Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1867.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:
Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, of Phila.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster county will meet at the Democratic Club Rooms, in the City of Lancaster, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is requested.

A. J. STEINMAN, Chr'm.
B. J. MCGRANN, Sec'y.

The following is a list of the members:

Adamstown Bor—Richard Regart.
Bart—George S. Boone.
Brecknock—R. E. Shober.
Carnarvon—Jacob Yohn.
Clay—Edwin Elser.
Colerain—Wm. N. Galbraith.
Columbia, 1st Ward—Geo. Young, jr.
" 2d " —M. M. Strickler.
" 3d " —Tinny Sklen.
Cocalico East—Cyrus Ream.
Cocalico West—Jesse Reinhold.
Conestoga—U. Strickler.
Conoy—F. M. Gramm.
Donegal East—Hiram Jacobs.
Donegal West—Geo. W. Wormley.
Drumore—Wm. S. Hastings.
Earl—Isaac Holl.
Earl East—John C. Martin.
Earl West—John D. Fritz.
Ephrata—P. Martin Heitler.
Elizabeth—Jos. S. Keener.
Elizabethtown Borough—Emanuel Hoffman.
Eden—John Whiteside.
Fulton—Isaac W. Towson.
Hempfield East—Henry Hoffman.
Hempfield West—E. F. Hoover.
Lampeter East—D. G. Eshleman.
Lampeter West—Samuel Long.
City, 1st Ward—A. J. Steinman.
" 2d " Dr. Saml. Welchens.
" 3d " F. S. Pyfer.
" 4th " Dr. Henry Carpenter.
" 5th " Wm. B. Strine.
" 6th " H. B. Swarr.
" 7th " George Nauman.
" 8th " C. G. Beal.
" 9th " Lewis Zecher.
Lancaster Township—William Carpenter.
Leacock—George Diller.
Leacock Upper—George Marks.
Little Britain—E. M. Zell.
Manheim Borough—Nathan Worley.
Manheim Township—B. J. McGrann.
Manor, Millersville—John Funk.
" Indiantown—C. J. Rhodes.
Marietta—F. K. Curran.
Martic—Thos. Labezius.
Mount Joy Borough—Henry Shaffner.
Mount Joy Township—J. S. Baker.
Paradise—Geo. L. Eckert.
Penn—H. R. Hull.
Pequea—G. E. Schner.
Providence—John Tweed.
Rapho—Benj. McCutchen.
Strasburg Borough—Saml. P. Bower.
Strasburg Township—Franklin Clark.
Sadsbury—J. W. Harran.
Salisbury—H. S. Kerns.
Warwick—R. B. Tshudy.
Washington—Wm. Ortman.

Judge Sharswood's Opinion.

We have concluded to publish the opinion of Judge Sharswood, which the Radicals are assailing so bitterly. We ask every bondholder, business man and capitalist to read it. No one with intelligence sufficient to conduct any ordinary business pursuit can fail to be convinced that the opinion is sound in law and sound in a moral point of view. Those who assail this document are striking a blow at the credit of the nation, and indirectly favoring repudiation. The obligation of the Government to pay the interest on its bonds and the bonds themselves in coin rests on a contract precisely similar to the one which Judge Sharswood insisted upon enforcing. If he was wrong in his arguments and conclusions, then Congress may at any time pass an act declaring that both the interest and the principal of all United States bonds shall be paid in a new issue of legal tender notes, regardless of any depreciation to which they may be subject.

We ask the bondholders of Lancaster county to examine this opinion for themselves. If they read it understandingly and with eyes unblinded by partisan prejudice, they must all be induced to vote for its author. They cannot fail to be convinced that the value of their cherished securities depends upon the maintenance by our courts of the great legal principles therein so clearly and so ably set forth.

Geary's Beer-Drinking at Erie.

E. E. Sturtznickel, the publisher of the *German Spectator* at Erie, is out in a card, in which he handles the English Republican paper of that city rather roughly, and does not spare that wonderful apostle of temperance, Governor Geary. The *Spectator* has heretofore advocated the cause of the Republican party, but it cannot endorse the display of puritanical fanaticism now being made by its leaders in this State and elsewhere. The attempt to make a political hobby of the temperance question is doing that praiseworthy movement great harm. No one believes in the honesty of the politicians who are attempting to manipulate the various temperance organizations. The initiation of Geary into the Order of Good Templars with a loud flourish of trumpets was a piece of the most transparent clap-trap. The editor of the *Spectator* was the President of the German Society in whose company Geary drank his lager, and toasted his German fellow-citizens of Erie. He concludes the article to which we referred in the beginning as follows:

> Governor Geary basely betrayed his German friends when he gave his assurances that no proscriptive or prohibitory laws would get his sanction. The readiness with which he broke this promise and signed these laws, and especially his late course when he addressed a convention of Good Templars in Harrisburg, saying that he hadn't drank a drop of spirituous beverage since his seventh year, and also that the associations now being formed against the secret lodges of temperance men were base and abominable. The Germans found out they were badly "sold" by him. This could not be foreseen and it does not follow at all that it is inconsistent on the part of the undersigned, because he censures the Governor for the course he now takes.

Geary had a right to drink lager beer with the Germans of Erie, and he had a right to make a parade of joining the Good Templars after he thought he saw a chance to make political capital by so doing. But was it right for him to pledge himself against a prohibitory liquor law to secure the German vote, and then to abandon his pledge on the very first opportunity; was it manly in him to stand up before a temperance gathering and assert that he had not tasted liquor since he was seven years old, when he must have known that there were hundreds of men in the State who stood ready to convict him of telling a lie for political effect? What a contemptible creature he must be.

