FOR JULGE OF SUPREME COURT: Hon. GEURGE SHARSWOOD, of Phila.

The Weekly Intelligencer for the Cam-Last year, about this period, we offered to send the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, during the political campaign, to any address for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. The result was that we had about a thousand new names on our list within two weeks, many of whom became permanent subscribers.

We now make a similar offer. THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER will be sent singly, or to clubs, to any address, from Wednesday, July 3d, until Wednesday, October 9th inclusive, for the merely nominal sum of FIFTY CENTS.

This puts within the reach of all one of the best and most widely known Democratic newspapers in the country. Let each of our readers make an effort to extend our circulation. By so doing they will help forward the good cause. A little effort on the part of each will accomplish much in the aggregate.

To you who are just now reading this we make a personal appeal. See your neighbors and make up a club at once. You can get five, or ten, or more subscribers in an hour or so. Can we rely upon you to do that much for us? We are sure we can. 75 Our numerous exchanges will greatv oblige us by making an editorial note of the above.

The Teaching of the Tennessee Election The Tennessee election furnishes food for serious thought. Republican newspapers admit that they carried the State by keeping white men away from the polls, and by driving up the negroes to vote tickets marked with the picture of a broadaxe; and over the election of some of the most disreputable men in the country, thus chosen, the whole clan of Radicals are rejoicing loudly. They make much of the fact that good order was preserved at the polls; just as if any thing else than quiet was to be expected where cavalry was stationed with orders to dash down upon the first in dividual who might be rightly o wrongly the cause of any disturbance Elections conducted in the presence of : military force have always been remarkably quiet; but it is a mockery to call any such elections free, or to dignify the government in which rulers are thus chosen with the sacred name of

republic. painte. Every Radical newspaper is in ec stacies over the unanimity with which the negroes voted with their party. We never supposed it would be otherwise From the very first we have conceded that such would be the case. We knew the Radicals would be lavish of promise to these ignorant creatures, and our knowledge of them, derived from a residence of years in a slave-holding State, convinced us that they would not act otherwise than they did in Tennessee. It is a fact that throughout the entire South the newly enfranchised negroes not only expect to be recognized as the equals of the whites, but that they believe the lands belonging to their former owners will be parcelled out among them by Congress. They expect their loyalty to pay, and are as mercenary, if not quite as unprincipled as the majority of radical office-seekers. To suppose that the negroes would be controlled by their former masters under such circumstances was ridicu-

Another cause of very loud rejoicing they will be able to carry the reconmarched up in long lines to vote marked tickets, is indeed difficult to sec. It possible that an attempt will be made will represent the negroes and the New England Yankees; but he will not be the choice of the people. A vast majority of the white men of the United States will stand opposed to the Radical candidate, be he whom he may. Of this there is not a doubt.

lously absurd.

Such a thing as the attempted inauguration of a President thus chosen is possible. It is out of the power of the white people of the Southern States to prevent it. The responsibility for our future rests entirely upon the masses of the North. They can very speedily break up the wretched system inaugurated by the Radicals. It is for them to lution of political sentiment in Pennsylvania this fall would be the turning point in the scale. Such a revolution can surely be effected. With a full poll of the Democratic vote, the redemption of the good old Keystone State is sure. Shall there be a full show of our strength? It is for the leading men in the different election districts to say. Let them see that local organization is perfected at once. If we are defeated by our own apathy, we will deserve no better fate than to have negro suffrage established in this State by an act of Congress which the Yankee Williams will reinice to declare constitutional and binding. There is a lesson for the white men of Pennsylvania in the Tennessee election which they would do well to

The Kentucky Election. Yesterday the white men of Kentucky held an election and the result is a sweeping and overwhelming Demoeratic victory. So it is all over the country. Where only white men vote correct political principles are sustained. The Radicals secure victories nowhere outside of New England except by the help of negro votes. We contrast Kentucky and Connecticut with Tennessee. Any man not color blind can see the difference at a glance. We congratulate the people of Kentucky, They have achieved a true Union victory. The Genlus of Liberty.

This old established organ of the unwavering Democracy of Fayette county comes to us this week with the best bow of the new proprietors, J. F. Campbell and his associate, Mr. Rock, of Greensburg. We welcome friend Campbell back to the ranks of the press gang. He has heretofore shown very

decided ability as a newspaper man, and we are sure that he will be found to be the right man in the right place where he is now located. Palpable Causes. S. P. Chase, who six years ago was not worth ten thousand dollars is now taxed on an income of seven hundred thousand dol-

lars per year. The above is a travelling item in the newspapers. If it is true, it is another instance showing how profitable the civil war has been to government officials-showing where a large part of the money has gone for which burthensome taxes are now imposed upon the people-showing the heartless rapacity of our rulers in appropriating the public treasure-a treasure stained with the tears of the poor.

THE tickets for the negroes in Tennessee were marked by having a broadaxe printed on the back of them. This was done to enable those who drove the filthy and degraded hordes to the polls to tell at a glance whether they were voting right. The broadaxe meant ow. Of course it was not diffi cult to secure any majority which might he required under such circumstances.

Thug and Anti-Thug---Corruption of

The Inquirer, George Brubaker's organ, takes us to task for commenting apon the quarrel now going on among the Radical leaders of this county, and very plainly intimates that it would be as well for us "to say nothing about it." We do not think so. We have a right to our say in the matter. Does the chief of the Thugs suppose we will keep a still tongue in our head when we see so much unblushing rascality openly displayed among the shining lights in the God and morality party." If we are to believe the Thug organ, all who oppose it in its endeavor to make merchandise of the various county offices are a few "disappointed politicians, thimble riggers and venal scribblers.' Such are the mildest of the terms the Inquirer employs to designate the opponents of Thuggery. What a scurvy set of fellows they must be to be sure. But if we read the Examiner and the Express we learn, on what we have always regarded as good Radical authority, that Brubaker is the chief of a set unprincipled fellows, who have bound themselves together in a secret oath bound association for the purpose of procuring offices for themselves and their friends. As Brubaker never asks for an office himself, and as he is known not to be entirely unselfish, some honest people have been puzzled to tell how

he "makes it pay." In the Radical ranks, among the leaders at least, we hear it intimated that he does make a very "good thing" of it. How it could be done is difficult for an honest Demorat to imagine. But then the secrets of loval alchemy are not known to us The truth is the Republican leaders f this county are nearly all corrupt The spoils of office are large and tempting. Yearly five members of the Legislature are elected, and since it has comto be well understood that it is no crime not even disreputable for a loyal mem ber of a loyal Legislature to steal, the competition for seats in the lower House has been very great. Every three years two State Senators are elected. These nave still greater opportunities for adding riches to the honors attendant upon their offices, and we are sorry to say that the recognized honesty of Senator Billingfelt was spoken of as a very remarkable instance of integrity among the admittedly corrupt radical majority n the Pennsylvania Senate of last win

Then there are the county offices, nunerous and paying. Concerning the officers immediately connected with the courts we have never heard any harge brought, and we have no doub he present incumbents are men of clear bands and correct character. But it is well known that the Radical newspapers of the county have from time to ime charged that there was corruption some of the other departments. The ecords of our court show that it was fore than suspected that the hands of the Keepers of the Prison were not always clear. If the Examiner is to be believed there was a substantial secret and unexplained reason for the large addition made to the county tax rate by the present Commissioners. When so much filth is seen on the surface it is hard to believe that the depth of the political pools are not dirty.

