Releigh was everywhere agree-

Edward Ross and his little son were found nurdered in their house near St. Louis, on Friday morning. It is believed they were killed by a hired boy. The fall of Queretaro and capture of Maximilian are officially announced by President Juarez in a despatch to Minister Romero, at Washington. Governor Orr, of South Carolina, has adressed a meeting of citizens of the Ander son district of that State, recommending acceptance of the Military act The widow of Bishop Polk is teaching in he Columbia Female Institute, an Episco-palian institution, owned by the diocese of

The registration returns for Louisiana adicate a majority throughout the State or the freedmen in every parish in the State save two. The death of Mr. Richard T. Donnell, Representative in Congress from North Carolina before the war, is announced at Newbern.

The Senatorial excursion party returned to Omaha on Thursday. Ten overland sugges also returned, from fear of the Indians. The Indians continue their depredations in Arizona. The City Hall, at Quincy, Ill., was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss \$50,000. On the same day two hotels and a stable at Warsaw, Ind., were burned, causing a loss of \$50,000.

It is said three cases have been brought It is said three cases have been brought in the Circuit Court of Montgomery county. Alabama, against Judge Busteed for alleged conversion of moneys, conspiring to defraud the piaintiffs, and corrupt abuse and usurpation of the office of Judge.

The Cincinnati Gazette is positive that Generel Schenck will not "allow his name to be presented for the Governorship. He would have reluctantly accepted a nomination in any event, and he has decided that the public interest can be served otherwise." Gen. Simon Cameron is junketing on the Plains, but his friends at home are busy shaping matters so as to give him Pennsy i-vania for the Presidency—a Legislature that will adopt a resolution declaring him to be the choice of the State boing one of the that will adopt a resolution declaring him to be the choice of the State boing one of the points to make.

Benjamin F. Flanders, the newly appointed Governor of Louisiana, called on Governor Wells yesterday, and requested the latter to surrender his office. This Governor Wells declined to do, and protested in writing against the action of the military authorities.

A married man in Williamsburg, New York, eloped with his wife's niece on Tues-day, leaving his wife and child behind him. She was also married and leaves behind her a husband and two children. The woman was about twenty-five and the man about

forty years of age.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned on Saturday—members, at the close of the session, voting themselves \$5 per day, giving each \$705 for the session, which, with six or seven hundred members, amounts to an aggregate which the Boston Journal speaks of as a "bit of extravagance." forty years of age. Journal speaks or use a vector and sollen mills in Delaware country have either wholly or the suspended operations for the partially suspended operations for the present. What is the reason? If the manufacturers cannot live with the present high tariff, how do they expect the farmer to pay his heavy taxes without protection?

pay his heavy taxes without protection?

A Chicago gentleman found, a few days since, among a lot of paper which he had purchased, the original parchment confirming the granting of six hundred acres of land in the County of Kent, in the Province of Pennsylvania, to Thomas Peterson. The document bears the date, "Twenty-sixth day of ye first month, one thousand six hundred and eighty-four, being ye thirty-sixth year of ye King's reign, and ye four the off my Government," and signed "Wm. Penn."

A startling rumor comes to us to the effect A startling rumor comes to us to the effect that the Sultan of Turkey is making rather startling preparations for his July visit to Paris. His suite is announced as consisting of five hundred persons—three hundred women and fifteen eunuchs, etc., etc. Whether these ladies and gentlemen—we mean houris and eunuchs—will be lodged in the Tuileries along with the grand Turk himself, we have not yet learned from the Monitur. We may be sure that he and his suite will create a greater sensation in Paris than all the Emperors in Christendom.

than all the Emperors in Christendom.

A pleasing incident occurred in the church of the Messiah, corner of Ninth and Oliver streets, St. Louis, Sunday. The minister, Dr. Elliot, was delivering a discourse with a view of soliciting aid for the famishing poor of the South. In the midst of his remarks, whitst speaking "peace and good will," a dove flew in at the window, perched for a moment on the gallery balustrade, then spread its wings and hovered over the minister's head, and finally seated itself on the pullit. Every face was radiant. It the pulpit. Every face was radiant. It seemed as if Providence smiled; and the minister, referring to the messenger of seemed as it Providence smiled; and the minister, referring to the messenger peace, asked and received a liberal donation