Death of a Prominent Marylander.

We regret to learn that Hon. James Wason died suddenly at his residence in Hagerstown, Maryland, on Wednesday morning last. The void that his departure has made in that community will not readily be filled. He was a gentleman of large means, and occupied a high social position. The excellent qualities of his head were allied to all those virtues of the heart that adorn human nature. He was known and esteemed throughout the whole State of Maryland, and his sudden and unexpected death, while yet in the prime of life, will awaken sorrowful emotions everywhere within her borders. He was a prominent Democrat, and in his own modest and quiet way exercised a large influence over public affairs. He had in former years filled various places of public trust with great acceptability to the people, and for the last year or so has been the leading political editor of the Hagerstown *Mail*. Mr. Wason was a conspicuous member of the Hagerstown bar, and was engaged in the practice of his profession up to the time of his death.

THE Maryland State Constitutional Convention has adjourned after preparing a new Constitution which will be submitted to the people on September 18th, and will go into operation on October 5th. There is no doubt about its ratification by a large majority, as it is framed in accordance with the views of the people. Under the new Constitution a general election will take place in November.

Unparalelled Extravagance of the last Legislature.

The people of Pennsylvania cannot fail to be startled by the exhibition of unparalelled and reckless extravagance which is exhibited in the statement of the amount of money it cost to run the corrupt radical legislature of last winter. The enormous sum total of $265,861.16 is enough to excite the indignation of every tax-payer in the State. As the people read the details they can make their own comments. Let them note the fact that the employees of the two Houses were about equal in number to the members; let them remember that besides the $9,256 paid for franking documents that there are "other bills not ascertained;" let them examine the accounts of the different investigation committees; let them not forget that each member drew from the treasury the sum of $1,075, and then let them look at what was done. *Fifteen hundred and sixteen* private bills were passed, and only *seventy-three* laws of general interest. It is safe to say that the Radical majority took good care to make money directly out of a majority of the aforesaid private bills. That has come to be a recognized part of legislative management since they came into power.

And this enormous sum, more than a quarter of a million of dollars, only covers the *personal* expenditure of the two Houses. It does not include the extravagant appropriations made to George Bergner and other favorites for public printing and other fat jobs, neither does it include bills for stationery in general, bills for brooms that are only used once, bills for gas, and amultitude of other expenditures of which a nice sum of money is made by inside and outside parties who lurk around the two Houses.

The session lasted one hundred and one days, and during all that period the rule was to adjourn over from Friday noon to Monday evening, with the understanding that nothing would be done until about Tuesday afternoon. One would think these Radical Solons might have made some slight deduction from their pay in consideration of such frequent holidays.

An examination of the reports of the Auditor General for former years will show, that under the rule of the Radicals the personal expenses of the Legislature have been doubled within the last five or six years. Under Democratic administration, State and National, economy in expenditure was constantly practiced. Now the efforts of the party in power seem to be directed especially to the plunder of the public treasury. So long as the tax-payers sustain them there can be no hope of a change for the better. Future Legislatures, and future Congresses, will very naturally infer that the people are satisfied with their extravagance and that their corruption is not condemned. Until there is a change in the political material composing our Legislative bodies, there can be no hope of any permanent, or even of a temporary reform. It is for the overburthened taxpayers to lift the burthen from their own shoulders. Whether they have good sense enough to apply the proper remedy remains to be seen. A defeat of the extravagant and corrupt Radical party will bring the needed reform—nothing less sweeping will.

The Boys in Blue.

The soldiers and sailors who have taken up their residence in Richmond since the war ended ought to be good judges of what is needed in that section of the country. They can hardly be accused of being disloyal. At a meeting recently held by them the Republican Convention, so-called, which was composed of a wild crowd of several thousand negroes and a few score of mean office-seeking whites, was very strongly denounced in an admirable series of resolutions. The tenor of some of the speeches was remarkable. Lieutenant Colonel Merrill said:

> "That he would rather take by the hand a Confederate soldier who fought from honest intentions in a wrong cause, if he honestly accepted the situation, than the so-called Virginia loyalist—even if he does have a newspaper—who voted for the ordinance of secession, and thereby put the former into service against his will.
>
> "Colonel Egbert said he was not in favor of keeping in office those renegade Virginians who voted for secession and then went North as Union shriekers, in preference to men who had perilled their lives in defence of their country."

The Richmond *Whig*, from which the above report of the speeches is taken, is classed as a Republican newspaper, but it cannot agree that the State of Virginia shall be delivered up to the rule of the negroes and of such rascally white wretches as Hunnicutt and his ragged crew of supporters. The *Whig* very justly and truthfully says that if the questions at issue between the Northern and Southern people had been left to the arbitrament of the officers and soldiers of the two armies, rather than to political adventurers and non-combatants, they would long ago have been amicably disposed of.

At the very moment when the masses were shouting themselves hoarse with joy over the news of Lee's surrender, the radical leaders in Lancaster and elsewhere were openly cursing General Grant for the generous terms of capitulation which he granted. From that hour to the present these political marplots have been the cause of all the delay in restoring the Union, and reestablishing on a firm basis the shaken business and commercial interests of the country. So far their interference has been productive of nothing but unmixed evil. The people see this, and with the subsidence of popular passion the triumph of the right draws nigh.

Complimentary to the German Element.

A leading Radical journal in Minnesota thus alludes to the Germans of St. Louis:

> "The German beer-guzzlers of St. Louis redolent of Limberger cheese, and restive for noisy parade and the brazen clang of symbals and bass-drums in their deserted beer-gardens, utter the same howl of 'Puritan intolerance!'"