The truth is that for years past th cople of Lancaster county have had ery little to do with the selection of their county officers. A few political wire-workers have "set up" the County Conventions, and have foisted just such with the Radicals is the certainty that candidates upon the dominant party as now in power would hesitate for a mosuited themselves. The very large Restructed States at the next Presiden | publican majority removed all fear of tial election. How anything else could | defeat, and from year to year the masses possibly happen, when the whites are have been driven to the polls to vote mostly disfranchised, and the negroes whatever ticket might be set up by the ruling "ring." No one dared to show signs of dissatisfaction, for the dreaded party lash being always ready to be anto inaugurate as the next President of plied. Such having been the rule in the United States some individual who | the party, it was but natural that the Thug faction should strenuously oppose the introduction of what is known as the Crawford County System at the present time

The chief of that organization and his interested followers have the whole ticket made up for this fall, and they feel confident of being able to carry is through with ease under the old dele gate system. No wonder they packed the County Committee with substitutes pledged to rebel against the action of the late County Convention. They suppose the masses of the Republican party will go to the polls quietly and stupidly and vote any ticket set up, as say whether it shall continue. A revo- they have done heretofore. Whether the Express and the Examiner have influence enough to defeat the machinations of the Thugs remains to be

There are nearly ten thousand Demo cratic voters in Lancaster county, every one of whom is interested in her honor and welfare. In view of that fact we regard the tone of the Inquirer as insolent and unbecoming. We have a right to criticise all the acts of any politica party, and we shall always exercise that right without fear, favor or affection. Rottenness of the National Banks.

When the bill creating the Nationa Bank system was offered in Congress in 1865, it met with decided opposition from the Democratic members. They objected to it because it was calculated to create a powerful moneyed monopoly, which might be successfully employed for improper political purposes; because it forced all the old and trust worthy banking institutions out of existence; because it was proposed to remove the new institutions entirely from all supervision of the different States; because by the terms of the bill a very large amount of capital was exempted from taxation; and because a very considerable sum, now ascertained o be not less than twenty millions of dollars a year, was made over to these institutions as a gift, without the people receiving any compensation or benefit in return. The terms of the laws are such that larger profits are to be secured by banking institutions or ganized under it than were ever honest ly realized by any State banks. The masses were led to believe that these National Banks would be more secure than the old institutions. The credit of the United States was supposed to be pledged for their integrity, and they started with the tide of popular senti ment largely in their favor.

A very short period of time has suf ficed to show the rottenness of the whole National banking system. Within the short period of a year or two nearly fifty National banks have busted. It is true, the notes were redeemed, the Government being pledged to that, but the depositors have suffered severely. Both the Government and individuals have been swindled out of large sums of money. Within a few days several failures have been chronicled, and the accounts given of the suffering caused are really distressing. Hundred who had deposited the savings of

lost every cent. The masses have placed confidence in these institutions because has been erroneously supposed that the Government had the Government had some financial connection with them. Under the old system, depositors and others doing business with banks look closely into thei icondition and operation. must be done with reference to National banks in future. Such of them as are under the control of honest and conscientious business men are perfectly safe, but the system is essentially rotte and the sooner it is broken up the better for the country.

When the rebellion began the State of Pennsylvania owed a certain amount o debt. Her bonds expressly stipulated that the interest on them should be paid semi-annually in gold coin. On the strength of that assurance, and or the general credit of the State, they were taken by our own people, and a considerable portion of them by the captalists in England and other countries in Europe. No sooner, however, had the paper currency, now in existence been issued by the United States than the Republican majority in our State Legislature determined to cease to pay the interest on Pennsylvania bonds in gold, and to force the creditors of the State to take instead thereof the already depreciated greenbacks. In vain did the Democratic minority protest most earnestly against such a breach of good faith; in vain did they appeal to the majority, and urge them to pay some regard to the honor of the State. They were deaf to all argument, and by their act the debt of the State was to a certain extent really and practically re-

Renudiation.

pudiated. The Democratic party has always in sisted upon the complete discharge of every public obligation. It has never stained its honorable record by advocating the impairing of any contract made by either the State or the National Governments; and it never will .-The judges it has placed upon the bench have always administered pure law.-Never have they stooped to pander to partizan prejudice or to the demands of o-called expediency. They have insisted upon the complete enforcement of every contract, without regard to parties.

Let the holders of United States se curities remember that a Republican Legislature did actually repudiate an express contract to pay the interest on our State bonds in gold coin. Let them not forget that the very same reasons might at any time be urged in favor of paying both the principal and the inerest of United States bonds in depreciated paper. Let them remember that Judge Sharswood stands pledged by his onblished decision to prevent any such attempted violation of a valid contract. Let it be kept in mind that for making such a decision he is now being assailed by every Radical newspaper in the State. Unless they forget these things, ondholders and capitalists cannot fail to support George W. Sharswood as a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Importation of Negro Voters. The Cleveland Plaindealer says the Freedmen's Bureau is busy now sending large numbers of future colored citizens into the Western States. Care is taken to put them into the hands of loyal Radicals, who will see that they all vote right. This is a game which could be worked to decided advantage in Pennsylvania. With the Yankee Williams on the bench of our Supreme Court an act of Congress making negroes voters in Pennsylvania would at once be declared to be constitutional and binding. Then the Radicals would not only be reinforced by 15,000 or 20,000 adult male negroes already in this State, but as many more as might be needed in any emergency would be at once im ported from the South. Along the borders they would be crowded into the counties of Laucaster, Chester, Lebanon. Delaware, Somerset and Alle gheny, and would be pushed north into Bradford, Tioga and other radical dis tricts. Let no man suppose the party ment about making an attempt thus to overpower the will of the white voters of this State. Such action of the radi cals would be made perfectly legal the moment the right of the negro to vote in Pennsylvania was recognized. The Village Record, a radical paper very well known in Southern and Central Pennsylvania, has openly declared that resolution pledging the Republican party to advocate the enfranchisement of the negroes in this State. failed to be reported by the Committee on Resolutions, because it was there authoritatively stated that Congress would oon pass a general law making negroes voters in every State. The seventh resolution of the Radical platform binds Indge Williams, should be be elected.

o decide such a law to be constituional. The white men of Pennsylvania can see what is in store for them should ludge Sharswood be defeated. Not only will all the negroes now in the State be made voters by the act of Congress, but the Freedmen's Bureau will be ready to fill any order for negro voters whenever called upon. We think the white men of the Keystone State will hesitate a long time before they elevate to the bench of the Supreme Court a onnecticut Yankee who stands pledged o carry out such a programme.