So long as the Germans of the Northwest voted the Radical ticket, and swelled the ranks of the armies, they were "patriots" and excellent good fellows; but so soon as they dare to protest against the intolerant fanaticism of a set of Puritanical reformers, they are denounced as "beer-guzzlers" and "stupid dutch." They are not so stupid as to continue to support the Radical disunion party. Every day brings intelligence of a complete revolution in political sentiment among the vast German population of the great Northwest. Even Carl Schurz advises his countrymen in that section to vote for Democratic candidates for all State offices.

The Returns of the Kentucky Election.

The Returns of the Kentucky Election are very nearly complete. The Louisville papers say that reports have been received from ninety-eight counties, showing that Governor-elect Helm, the Democratic candidate, has made a net gain of 5644 votes over Duvall's Democratic majority in 1866. Duvall's majority in the State was 37,944. There are fifteen counties yet to hear from, and notwithstanding the diminished vote polled, Helm's majority, it is said, will vary but little from 45,000 over both his competitors.

MRS. CURTIN, wife of Ex-Governor Curtin is lying dangerously ill at her home in Bellefonte. Her life is said to be seriously threatened.

Repudiation Endorsed by the Republican Party.

The *Express* is very much exercised over a Western political movement, which it says is based upon a proposition to pay off the national debt in a new issue of greenbacks, equal in amount to the obligations of the Government. It denounces the proposition as perfectly infamous, as nothing less, in short, than repudiation. Repudiation! That is an ugly word—a word that is calculated to strike terror to the heart of many a capitalist—a word which has always been rightly regarded as synonymous with National and State degradation. No honest man, no honorable party ever yet advocated the repudiation of any obligation fairly incurred.

Yet, ugly a thing as repudiation unquestionably is, we have seen the Legislature of Pennsylvania deliberately engaged in it, with the approval of the whole Republican party of this State. No one is ignorant of the fact that immediately after the issue of legal tender notes by the United States, the Republican majority in our Legislature passed a bill declaring that the interest on our State bonds, which it was expressly stipulated should be paid "*in gold coin*," should thereafter be paid in greenbacks. In vain did the entire Democratic minority protest against this disgraceful and dishonest act. The Republican majority forced it through both branches of the legislature, and a Republican Governor made haste to sign the bill. We all remember the unworthy arguments which were used by those who urged this disreputable measure. Our State bonds were largely held in England, and England was supposed not to be very friendly to us, therefore, it was argued, we were not bound to keep faith with her or her people. Besides it was said that our burthens of taxation were so great as to excuse this palpable breach of good faith toward our creditors both at home and abroad.—This was nothing but a glaring act of repudiation. If it was right, if our legislature had the power to pass such an act, if the decision of Judge Sharswood against the legality of a similar transaction attempted between private individuals was wrong, then Congress has full power to pass a law declaring that the interest and principal of all United States bonds shall be paid by a new issue of paper.

The Republican party of Pennsylvania have deliberately set the example of partial repudiation, in the very shape in which the *Express* asserts it is now being presented to the consideration of the people of the West. It is an invention of the Radical brain, and was denounced and opposed most bitterly by Hopkins, Wallace and Clymer in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and by their political associates in the House. Not a single Democrat voted for it, and, we believe, not a single Republican voted against it. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the record of the Democratic party is clear on this question. In the Legislature and in the courts, the voice of the Democratic party has been uniformly recorded against repudiation, either partial or total, and in favor of the enforcement of every honest contract, whether made between the State and individuals, or between private persons. Judge Sharswood early made a record for himself upon this very subject. We publish his opinion, and ask the bondholders, the business men and the capitalists of Lancaster county to read it for themselves. If they would make sure of having a Judge on the bench of the Supreme Court who is irrevocably committed against repudiation in any shape, they must vote for George W. Sharswood. If Mr. Williams, of Connecticut, has been a consistent Republican since the war began, he no doubt endorsed the act of the Republican legislature of this State by which the contract to pay the interest on the State debt "*in coin*" was repudiated. If as a Judge he endorsed that act, he would necessarily be bound to declare legal and binding any act of Congress providing for the payment of the interest and principal of all United States bonds in a new issue of legal tender notes. The cases would be similar, or if any distinction could be established by legal ingenuity, it might be rationally argued that less reason exists for deciding the act of our State legislature to be binding than a similar act of Congress. Our Legislature was not compelled to act as it did. There was nothing in the act of Congress making green backs a legal tender which bound us to violate a fair contract with the creditors of the State. It was a voluntary act of repudiation, deliberately committed by the Republican party. If Judge Williams sanctioned it, he sanctioned repudiation. Until he explains his position on that question, no bondholder can safely vote for him.

A Vain Attempt to Shield Holt.

The Radicals are trying to break the damaging effect of Conover's startling revelations by parading before the country, a note, said to have been addressed to the President by Hon. A. J. Rogers, a Democratic Congressman. Mr. Rogers' note reads as follows:

> "*My Dear President:* I have been, and still am, of the opinion that the perjury in this case was suborned and gotten up by another person, or by other persons, and that Conover was their tool; and to save themselves from public odium they have been instrumental in obtaining his conviction, and as I believe him less guilty than others, or at least than one other, I recommend him for pardon. A. J. ROGERS."

Reprehensible as the recommendation to a quick pardon of any one, guilty of such an offense as that of Conover must be regarded, no one who reads the above note can fail to see that Mr. Rogers stands in a position entirely different from Holt and Riddle in requesting the pardon of the criminal. Rogers recommends Conover to the mercy of the President because he believes him to be "*less* guilty than others, or at least than *one* other." Who that "one other" is no candid man will have the least difficulty in determining. It needed not the revelations of Conover to fasten it upon Holt. The *Express* must be in a very tight place, indeed, when it attempts to set off against the damning revelations of Conover the almost equally damaging note of Mr. Rogers.

Removal of Sheridan.

There is no longer any doubt about the removal of Sheridan. The order for his discharge has been made out at the Adjutant General's office, and will be promulgated to-day or to-morrow.—Major General Thomas takes the place of Sheridan, who, it is said, is to be assigned to the Department of the Missouri, while Gen. Hancock takes charge of the Department of the Cumberland. Sheridan has shown himself to be so bitter a partisan, and has so repeatedly been guilty of acts which are calculated to impede substantial reconstruction that his removal has come to be an absolute necessity. No well informed and right thinking man in the country will fail to approve of the change which has been made.

THE Radicals of the Fourth Ward in Harrisburg had a general row at the delegate election on Saturday night. The Chief of Police had to be called in to quell the disturbance. Greenbacks and whiskey carried the Ward, and Cameron was again triumphant. How characteristic of the "God and Morality" party!

Thuggery Triumphant.

We do not remember ever to have witnessed a more ridiculous farce than that which is being played by the radical leaders in Lancaster county. With a wonderful sound of trumpets the *Examiner* and the *Express* made a joint attack upon one George Brubaker and his one-horse weekly paper the *Inquirer*. We fully expected to see the whole Thug faction driven away from the county crib and left to repent and grow lean at their leisure. The proposition to adopt the Crawford County System of making nominations has always been popular with the masses. They like to vote directly for the men they desire to have nominated. At the County Convention which was held for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, notwithstanding the fact that the motion had only been agitated for a few days, a resolution substituting the popular or Crawford System for the old close corporation delegate system was adopted by a large majority, in spite of the earnest protests of George Brubaker's friends. The Thug faction was whipped, and it only needed a little boldness and skillful management on the part of the *Examiner* and the *Express* to make the victory complete and permanent.

When Brubaker and his Thugs afterward undertook to rebel in the County Committee against the action of the County Convention, they put themselves in a position where their political influence might easily have been completely destroyed, if their opponents had acted with promptness and a little ordinary political sagacity. As it was the *Express* contented itself with getting off a column of stilted moral heroics, in which it denounced Brubaker and his whole faction in terms such as it has been in the habit of employing when speaking of "copperheads," and the *Examiner* was virtuously indignant at the outrage upon the people. We supposed these champions of the rights of the Republican masses were in earnest. It never occurred to us that they were only savage in a Pickwickian sense. Two weeks have barely elapsed, and we find that the *Express* is perfectly subdued. It whines a little in its most pathetic strain, but there is no fight in it. Either Brubaker has bought it up, or it has had all the conceit and all the moral starch entirely knocked out of it. It surrenders at discretion and admits that Brubaker and his Thugs are complete masters of the political situation. The tone of the *Examiner* is about equally as desponding. Brubaker will not only nominate whom he pleases at the county convention, but he will defeat the attempt to substitute the Crawford County System, popular as it always is with the masses; and his triumph will be the more complete because the *Express* and the *Examiner* had it in their power to have defeated him most signally. All that it needed was a little boldness and a small share of ordinary political sagacity. People may wonder how such a man as George Brubaker could ever manage to rule the Republican party of Lancaster County. If they knew all they would not. Great is Thuggery, and a great man is George, its prophet.

Grant's Acceptance.

Radical newspapers are very much exercised about General Grant's prompt acceptance of the position vacated by Stanton. In their eager desire to break the force of this blow they are falsely asserting that Grant regarded the request of the President in the light of a *command* from his military superior, which he considered himself bound to obey. That representation is not only devoid of truth, but is exceedingly uncomplimentary to General Grant. He knew very well that he was not bound to accede to the request of Mr. Johnson. The office of Secretary of War is a civil, not a military position. The President requested General Grant to accept a seat in his Cabinet; he did not order him to take charge of the War Department. It is clear that General Grant acted of his own free choice in the matter, and it is evident from the correspondence which passed between him and Stanton that neither of them supposed that he was obeying a military order. The question of salary settles the whole question. General Grant in his new position is entitled to and will receive the salary of Secretary of War, which he would not be allowed to take if only complying with a military order. He was as free to accept or decline the position as any civilian in the country. What he did he did with his eyes wide open. We believe he was actuated by pure motives, and the Radical intimation that he was coerced by the President has not the slightest foundation in fact. It is only one of the weak inventions of unscrupulous politicians, a palpable attempt to hide their manifest discomfiture.

The State Tax Swindle.

The County Treasurer is the ostensible editor of the Thug organ. We have repeatedly asked him to let the taxpayers of Lancaster County know whether the State tax for the years 1866 and 1867 has been doubled upon them, as it has been upon other counties of the State. This scribbling official seems to find plenty of time to "write up" his party faction in a variety of shapes, but as yet he has not been blessed with the inclination to devote a moment to a matter virtually affecting the interests of every property holder in the county. Again we ask him to let the people know the magnitude of the swindle which is being perpetrated upon them. Will he be good enough to let the tax-payers see the figures?

The Negro Convention in Reading.