Trying to Muzzle Brownlow. The New York Tribunc rejoices over

the election of Brownlow, but has sense enough to desire that the foul-mouthed old brute should keep a still tongue in his head. It says:

Now that Brownlow is Governor again et him stop making speeches. He means well enough and acts well. But he talks a imes in a wild, extravagant way which only does harm. Brownlow has no notion of acting on

the advice of Greeley. He is going through the State mingling in the growds of drunken negroes who are celebrating their victory. At Knox-ville he made a characteristic speech, in which he is reported by the Tribune

When the Rebels were buried he wanted them buried in coffins with both endsopen, that when the devil went in they could go out. No promise had been made as to the time he should hold his office, and as the Constitution did not limit the time he would be Governor for 10 years. He was a despot and might as well use the power; as a proof and might as well use the power; as a proof hat he could, take the vote of Sevier County, 317 to 84, Jefferson county, 1,993 to 152, and lew Market 231 to 2.

It is not strange that even decent Radicals are ashamed of Brownlow, but that does not prevent them from reoicing in his success. When the very first fruits of negro suffrage in the South are of such a character, what will the full harvest be?

Failure of Prohibitory Laws. The prohibitory liquor law in Massahusetts is acknowledged to be a complete failure. The New Bedford Merury says the manufactories there and at Fall River never suffered so much as this year by drunkenness of hands on the 4th of July, unfitting them for work the next day. Since the adoption of the prohibitory law, kegs and jugs of liquor are distributed by express all over the State, and, as it is so much cheaper when procured in that way, the operatives and others club together and procure large supplies. Thus intemperance is increased among the very class which the prohibitory liquor law is intended to benefit. The experiments nade in New England are sufficient to prove the folly of the prohibitory move

Radical Convention at Richmond. Many negroes and a comparatively small number of hungry office-seeking whites assembled in Richmond yesterday, to inaugurate the reign of the Republican party in that State. Confusion worse confounded reigned the live long day, and at times the whole thing threatened to break up in a bloody row. Botts and Hunnicutt were both on hand, and each of them was striving for the mastery. The conduct of the party was disgusting and disgraceful. that there can be a conviction.

The Radicals of Pennsylvania Rebuked. The manner in which the Radicals are conducting the canvass in this State is so glaringly improper and unbecoming that it has excited the indignation of the more decent men in the Republican party. Frank Jordan, chairman of the Radical State Central Committee, has issued an address, in which he indulges n such gross language and such unbe coming and unwarranted abuse of Judge Sharswood that he is being taken to ask by the more decent journals of his own party. The Pittsburg Chronicle, the evening Radical journal of that city, openly rebukes the loyal and

Τt foul-mouthed paymaster Jordan. says: "It is insulting to the intelligence of the people of Pennsylvania to say that in judicial contest the Democratic party secession inscribed on its bamner, warmly support Judge Williams in out we will not even by end our indorsement to so utterly ful and unwarranted a charge as the one above quoted. It is a sign of bad parly demoralization when such means are adopted to achieve success. It is utterly wrong and utterly unnecessary. Such things recoil against the men who practice them, and cloud even an honest cause with suspicion. Whatever may have been the views of Judge Sharswood thirty-three years ago, it is both absurd and criminal to say that the right of secession will be an issue in the approaching election. The Republican party can go into a canvass upon its own ments and upon actual issues without compromising itself by these shabby devices, and we trust no respectable journal in the party will lend itself to such a style of warfare. It is a veritable Mexican business." ful and unwarranted a charge as can business.

The New York Tribune is completely disgusted with the meanness of our Pennsylvania Radicals, and opens its batteries upon them in the following effective broadside:

Pennsylvania in October next is to elect a Chief-Justice of her Supreme Court, and a deep interest is properly taken in the re-sult. The Republicans have nominated Henry W. Williams, and the Democrats George Sharswood, and these gentlemer are both distinguished lawyers, who comare both distinguished lawyers, who command the respect of their political opponents, and are supported with more than usual earnestness by their friends. But there is danger that the canvass will drift into a contest unworthy of the true issues before the people. We cannot indorse the address of the Republican State Committee, in which Judge Sharswood is attacked with hore zeat than discretion. He is denounced more zeal than discretion. He is denounced as the orator of a States Rights celebration held in the dark ages of 1834, as if an act of 3 held in the dark ages of 1834, as if an act of 30 yearsago could have vital meaning now. The very toasts offered by others at the dinner in 1834 are quoted to show that Judge Sharswood is not it for the office of Chief Justice, and the editorials, of obscure Democratic papers are copied in capital letters, as proof of his sympathy with the Rebellion. The case of Bovie agt. Trott, in which Judge Sharswood decided against the Constitutional power of Congress to make paper Sharswood decided against the Constitu-tional power of Congress to make paper money, is also advanced as an argument against his election—a purely legal decision which, whether right or wrong, was made solely upon Judge Sharswood's under-standing of the law. We submit that this is not the way in which Pennsylvania should elect her chief

which Pennsylvania should elect her cl idicial officers. Such a canvass should be nducted upon the highest ground possi de in party rivalry, and especial care sh ble in party rivalry, and especial care should be taken not to drag in the dirt the ermine of justice. The formal decisions of eminent judges upon points of law not ought to be handled about in appeals to popular passion. The purity and honor of the Judiciary are more than party triumph. If the decisions of a Court are to be the subject of party strite and debated in subject of party strite, and debated in sump speeches, we may bid fi
well to an independent and fi
less Judiciary. Hold the Judge
countable to a political party for his c
struction of the law, and we inevita
tempt him to sacrifice his integrity; to
come that meanest of all greatures—a sw ome that meanest of all creatures minister of justice, obedient to the dictate of politicians. It is precisely this tendence which we fear the Republican State Com which we lear the Repulincan State Com-inities of Pennsylvania unconsciously encourage, and we would hid them take warning by the wretched and degraded reputation of the Judiciary of this City, in which the Courts have become the mere treats of political tables.

ols of political clubs. It remains to be seen whether the Radical newspapers of this State have sense and decency sufficient to desist from their shameful and unworthy course. Having conducted every political campaign in a similarly disrepuable manner for several years past. will be difficult for them to make a change. We would not seriously object to see them persist in the course they have chosen. They are only constantly adding to the supporters of Judge Shars-

How Tennessee Was Carried. It is announced that Brownlow's maority in Tennessee will be nearly fifty thousand. That is enough for all prac tical purposes, but it might just as easily have been made a round hundred thous and. When the few whites who were not disfranchised were prevented from approaching the polls until all the ne

groes had been led up to vote tickets marked by having a "broad-axe" printed on them, a majority of fifty thousand in Tennessee is nothing to brag on. Any one who will read the following account of the way the election was conducted at Chattanooga can see how easy it would have been to make Brownlow's majority a clear hundred thousand. All that was needed was to disfranchise a few more white conservatives, and to import a few more radical negroes from the surrounding States. The New York Herald publishes an account of this last exhibition of freedom in the conduct of elections which is decidedly refreshing. What a proud privilege it must be for a white man to walk up to the polls to deposit his ballot at the tail of a crowd