The Negro Convention which met in Reading last week was a queer assemblage. It was bold enough in all conscience. It denounced Trumbull, Fessenden and General Grant as not up to the mark of black republicanism. A demand for immediate political and social equality was made, and the belief was expressed that Congress would speedily comply with the desire of such leading journals as the Harrisburg *Telegraph* and the Philadelphia *Press* in that matter. There was a prevalent conviction that Judge Williams would pronounce such a law to be constitutional and binding. It is said he wrote a letter to the convention on the subject. The document has not been brought to light yet, however. The *Age* calls on the *Press* to publish it, which we hope it will do forthwith.

Radical Extravagance in Baltimore.

The radicals have had control of the government of Baltimore city for several years past, and the natural result is that the city treasury is in a state of complete collapse. There is not a cent of money left to clean the streets, and orders have been given to discontinue that most necessary piece of business. The reason assigned is that there is no money in the treasury to pay the laborers. The taxes have been greatly increased of late, but so has the rapacity and the capacity for stealing of the radicals. So far, on account of the heavy rains Baltimore has not felt the want of brooms and hoes in the streets, but unless the municipal purse is filled an epidemic may result. Radicalism is the same everywhere.

President Lincoln on Negro Suffrage.

Just now, while the Radicals are spending some fifty millions of the money wrung from the toiling millions of the North to establish negro supremacy in all the Southern States, and while the Republican journals of Pennsylvania are demanding the passage of Sumner's universal negro suffrage bill by Congress, with the assurance that the Yankee Williams will pronounce it constitutional and binding, it may be well to call to President Lincoln's opinions on that question.

In 1860 the firm of Follett, Foster & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, issued, under the patronage of the Republican State Committee, a volume containing the celebrated discussion between Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas, when those gentlemen were rival candidates for the position of U. S. Senator from Illinois; it also contained what are denominated "the two great speeches of Mr. Lincoln in Ohio in 1859." In Mr. Lincoln's speech at Columbus in 1859, he says:

> Appearing here for the first time in my life I have been somewhat embarrassed for a topic by way of introduction to my speech; but I have been relieved from my embarrassment by an introduction which the *Ohio Statesman* newspaper gave me this morning. In this paper I have read an article, in which, among other statements, I find the following:
>
> "In debating with Senator Douglass during the memorable contest of last fall, Mr. Lincoln declared in favor of negro suffrage, and attempted to defend that vile conception against the little giant."
>
> * * * * * * * *
>
> I therefore propose, here at the outset, *not only to say that this is a misrepresentation, but to show conclusively that it is so.*

Mr. Lincoln then read an extract from his speech at Ottawa in which he said:

> "I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two which, in my judgment, will forbid their ever living together upon the footing of perfect equality. * * I am not, nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, or intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which, I believe, will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality."

Curious readers will find all we have quoted in the volume referred to on pages 240-241.

The Thug Ticket.

It must be very gratifying for the fourteen thousand Republican voters of Lancaster county to know that their county ticket has already been "settled" in the back office of the chief of the Thugs, and that all the coming County Convention can do is to ratify the choice of "the ring." The *Examiner* is forced to admit that such is the fact. In reply to a letter of inquiry it says:

> In reply to our correspondent, we will give the ticket as "fixed" up and to be put through if the pressure is not too great:
>
> Assembly—Andrew Armstrong, East Donegal; David G. Steacy, Bart; Aaron H. Summy, East Hempfield; Walter G. Evans; City.
>
> Recorder—Martin D. Hess, Paradise.
> Treasurer—Christ. B. Becker, Warwick.
> Commissioner—John Strohm, jr., Providence.
>
> There is some pretence that Major E. D. Roath, of Marietta, one of the old members, is to be returned, but this is all a pretence. The Major will find it out, just in time to know he has been sold. Squire Evans, of the city, can go through with the machine, if he can carry two wards of the city and put them into the Thug "pot" for the rest of the slate. But Armstrong, Steacy and Summy *must go through*. For Recorder, Hess is a "pocket" candidate, who, if he has Paradise to vote with the ring, cannot be got rid of, and if the Convention is strong Thug, he must be put through even without Paradise; but should the Convention be close, and he not have the control of the Paradise vote, he will be traded off for some other candidate who will *come to terms*. Becker, for Treasurer, has a fierce and determined friend in "King George," who insists on it that it is Becker's *turn* and that he must be stood by faithfully. But Roberts, of West Hempfield is stubborn, and has good friends who are determined that he shall not not "stand back" for Becker. West Hempfield has seven votes in convention and the Thug machine cannot run smoothly without those seven; and if Roberts is not put through they will rebel and ask the opposition to nominate him. It is a pretty fight as it stands, and if Roberts' friends stand firm he may compel the dropping of Becker or the nomination of Roberts over his head. But "Oily Gammon" and old "Smooth Him Down" have this case in hand and all may yet be harmonized before the convention.

That there is little chance for breaking through the programme thus laid down is evidenced by the following concluding remarks of the editor of the *Examiner*:

> The carrying out of this slate depends on the Republican voters. If they will attend the delegate elections and elect independent men, this "slate" cannot be nominated. There are some men on it that will be a positive weakness to the ticket. But if the Republican masses will not be forewarned and apply the remedy, the responsibility rests with them. We have done our duty and shall wash our hands of all responsibility of any evil consequences which may result to the State ticket.

How easy a thing it seems to be for a few selfish politicians to lead the masses of the Republican party by the nose!

How We Are Taxed.