The Herald correspondence from Chattanooga is as follows :

of negroes.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn, August 2, 1867, All the necessary preparations were made by the city authorities yesterday to preserve the peace. The polls opened at eight o'clock, and the colored League, organized on masse, formed in column at the polling place, and occupied it, to the exclusion of the whites, till moon, when 680 votes had been cast, and nearly all the negroes had voted. Certificates were furnished by the League 5 o'clock P. M. 'ertificates were furnished by the League to many negroes from Georgia, who voted the radical ticket. The negro vote was cast solid for the radicals. The Metropolitan the radical ticket. The negro vote was east solid for the radicals. The Metropolitan Police distributed radical tickets to negroes. The straight radical tickets were stamped with a broadaxe, meaning that the axe is laid at the root of the tree. This was done to prevent counterfeiting, and for the benefit of such negroes as could not read.

Only two or three white men voted until Only two or three white men voted until the negroes had deposited their ballots. Many white voters of both parties were disgusted and staid away from the polls. The whites who were not radicals held no conversation with the negroes, but let them have their core.

rersation with the negroes, but let them have their own way.

The whole number of votes cast in the city is 925. Brownlow received 820. Etheridge 95. Stokes 822, Fleming (independent).

The whole radical ticket is elected by the constraint of the production of the overwhelming majority. Brownlow ajority in the county is estimated at 1,227 is re-elected to Congress in the Third district.

Third district.

Etheridge and Maynard spoke at Kingston on Wednesday. Colonel Byrd, a conservative, had the flag of his old regiment, the First Tennessee infantry, on the stand while Etheridge was speaking. After the speaking was done, the radicals captured the flag for their stand. The Conservatives formed to charge and retay the flag but formed to charge and retake the flag, but were prevented by Etheridge. Noother dis-turbance took place. All was quiet at last turbance took place. All was qui accounts, but the flag has not yet

Despotism in Texas.

renutable criminal A. J. Hamilton

Sheridan and puts a decent man in his

inhung or outside of the penitentiary. Such is American freedom under the rule of a usurping Rump Congress. The sooner President Johnson removes

place the better for the country.

The Surratt Trial. The Surratt trial still progres is supposed the case will be given to the jury by Wednesday evening or Thursday morning. It is scarcely possible

Democratic candidate for develout, is elected by at least 30,000 majority over both the other candidates. LOUISVILLE, August 5—Midnight.— The State election in Louisville and throughout the State, as far as heard

from, passed off quietly. The result has been another Democratic triumph by a najority variously estimated at fro to 60,000. Louisville City and the County of Jefferson elected their entire legislative ticket—twelve members. It s believed that the Democrats in the State have elected seven-eighths of the Legislature. In this city the Radicals and Third party made a poor run. Helm the Democratic candidate for Governor peating both his opponents by about 3,300 majority.

with the Groom Botts, and then with the parson Hunnicutt. Seeming harmony came out of the political chaos in the ing most remarkable article appears in end, however, and Phil. Sheridan was the Reading Gazette of Saturday last. nominated for President. As negroes and New England Yankees will com-

pose the bulk of the Radical party in the coming contest, it is only proper that the darkies should be allowed to name the candidate. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted Whereas. The loval American citizen

WHEREAS, The loyal American citizens will soon be required to select a representative man as their candidate for the office now held by the chance President of the United States, and as the late war has placed the Republican party, as well as the nation under oblinations to many distinguished generals for the service they have rendered in their desperate struggle for liberty and n their desperate struggle for liberty and in their desperate struggle for liberty and greatness, and as the names of Generals Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Butler, Sickles, Logan, and Schofield, and the Hons. Schuyler Colfax, Thaddeus Stevens, and Henry Wilson are prominently held up as amongst the most deserving in connection with the said office; therefore.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of Gen. Sheridan in his efforts to execute the en. Sheridan in his efforts to execute the aws of the country, considering the em-parrassment thrown around him by the

Resolved. That the Republican party look Resolved, That the Republican party look forward to such acts of protection as Gen. Sheridan and the other generals are extending to them with the great hope in the future of the prosperity of the country, and that wee, as a party, now give notice that when he proper time arrives to nominate candi-lates for President and Vice President, we will give all such acts of protection to the loyal people of the South their due consideration.

Sheridan Removes the New Orleans Board of Aldermen and Appoints Ne-

Sheridan Nominated for President.

The two hundred whites and three

housand negroes who composed the

Republican Convention which assem-

bled at Richmond on Thursday had a

appy time of it. All that would b

needed to cure even an uninterested

Lancaster county Radical of his admira-

tion for the party of progress and great

moral ideas would be an attendance on

such a gathering. If after witnessing

all the scenes there transpiring any

one should still insist upon clinging to

the Radical party we should at once con-

clude he had expectations of office, either

from the Thugor the Anti-Thug faction.

Such a travesty upon all that is decent

and orderly in political life was never

seen. During the whole session of the

Convention, bitter quarrels were kept

up between the contending factions of

white office seekers, the nigs siding now

with cheers.

groes. Sheridan must consider it his especia mission to prove to the people what an egregious blunder Congress made in endowing a set of military satraps with absolute power in the South. His last outrage is the removal of the New Orleans Board of Aldermen and the appointment of negroes in their place. He assigns as a reason for this act, that the board had reduced the city credit and were impeding the law of Congress. dated March 2d and the acts supplementary thereto.

The telegraphic despatch to the associated press says : Gen. Sheridan's order leaves one member in each board of the original Colonils. One in the upper and four in the lower chamber were elected on the Republican ticket. Of the new appointments, two in the upper and three in the lower board are of mixed blood. One member of the lower board is pure negro, and one is doubtful.

Any longer delay in removing Sheridan can only result in disaster to the country. Let the President act on the matter at once. He will be sustained by every decent and right thinking man in the country.

Seeing the Danger.

Reflecting Republicans are beginning o think seriously in regard to the final results of the system of military despotism which has been established over the South. The prospect is by no means a pleasant one to them, even when seen through the mists and prejudices of party. They cannot entirely shut their eyes to the dangers which are to be apprehended, and they; can see no way of escaping from the misfortunes which must necessarily attend the pernicious system which has been inaugurated by Congress. Looking above the horizon of the military reconstruction law, and seriously pondering upon the future, the Springfield Repubican indulges in such reflections as the

following: The prospect that at the first election under the reconstruction acts the Southern States will be carried by the Republicans is in itself gratifying. But the way in which this is to happen gives thoughtful men some anxieties for the future. The foresight that the negro yote is to control everything is not having a favorable influence upon the white near of the South fluence upon the white men of the South, and we cannot forget that the whites conthirds of the population two-thirds of the population of the States that are to be surrendered to the contol of a mass thirds of the pollutation of the States that are to be surrendered to the control of a mass of ignorant blacks, and that these white men must inevitably become the domi-mant class very soon, whatever hap-pens this year. A majority of the pens this year. A majority of the whites will not attempt to register, or are excluded if they attempt, and of those registering it is thought that a majority will rote against reconstruction on the Connel plan. The blacks and a small gressional plan. The blacks, and a small fraction of the whites, will do the voting and reconstructing, and have possession of the State machinery under the new government. It will be "good enough" for the Obstructionists, indeed, but how is it coming out? We know what the Hunnicutts and other leaders of the pergress have other leaders of the negroes have threatened, and what hopes and purposes they have raised among their credulous followers. Shall we see Brownlow despotonowers. Shall we see brownlow despo-tism and anarchy extended over the entire South for the next ten years, and order pre-served only by keeping the eight millions of whites quiet under the rule of four mil-lions of negroes by stress of Federal bayonets?

WHAT do those who are objecting to the State-Rights record of Judge Sharswood say to the following resolution adopted by the Convention which nom inated Abraham Lincoln:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate t the rights of the States, and especially we right of each Sc. to to order and control Section and endurance of our political fabric lenends (**) tenends ! If the record of Judge Sharswood is wrong, is not that of the Radical party

equally so? Stanton Requested to Resign. A special Washington telegram to the

Philadelphia Ledger says: There is no doubt of the fact that the President to-day formally requested Sec-retary Stanton to resign his position. The President's friends assert that he has taken this course in order to secure unity of po-litical views in the Cabinet. We hope that is true. One very great mistake which President Johnson made was in not turning Stanton out of the

Cabinet long ago. An Innocent Man Lynched. An Innocent Man Lynched.

We yesterday published an account of the lynching of a negro near Leipsic, Del., on a suspicion of incendiarism. The man is now said to have been innocent. The Wilmington Commercial says:

It is now generally believed that a colored girl, who lived with Mr. Collins, is the person who set his barn on fire, and she has been lodged in jail, charged with the offense. There seems to have been no good ground

Satrap Sheridan has removed J. M. Throckmorton, the legally elected Gov-There seems to have been no good ground fraction for suspecting the boy, who was hung, of setting fire to the barn, and it is said that ernor of Texas and has appointed in his setting fire to the barn, and it is said that the gang of murderers made a mistake. The parties who did the lynching are still at large; yet it is seriously stated that the servants at Mr. Collins's house recognized them on the night of the murder, and would stead E. M. Pease. The telegram of the associated press announces that Pease was appointed at the suggestion of that miserable political mendicant, and dishave testified to their identity on the Coro The people of Texas will henceforth he ner's inquest had they not been intimidated by threats, some of which were openly made completely at the mercy of one of the by threats, some of which were openly made as they were about to give their evidence. It is further alleged that the guilty parties are too respectably connected to be prose-cuted; that they are Republicans in poli-tics.—N. Y. Tribune. nost despicable scoundrels who remains

> A Good Nomination. The Democracy of Perry county have instructed their conferees to vote for Charles J. McIntire, Esq., for State Senator. That is a most excellent nomination. Mr. McIntire is a gentleman of very high ability, honest, and in all respects worthy. He has our best wishes for his success.

old Kentuck.

nother Solid and Sweeping Victory for Louisville, August 5.—The election to-day passed off quietly. From meagre returns it is estimated that Helm, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is

Outrageous Attempt to Swindle the Tax Payers of the State. Under the above heading the follow-

The facts seem to be well-ascertained and are very clearly stated. Has similar demand been made upon the Commissioners of Lancaster County? If so, what action have they taken in regard to the matter? The Gazette startled a few days ago by the receipt of a communication from the Auditor General

of the State, calling for the payment of nearly \$11,000 in addition to the amount of nearly \$11,000 in addition to the amount of tax that had been regularly assessed and paid in 1866 and 1867. Their surprise was all the greater when they also received a letter from the Commissioners of the "leyal" county of Lebanon, making inquiry about this extraordinary demand. It seems that a similar claim for additional taxes was made usen Labanon and the Commissioners. made upon Lebanon, and the Commis-sioners of that county desired to know sioners of that county desired to know whether our Commissioners intended to pay it? We have this statement from Geo. W. Bruckman, Essi, the County Commissioners' Clerk, and from Isaac R. Fisher, Esq., County Treasurer. As these officers are aware of no law of the State that authorizes the levy of extra taxes upon the several counties, it is evident that this demand is nothing less than a bare-faced atmand is nothing less than a bare-faced attempt to make up a deficiency in the reve mes of the Commonwealth by a swindle

nues of the Commonwealth by a swindle upon the tax-payers.

In 1866, a law was passed relieving real estate from taxation for State purposes, and the Radical party made a great boast about it during the last election canvass. They claim the credit of taking a heavy burden from the shoulders of the tax-payers of the State and last winter an effort was even State : and last winter an effort was ever made to abolish the tax on personal prop made to abolish the tax on personal property, by apportioning certain amounts to the several counties, which they might raise in whatever way they saw fit. This measure did not become a law, however; the State Treasurer himself having serious doubts as to its practicability.

The law and the practice have been, and now are, for the Board of Revenue Commissioners to assess a certain amount of tax upon each of the counties, which assessment is based upon the return made by the

gent is based upon the return made by th ommissioners of the several counties giving the valuation of the personal proper giving the valuation of the personal proper-ty assessed. On the 5th of June, 1866, a circular was sent to the Commissioners of Berks county, stating what amount would be required of this county for that year, to wit: \$8,723 63. This was paid punctually, and the receipt is in the hands of the Treas-urer. The assessment for 1867 was received in the same way, and also paid by the

reasurer. But on the 4th of July last, the commu But on the 4th of July last, the commu-lication above - ferred to, was received rom the Audit - General, claiming that Berks county w. sowing the State \$5,434.54 for the last year, and the same amount for his year; making an aggregate of 10,859.08. would appear, therefore, that while the shoddy loyalists" have been deluding he people with the idea that they are re lucing the taxes, they are really engaged in a secretation to cover up the deficiency that their mismanagement of the State inances has caused, by an illegal assess-

ment upon the tax-payers.

We are pleased to learn that our Commis sioners are not disposed to comply with this unheard of demand for additional taxes after the county has faithfully and fully settled her indebtedness to the State. This claim may be alt right, according to Geary, but it is an infamous expection and a high out it is an infamous extortion, and a bi-windle, according to our apprehension o long will the people of

Pennsylvania submit to such gross ion and downright robbery?