The New York *Tribune*, unquestionable loyal authority, says:

> This country is staggering under an enormous load of Public debt. The Federal Government owes two billions and a half; the States owe large amounts; while counties, cities and townships, have each their several burdens. We are paying in the aggregate not less than three hundred millions per annum as *interest* on these various debts, while we are considerably reducing the principal, especially, of the local obligations incurred providing bounties for the volunteers in our late struggle. Altogether, the taxes paid by the people of the United States, though considerably reduced from the maximum they attained in 1865-6, must probably exceed five hundred millions per annum. Almost everything is taxed, from the baby's posset to the old man's coffin—many things twice and thrice over.

The radical politicians can not help knowing what is the real condition of this country, yet they continue the most reckless system of public expenditure. The electioneering campaign among the negroes of the South is costing more in money alone than was ever expended by any Democratic administration, and that is only a trifle when compared with the loss caused by the suspension of industry and the destruction of the material resources of that section. Yet the people of the North allow themselves to be made the dupes and tools of a party which having impoverished the Nation and burthened us all with almost insupportable taxation, is still adding to the debt and increasing the rate of taxation. Never did the world witness such stupid folly on so extended a scale.

The Canvass in Ohio.

The Gubernatorial canvass is progressing with great spirit in Ohio. Judge Thurman is the Democratic candidate, and Gen. Hayes the Radical candidate. Seven other State officers are to be elected. At a mass meeting at Waverly, on Monday, the 5th, Judge Thurman made an able and telling speech. Judge Hempstead, who has never voted a Democratic ticket, but has invariably voted with the Radicals, presided, and gave in his adhesion to the Democratic party and professed his faith in the Democratic doctrine. The Democrats of Ohio are fighting upon a fair platform, and will make a good report of their work in October.

Electioneering Among the Negroes.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing to that paper from Tennessee, puts the following query:—

> Is it to be wondered at that the negroes voted for the radical candidates, who during the past six months have eaten and slept with them and most thoroughly abased themselves to their level?

We should rather think not. But what a miserable crew the newly elected radical officials of that State must be. It is possible that some of them may be meaner even than Brownlow. Who knows?

UNPARALLELED EXTRAVAGANCE.

What a Radical Legislature Costs the People of Pennsylvania.

A Small Army of Employees—Investigation Committees, &c.

Let the Tax-Payers Read.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 15.—The accounts of the last session of the Legislature have been audited. A careful examination of the books in the Auditor General's office shows the following to have been the expenses:

Senators' pay, mileage and stationery	$35,477 00
Representatives' pay, mileage and stationery	107,508 45

The legal allowance to each person was $1,000 for salary, $25 for stationery, and 15 cents per mile, circular, for traveling. The thirty-three Senators and one hundred members, therefore, received an average of $1,075 each for 101 days (from January 1 to April 11), or about $10.64 per diem.

Rev. E. L. Bailey received $300 from the Senate, and Rev. Jacob Kennedy $300 from the House for opening the daily sessions with prayer, being at the rate of 3 per diem.

The thirty-three Senators had twenty-nine regular officers, seven pages, twenty-five women and four reporters who drew pay. The officers drew $28,893.80, or an average of $996 each; the pages drew $1,270.50, or $181 each; the women $921, or over $36 each, and the reporters $800, or $200 each.

The contingent bill of the Clerk of the Senate was but $633.44, as against the contingent bill of the Clerk of the House, which was $4,000.

The one hundred members of the House had sixty-five regular officers, thirteen pages—women, and four reporters, who drew pay. The officers drew $57,530.78, or an average of $885 each. The pages $2,359.50, or $181 each. The women $1,240, and four reporters $200 each.

The members and officers availed themselves of the privilege of franking documents (postage paid by the State) to the extent of $9,256, with other bills not ascertained.

The entire work of the session was the passage of 1,516 private laws, 73 public laws and fourteen resolutions.

The House appointed a number of investigating committees, the expenses of which were as follows:

William S. Gregory, Chairman of Committee to report upon Exempt Property in Philadelphia	$1,893 00	
Advertising Meetings of Committee	367 74	
Geo. W. Mooney, Clerk to Committee	819 85	
Total		$3,080 49
Edward G. Lee, (Chairman,) and E. W. Davis, William M. Worrall, James Subers and William Donohugh, Committee to inquire into the Lottery Business in Philadelphia	660 00	
Joseph R. Matthews, Clerk to Committee	289 98	
Total		$949 98
Samuel Josephs, Chairman of Committee to ascertain whether the Atlantic and Great Western Railway had made discriminations in freight charges	$ 445 00	
Joseph T. Chase, member of committee	445 00	
George W. McKee, member of committee	445 00	
Alexander Adaire, member of committee	445 00	
A. Buckley, member of committee	445 00	
George H. Bernus, Clerk to committee	825 00	
William J. Ovens, Sergeant-at-Arms	327 10	
Total		$3,377.10
William B. Waddell, Chairman of Committee to investigate certain charges in reference to an Allegheny County liquor law	375 00	
Three witnesses	104 30	
Total		$479 30
R. A. Colville, Chairman of Committee to ascertain whether the Pennsylvania Railroad made discriminations in freight charges	225 00	
N. B. Pennypacker, member of Committee	225 00	
O. S. Woodward, member of Committee	225 00	
A. D. Markley, member of Committee	225 00	
George A. Quigley, member of Committee	225 00	
Luke V. Sutphin, Clerk to Committee	363 40	
William J. Ovens, Sergeant-at-Arms	272 50	
Total		$1,760 90
Wm. B. Hood, Chairman of Committee to inquire into the running of locomotives over the paved streets in Philadelphia	381 60	
George DeHaven, member of Committee	381 60	
Wm. D. Donohugh, member of Committee	381 60	
Geo. W. Ghehan, member of Committee	381 60	
Geo. A. Quigley, member of Committee	381 60	
Jno. W. Boileau, Clerk of Committee	741 60	
Wm. J. Ovens, Sergeant-at-Arms	100 00	
Total		$2,749 60
George O. Diese, Chairman of Committee to investigate fast freight transportation system, and M. S. Quay, Geo. DeHaven, Wm. B. Waddell, members, and L. Westbrook	$1,408 25	
J. L. Anderson, clerk to committee	350 10	
Two witnesses	21 90	
Expenses	250 00	
J. L. Anderson, clerk	498 20	
Three witnesses	76 23	
Total		$2,604 68
Jno. C. Sturdivant, clerk of committee to ascertain whether any corruption attended the election of United States Senator		$168 64

Greeley on Grant.