The Commissioners had laid their taxes according to the assessments sent from Harrisburg. They were collected in the usual manner, and paid over to the State by our Treasurer, if this additional "shoddy tax" is to be paid now, a new assessment must be made for the county, and all he expenses of collection must be added to it. At this rste, the officials at Harris ourg could come upon us every two or three cars, with a trumped-up claim of arrear years, with a trimped-up claim of arrest-ages.—We hope our citizens, without dis-tinction of party, will give this matter due consideration, for, as tax-payers, it concerns them all. The County Treasurer has the documents, notices, receipts, &c., in his hands, to convince every sensible man that this whole affair is a contemptible attemnt. his whole affair is a contemptible attemp "raise the wind" by a financial tric that deserves no better name than swind

ing.—Reading Gazette. More Testimony in Regard to the Ten nessee Election. The Nashville Chionand Dispatch says of the result: "There is no doubt that the Radical franchise machinery has achieved a complete success. The struggle against it, though the result is what we see it, has not been without hope, for the justness of the cause inspired courage and even hope against the desperate odds and the despication makes the desperate odds and the despication makes measures which the headers in worse. le measures which the leaders in power save resorted to. It is not now either timely have resorted to. It is not now either timely or useful to say more in regard to it, than though it leaves the people of Tennessee in a condition truly deplorable, they should possess their souls in patience, and re-solve to endure with fortitude, and to continue to labor like 'men, high-minded men,' to retrieve their condition. We apprehend that the colored element throughout the State compiled with the We apprehend that the colored element throughout the State complied with the league-oaths, and has thoroughly allied itself to the Radical faction. Indeed this is certainly true. We will not pause to enlarge upon this course now, but merely, reiterate what we have warned the colored people of during the canvass, that they have not acted justly to those to whom they owe their subsistone, and have not wisely heir subsistence, and have not wisely shosen for themselves. They have put this people in a temper of mind toward them, which, both in its immediate and future consequences, individually as well as collec-ively, will work them injury, and give

consequences, individually as well as collec-tively, will work them injury, and give general trouble."

The Union says: "Any black minor who could be used for Brownlow, and any color-ed stranger had no difficulty in obtaining a certificate and a ticket. To prevent frauds the certificates were stamped; but as soon as one was used and marked, others were s one was used and marked, others were In several instances negroes were issued. In several instances negroes were detected in attempting to vote upon stamped certificates. The whole thing was a fraud. A great many persons who had legal certificates, both black and white, refused to vote, and we think that we are warranted in saying that one-half the votes cast were not authorized by the Franchise law. Nobody who thressed the so-called electron in Nashville yesterday, can regard it as anything but a miserable an regard it as anything but a miserab ravest upon 'popular sovereignty.' A few characteriess whites used the unlettered blacks as the instruments of a preconcerted blan to overthrow public liberty, and the result is before the country."

The Daily American Union, published at hattanooga, Tenn., gives the following ccount of the manner in which the late lection was conducted in that place under the orders of Brownlow:

No opposition was made on the day e election by the Conservative party to manifestly fraudulent manner in which was carried on. It is a notorious fact that negroes were imported from Georgia, nished with certificates, voted, and sent

furnished with certificates, voted, and sent home again.

It is well known that the polls were opened nearly an hour before the time appointed by law. It was patent to all that the Metropolitan Police, and their Adjutant, Henry Deutch, the Knight of the Broad axe, and 'Squire Blackford, were taking from the negroes all tickets not stamped with the sign of John Anderson, and compelled them to vote the broadaxe ticket.

The white men made no opposition, however. Previous demonstrations had convinced them that the column of negroes standing before the polls, whom the police were enfranchising by every means in their power, were like a powder magazine, and needing only the slightest provocation to blaze forth in riot and bloodshed. Being peacetul citizens and having the good of the

blaze forth in riot and bloodshed. Being peacetul citizens and having the good of the city at heart, knowing the inevitable result of any interference with the well-laid plans of the Metropolitan Police, they preferred a peaceable defeat at the ballot box, to incurring any danger of a disturbance.

Nevertheless, the election was illegal and fraudulent, as can be proven by the poll books. The same frauds were doubtless committed elsewhere and were recommitted elsewhere and were recommitted. books. The same trains were countries committed elsewhere, and were passed over for similar reasons. We are powerless to resist, but we can, at least, publish abroad to the world how the boasted triumph of

Forrest Extension in Fran The effect of the laws against cutting and in favor of planting trees in France has beer such that, of late years, instead of a steady decrease in the extent of woodland in the empire, there has been a constant gain. In 1850 the wooded surface of France was 8, 783,343 hectares, or less than 22,500,000 acres he whole number of acres of land in France eing at least 125,000,00. In 1865 the ber of hectares in wood had increased to pver 9,000,000, or nearly a million acres more than fifteen years before.

Favorable Reports of the Crops. The following is a condensation partment of Agriculture:

grop returns for July received at the De partment of Agriculture:

Never has the Department been able to report so favorable a prospect for uniformity good crops since the establishment of the statistical division, while exaggerated statements have been made in influential papers, especially of the so-called failure of the wheat crop of last year, and the importation of wheat in the face of the fact that \$12,000,000 worth of breadstuffs were exported in the first four months of 1867, immese numbers of emigrants were fed, a much larger amount of wheat used for seed than usual, with a suplusstill remaining over sufficient to break numerous speculators and banks. It is gratifying to know that we shall have t is gratifying to know that we shall hav It is granifying to know that we shall have a surplus to more than make good the deficiency, not the failure, for there never was a failure of the wheat crop in this country. Of the last three crops of wheat, three or four States—West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana—made but half a crop. No other States were in that category, and Iowa, Missouri and Kanasa made a good goon. Missouri and Kansas made a good crop Instead of a deduction of 50 per cent. on ninety millions of bushels of wheat, which would at least have threatened a famine, would at least have inreatened a famine, scarcely more than a third of that deduction should be made. For three years past the product has been about five bushels to the product has been about five bushels to the state of 150 Medium. each inhabitant. The crop of 1859, if the census returns are correct, was but five and a half bushels to each person. The promise for the present year is about six bushels.

WHEAT.—The statistical returns for July

show as improvement in the condition of winter wheat over last year in every State but Texas, Nebraska and Minnesota, the diminution in the latter case being but fou per cent. The highest improvement is in hio 160 per cent; West Virginia, Ohio, 160 per cent; West virginia, 10; Georgia, 96; Tennessee, 72; Indiana, 54; Kentucky, 53; Michigan, 35; Vermont, 25; New York, 17. Spring wheat was a far less variable product than last year, consequently less variation in the figures used in the present comparison. Although the States however excent Vermont, New he States, however, except Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania, show an increase

York and Pennsylvania, show an increase on last year.

Corn.—The average in corn is unusually large, every State showing a material increase, except Maine, New Hampshire, New York and South Carolina. In the Southern States the increase ranges upwards to 102 per cent, as in Arkansas. The condition as renorted, is a little deficient condition, as reported, is a little deficient in the Northern and Western States on account of the lateness of the spring. With the continuance of the present whether there is ample opportunity to make up the entire deficiency in which case the yield will be

deficiency in which case the yield will be unprecedented.

RYE.—A glance at the tables will show the tine condition of this grain, and the remarkable uniformity of the improvement Barley.—The condition of this grain. promises an increase of from ten to twenty per cent, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana, and forty-four per cent, in Ohio. Most of the other States show

cent, in Ohio. Most of the other States show some increase.

OATS.—The condition of oats points to a full average in the West, particularly in Wisconsin and Minnesota, also in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and the South; slightly less than last year in Maine, Vermont, New York and Kentucky,

PASTURES AND HAY.—These crops are almost universally large from an average

almost universally large, from an average up to lifteen, twenty and even thirty per POTATOES.—The report of acreage

potatoes indicates a larger area planted in every State except Maine and New York The condition is also above an average, with a few exceptions, among which are New York, Ohio and Indiana. FRUITS.—Peaches are so exceptional i their successful seasons and localities tha their succession seasons and nocinities manestimates for States can scarcely be made with accuracy. New Jersey, as indicated by very general returns, shows 63 per cent, improvement over last year; Maryland, 25; Delaware, 150; Virginia, 35; Michigan, 127. In other States et in the state of t In other States estimates are given upor whatever data was received, generally nowing a considerable increase over la

showing a considerable increase over last year. Apples are promising in portions of New England, the Allegheny region and the West. Grapes are more uniform in the average of States, and generally appearing nunsually well. It has been a more successful year for strawberries than usual, as a study of the tables will show.

Sorehum.—The sorghum crop is generally refuned as in a comparatively poor lly returned as in a comparatively poo ally returned as in a comparatively poor condition, with lower figures than any other crop. Ohio and Indiana indicate a defi-ciency in average of fourteen per cent., and in condition of ten per cent. All the prin-cipal sorghum growing States show a simi-lar state of facts. Cotton.—There is an increase of average in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas; Texas, 101-10; Mississi, 94-10: Louisiena, 8110. The average is about the

Louisiana, 8 1-10. The average is about th same as last year. There is a slight differ ence, as reported, in favor of the present crop. The department estimates, made last October, of I,S35,900 bales proved to be singularly accurate for appr lations of so early date, though they were severely criticised by Northern and Southern speculators, some of whom publicly acknowledged their error after the crop was sold. It is too early to predict the successful avoidance of all the numerous enemies of cotton. Had the last grop been a good one it would have vielded 2,500,000 bales. A very good one would have realized 3,000,000. Such results are

passible this year.

Wool.—An examination of this item of the tables will show that losses of sheep, unthrifty condition and a wet spring have had an influence both upon numbers and weight of fleece, am will lead to the conclusion that our wool clip of the present year. ion that our wool clip of the present year s not materially larger than that of las

About two months ago a negro man sto a watch from a gentleman in Union City, for which he was arrested and lodged in all in that piace. Last Friday he broke ail and succeeded in evading the officers o the law, who searched the surrounding the law, who searched the surrounding country for several miles. It was subsequently ascertained that he had concealed himself on Friday night in a piece of woods, near the farm-house of Mrs. Chorum, a widow lady residing about three miles from Union City. On Saturday he entered the house while her sons were absent, and demanded all the money she had on the laws. nanded all the money she had on the place. Mrs. Chorum stoutly refused, whereupon Mrs. Chorum stoutly refused, whereupon the villain sprang upon her, choked her to the floor, and committed an outrage on her person too horrible to mention. Hearing some one approach, he fled just as he was commencing a search for the coveted booty, and had thrown out the contents of a bareau which was in the room. A few hours afterward Mrs. Chorun's two sons returned. vard Mrs. Chorum's two sons returned ward Mrs. Chorum's two sons returned, and hearing of the outrage, made diligent search for the perpetrator. After tracing him through some of his haunts in the county, they learned that he had gone to Hickman, whither they at once followed, and arrested him last Monday. Their first impulse on seeing the monster who had so fiendishly outraged their mother was to kill him on the spot, but after a brief consultation it was determined that the scene of his crime should also be the scene of his punishment. He was accordingly taken back to Obion county, and in a field near back to Obion county, and in a field near Mrs. Chorum's house was placed against the door and shot. So enraged were the the door and shot. So enraged were the young men at the remembrance of his hideous deed that their vengeance followed him even after death. Assuring themselves that the shots had proved fatal, they procured an ax and completely severed his head from his body.—Nashville Banner.

General Robert E. Lee.

The following extract is taken from an interesting letter written by a hady in Liberty, Bedford county, Virginia, to a friend in this city:—"General Lee, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mildred, stopped here for a night on his way to the White Sulpher. While here the General's old officers proposed giving him an entertainment ers proposed giving him an entertainmen in the shape of a dinner or supper, but he declined all public demonstrations. As he rode through the village on his departure the citizens assembled, and while he was the citizens assembled, and while he was passing along the streets every man raised his hat and stood with bowed head. The General also raised his hat, and this silent tribute of the people to their favorite General was indeed beautiful. A gentleman riding with the General at the time says that he felt like weeping, it being such a solemn righting of respect-so silent and sad. ribute of respect—so silent and sad—not oice was raised-'twas the heartfelt le of a conquered people for a beloved hero.

Alexandria (Va.,) Gazette, July 31. The Booth Family.

During Mr. Bradley's speech in the Suratt case, at Washington, on Friday, in reerring to the diary of Booth, he said: They suppressed that diary which excul-pates Mrs. Surratt; that diary which shows who and what the man was; a fanatic and a madman. His grandfather, Richd. Booth, was the most thorough red republican who ever settled in America, and his grandfather.—It is well known he aided slaves to escape from Maryland, which his son, the elder Junius Booth, paid for. The grandfather named his son, the great actor, Junius Brutus, and taught both son and grandson to idolize the memory of the great Renus that vho and what the man was: a fanatic and tus, and taught both son and grandson to idolize the memory of the great Brutus that killed Cæsar in the Roman capital. J. Wilkes Booth was an accomplished scholar, and moved in the best society, but he had running through him this vein of insanity, and above it all flows that indescribable affection of a son for a mother. Wonderful was the power he exercised over men, wonderful his power on the stage. making derful his power on the stage, makin his \$20,000 a year.

Another Removal by Gen. Sheridan. Another Removal by Gen. Sheridan.

New Obleans, Aug. 5.—The following order has been received:

Headquarters, Fifth Military District.—Special Order, No. 109—Joseph Hernandez, Treasurer of the city of New Orleans, is bereby removed from that office, for reasons similar to those mentioned in the orders readjusting the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the city; and Stoddart Howell is appointed Treasurer in his stead. By command of Major General P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G. GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

News Items. It is said that 80,000 dozen bottles of Con-gress water were sold last year. Alice Cary has written a new novel, cal-The Bishop's Son."

Dr. Senator Duke Gwin is in Louisville, and intends to stay there. Gen. Braxton Bragg is president of the New Orleans water works.