Greeley does not believe that General Grant supports the policy of Congress, neither does he credit the report which some Republican papers have been so industriously circulating, that he only took the place of Stanton because he was *commanded* to do so. Horace sums up his reasons for believing as he does in the following numerical order:

> I. When has Gen. Grant ever departed from what is called "his habitual reticence" to sustain Congress, or in any way criticise the President?
>
> II. When the President began his attack upon the policy of Congress, did he not send Gen. Grant down South to make a report which could be used to neutralize the effect of the exhaustive and able report of Gen. Schurz? Was not the report of Gen. Grant effectively used against the policy of Congress?
>
> III. Did not President Johnson state in a letter recently printed in these columns, and written by a trustworthy gentleman, that he had never doubted that Gen. Grant was a supporter of his policy?
>
> IV. In the very crisis of the Presidential struggle with Congress, did not Grant accompany the President on his electioneering trip? Some of his apologists have said, whisperingly, he did it by official command. Has anybody ever seen the order? If the order compelled him to make the trip, did it also compel him to visit the White House and stand at the side of the President while he cried over the Philadelphia Convention?
>
> V. And now when Mr. Stanton, rightly construing a law of Congress to mean that his office is not in the hands of the President, distinctly states that he will make an issue with the President and fall back upon Congress, do we not see Gen. Grant step in, "accept" the office, and by this "acceptance," so completely disarm Mr. Stanton that he retires? Does not every reasonable person know that had Gen. Grant declined the appointment—which being a civil office, he had a right to decline—the President would not have succeeded in removing the War Secretary? Is it not well understood that Gen. Grant is keeping warm this place until some Conservative may be found to take it?
>
> He concludes:—
>
> Therefore we challenge the statement of *The Times* that Gen. Grant supports Congress, and demand the evidence.

A Radical Tavern Keeper's Views.

A Radical tavern keeper from West Earl is after the radicals who represented this County in the last legislature with a sharp stick. In a letter to the *Examiner* he "goes for them" in the following effective style:

> WEST EARL, August 12.
>
> MESSRS. EDITORS: Some one comes to the defence of our members of the late House from this county, and wishes history set right. If "Vindex" makes any point in favor of the three old members of the House on the liquor bill, and who want to be returned, I cannot see it. We do not know that it is anything in their favor, or against them, that Mr. Billingsfelt voted for the law. There is one thing it does show,—that Mr. Billingsfelt was attending to his duties as a Senator. Besides, he is *not on trial* now, and when he comes before the people, will have to take all the consequences of his record. But here are three men who want to be returned, who allowed an important law like the *Liquor law* to pass, without raising their voices against it. To us who are interested in it, they claim they know nothing about it—that it *slipped through!* —are very sorry, and take a liberal drink to get up a red nose, to prove they are "all right." Among the Sons of Temperance they can point to *the law* for proof of their temperance principles. That is blowing hot and cold to some purpose, or riding two horses with admirable skill. The "slip ping through" dodge won't do for us. If it had been a railroad bill, or some scheme to plunder the people or the State, and there had been "something in it," it would not have slipped through so easily.
>
> A TAVERN KEEPER.

The Democracy of Cumberland County.

The Carlisle *Volunteer* says the county convention held in that town on Monday last was the largest assembled for years, and in all respects one of the most remarkable. Many old veterans who had in a great measure retired from politics were present, and the feeling of determination was most marked. The following excellent ticket was put in nomination, which will be elected by a large majority:

Assembly—Theodore Cornman.
Sheriff—Joseph C. Thompson.
Treasurer—Christian Mellinger.
Commissioner—Allen Floyd.
Director of Poor—David Wolf.
Auditor—E. Mountz.
Jury Commissioner—Jno. B. Drawbaugh.

The Coming State Elections.

Under the above head we find a remarkable article in the New York *Herald* from which we make the following extracts:—