The taxable property of Illinois, as per assessment returns of 1866, is \$441,000,000. A mocking bird was sold in Nashville, Fenn., lately for \$200. General Sickles has issued an order direct-ng registration to begin in South Carolina

At last accounts Santa Anna was still alive at Campeachy. It is stated that in Alabama twenty thousand acres of sweet potatoes have been plant-

Dr. Carroll, the Roman Catholic candidate, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dubli

or 1866. The board of health in St. Louis contem plate the erection offree public bath

There is a vase in the Paris Exposition valued at \$2,800,000. It is made from a single torquoise. Five dollars for a Mormon and one wife was the price of ball tickets in Salt Lake City on the 4th. The late fair for the benefit of the Girls' Catholic Protectory, in New York, yielded upwards of \$100,000.

W. J. Rullock, a one-armed Confederate soldier, is teaching a colored school in Brookhaven, Mississippi. A bill has passed the Connecticut Legislature to punish factory owners who employ minors under 15, by a fine of \$50. A duel with pocket knives took place in Mississippi not long since. Both parties were fatally injured.

Daniel Drew is reported to have made \$600,000 in Eric speculation last week. John Morrissey cleared \$200,000. There have been registered in Louisiana 41,166 white and 78,230 colored persons—majority for the latter 37,074. Five thousand and ninety dogs have been killed in New York this season, for which the city has paid \$2,595. John H. Reagan, formerly Confederate Postmaster-General, spoke to 2,500 freed-men in Palestine. Texas, July 4.

Registration closed on Saturday in Sa cannah, showing a majority of 793 colore Rear Admiral Palmer, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, arrived at Pruz on July 20th. It is reported that should Junrez decline

re-election as President of Mexico, he will be appointed Minister to the United States. General Rousseau has left New Orleans or Washington, on business connected with he Russian transfer. The money order system not only pays the expense attending it, but affords a hand-some revenue to the department. The ex-tension of facilities is contemplated.

Forty-three per cent, of all the deaths in New York are said to be infants under a year old. Thisout-Herods Herod's slaugh-

Nine car loads of Norwegian immigrants arrived at Toronto, Canada, on Thursday last, and started for the Western States an

Truman G. Howe, city engineer of St. Louis, has sued the Democrat of that city for defamation of character, laying his lamages at \$20,000. Wm. Walker, of Kankakee, Illinois, has given \$30,000 to a college at Evanston, in hat State, to found a professorship with his name to it.

Trouble has arisen in North Carolina, in consequence of an order issued by General Sickles, conflicting with a decision render-ed by Chief Justice Chase, in the U.S. Court at Raleigh. Gold fish are now quite plentiful in the Potomac, originating, it is said, from the spawn of gold fish which escaped a few years ago from the reservoir in the Capitol grounds, in Washington, through the ers, into the Potomac

Never were there so many dry goods and other clerks out of employment in New York as at present. When by chance an advertisement appears for one, the doors of the advertiser are besieged early in the morning by anxious applicants. New submarine cables connecting Engand with the continent of Europe are constantly being laid. Permanent and direct communication has just been established between London and Bremen and London and Hamburg, through the instrumentality of Reuter, the European news agent.

A marriage between the Princess Louisa of Sweden and the Crown Prince of Denmark, sweden and the Fown Prince of Denmark, is arranged on the part of the two royal families, but the final decision is to be left to the Prince and Princess themselves. The latter is an unusual instance of the exercise of the reserved rights.

During the excitement of the buring the excitement of the occasion of a fire in New York, a woman threw a small child from an upper story window, without any regard to what the consequence might be. A police officer saw the movement, and running forward caught the child in his arms thus saving it from instant, and rms, thus saving it from instant death. Mr. George Papendic, a well known bro Mr. George Papendic, a well known bro-ker of Boston, died recently under curious circumstances. He was drawing the cork from a bottle, at his summer residence at Blue Hill, Milton, when the bottle burst, a portion of it cutting deeply into the palm of one of his hands. Inflammation set in,

and all attempts to allay it were unavail not high, being only one hundred and wenty-eight, but the proportion of dead children under five years old is appalling. Of the total who died *marty five* were under that age. That is, of all the deaths, more than eighty four per cent, or more than four-fifths were children under that age.

This is a startling fact. Advices from Lima and Valparaiso repre Advices from Lima and Valparaiso represent that the Peruvians and Chileans an ticipate an early return of the Spanish fleet, and are making vigorous preparations to repel any fresh attacks that may be made. The people of the Isthmus generally acquiesce in the rule of Acosta, Mosquera's processor, and it is believed that the uccessor, and it is believed that his authority will soon be recognized by all the States omprising the Columbian Confederation

Mr. C. Otterstetter, of Meadville, walked out of his window on Wednesday night last, and fell to the ground, crushing his shoulder and breaking several of his ribs

The State Base Ball Convention of Pennsylvania will meet in Harrisburg of and Thursday in October, being the 10th day of the month. It is expected that all clubs in the State will be represe. Asa Keeler, postmaster in a village of Wyoming county, recently deceased, was appointed by President Monroe. He was the oldest acting postmaster in the United States.

A rattlesnake measuring four feet and a half in length was killed near the site of the Morey House, Pithole, Wednesday after-These venomous reptiles e numerous in that vicinity resent summer The Allentown Rolling Mill has stopped

operations, throwing three hundred men out of employment. The low price of rolled iron as compared with pig iron and labor, and the importation of steel rails from lingand for use on our railroads, are given as auses for the stoppage.

The city of Erie is at length to have

water-works. The plan of the Commissioners is to build a tower at the foot of Chestnut street 90 feet high, with a tank 60 feet in diameter and 25 feet high, with capacity of 400,000 gallons. The work will be commenced immediately. Mr. G. W. Bancroft an old resident

After the summing the state of Though badly injured, he will recover. An honest saloon keeper in Erie, named Henry Jordan, found upon his counter the

other day a wallet containing sixty seven dollars, which had been forgotten by some guest. Jordan hearing of a man who had lost his pocket book, hunted him up, and upon the latter describing it, handed it over to him, refusing to take any reward. In the case of Maria Young, charged with the poisoning of her father, John Young, in Hollidaysburg, some months ago, it has been found after a careful analysis of the stomach and its contents by Prof. Rodgers, of Philadelphia, that there were no traces of

either vegetable or mineral poison therein. The district Attorney, by leave of Court, entered a nolle pres, and the prisoner was discharged from custody. A young married man in Oil City, recently attempted to commit suicide. He matried a young lady at that place, and was living quite happily, when suddenly another woman having claims upon the young man, by virtue of having been married to him some years previously, made her appearance. This unforeseen event so wrought upon the mind of the poor fellow that he took a dose of arsenic, which, however, proved too large to have any other effect than to thoroughly cleanse his stomach.

The Pennsylvania Canal Company have recently made a survey of the canal and river from Harrisburg to Huntingdon, with the view of adapting the Juniata to slack-water navigation. The Lewistown Gazette water navigation. water navigation. The Lewistown Gazette thinks there is nothing in the way to prevent this from being carried out. Such a change would soon create steam navigation, at least for light draught boats. At a comparatively small expense, a channel from fifty to one hundred feet wide and from two three feet in dant could be made by we to three feet in depth could be made by renoving a few rocks and stones.

"Healing on its Wings." say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will

always keep this standard remedy by them.