> The great national issue which will overshadow all others in our coming fall elections in the Northern States will be the issue of negro supremacy hereafter in our national affairs, through a Southern negro political balance of power, contemplated and broadly foreshadowed in the Congressional programme of Southern reconstruction. The republican party, from Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency down to this scheme of a transfer of political power in the South from the white to the black race, has been sustained by the almost unbroken voice of the Northern States in all its measures; first, for the suppression of the rebellion, and next, for the reorganization of the rebel States on the basis of universal liberty. But in this bold and dangerous scheme of putting the Southern political balance of power over our national affairs in the hands of the blacks, just released from the darkness and demoralization of negro slavery, it strikes us that only in another form the republicans are making the same fatal mistake which was made by the late national democracy when they attempted to perpetuate the reign of the Southern slaveholding oligarchy, with their laws, decrees and dogmas for the perpetuation and extension of slavery itself.
>
> This is but the swinging of the pendulum from one extreme to the other—it is steering from Scylla to Charybdis. What peace or harmony can we hope for in exchanging the insolent rule of the late three hundred thousand Southern slaveholders for the rule of five hundred thousand Southern negroes who but yesterday were slaves and the descendants of ignorant slaves for hundreds of years? The experiment involves an outrage upon the enlightened public opinion of the Northern States which will surely meet with a decisive rebuke.
>
> We cannot doubt that this desperate experiment of negro supremacy will be emphatically condemned by the voice of New York in our coming November election. A change of eight or ten thousand votes in the six hundred and odd thousands of this great Commonwealth is but a bagatelle; but it will suffice to revolutionize the State. Upon this broad and distinct question of negro suspremacy, however, we may look for a change of thirty, forty or fifty thousand, as compared with the figures of our last November election. In Ohio, with Vallandigham and his obnoxious copperhead notions again in the foreground, there is but a gloomy prospect for the opposition elements. They cannot be combined on Vallandigham or under Vallandigham. But in Pennsylvania they have a very fair prospect of anticipating in October the inevitable November reaction in New York. The substantial yeomanry of Pennsylvania, will not be apt to follow "Old Thad Stevens" in 1867, in behalf of Southern negro supremacy.
>
> This is the question now awaiting the popular judgment: Shall the ten excluded Southern rebel States be reorganized and restored to Congress, each and all under a predominant negro vote from the disfranchisement and disgust of white men, or shall Congress itself be called upon by the people of the North to pause, reconsider and reconstruct its terms of reconstruction so as to give the Southern whites a chance, at least where they constitute a heavy majority of the people, as, for instance, in Virginia, North Carolina or Georgia? Upon this question we expect a political reaction in the North this fall which will enforce some attention and respect from Congress. It is to the people that we look for a rescue; for while the laws stand as they are President Johnson can do very little to stay their operation, however great the number of removals and changes he may make. We look to the people for a reaction against this perilous scheme for fastening upon the country a controlling negro political balance of power.

The Negro Equal Rights Convention at Reading.

We are compelled to resort to the New York papers for an account of the doings of the negro convention at Reading. Forney's *Press*, the especial organ of that class in this State, has not a word to say in reference to the doings of this wing of the Republican party. We take the following from the New York *Herald*:

> The Negro Equal Rights Convention held two more sessions to-day and adjourned.
>
> Resolutions were passed condemning the course of Senators Fessenden, Trumbull and other republicans in steadily refusing to face the question of manhood suffrage, and recommending voters of the South to support such men as Sumner, Stevens, Wade and Stanton for the Chief Magistracy; cautioning the freedmen of the South and elsewhere not to be deceived by mushroom politicians, but to remember those who had been their tried and true friends in the darkest hours of the nation's history.
>
> Mr. Forster, of Philadelphia, pronounced General Grant as occupying an equivocal position, and Wendell Phillips as impractical. The republican party might as well nominate a woman as nominate Wendell Phillips, who had flatly refused to run for office under a government which sanctioned the war power, though he had been true to the interests of the negro race and had suffered much in the cause.
>
> Resolutions were also passed denying the jurisdiction of the National League at Washington; establishing a joint stock company at Washington for the publication of a radical newspaper for the newly enfranchised negroes and encouraging money remittances for the education of colored young men for politics and the rostrum.
>
> Wm. Nesbit, of Altoona, was re-elected President, and other officers were selected for the ensuing year.

York County Nominations.

The Democracy of York county have put in nomination an excellent ticket, and they promise to roll up an unprecedented majority for Sharswood this fall. The following is the ticket:

Assembly—Col. Levi Maish, Prof. S. G. Boyd
Commissioner—Wm. Wintermoyer.
Treasurer—Jno. Gladfelter.
Jury Commissioner—Thomas Platt.
Director of the Poor—David Small.
Auditor—J. B. Pfaltzgroff.

David J. Williams, esq., was re-elected Chairman of the Democratic County Committee

Clinton County Democracy.

The Democracy of Clinton county have put the following ticket in nomination:

Assembly—Hon. G. O. Deise.
Prothonotary—William H. Brown.
Register and Recorder—Samuel B. Snook.
Treasurer—Platt Hitchcock.
Commissioner—John Rishel.
Jury Commissioner—Nathan L. Atwood.
Auditor—David Mapes.
Coroner—Dr. John I. Kelly.

Mr. Deise served as a member in the last Legislature and won distinction for ability and honesty. He will be re-elected by an increased majority. The Convention was large and enthusiastic

The Democracy of Centre County.

The Democracy of Centre county have put in nomination the following strong ticket:

Senator—S. T. Shugert, subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.
Assembly—P. Gray Meek.
Treasurer—A. C. Geary.
County Commissioner—Wm. Keller.
Jury Commissioner—John Shannon.
Auditor—S. Etlinger.

Blair County Democratic Nominations.

The Democratic Convention of Blair county, which met in Hollidaysburg on the 7th inst, placed in nomination the following ticket:

Assembly, James D. Rea; Sheriff, James H. Cramer; Prothonotary, William W. Jackson; County Commissioner, John H. Roberts; Director of the Poor, George Smith; Jury Commissioner, James Funk; Auditor, John C. West; Coroner, Ellias Hitt.

Dr. Livingstone.

The very latest intelligence from Africa, received in England, is said to encourage the belief that the intrepid traveler, Dr. Livingstone, is still alive. To this belief some of the best informed English savans have always inclined, though the testimony against this supposition has been cumulative, is not of the most trustworthy character. In point of fact, there has been little or nothing definite and consistent about the traveler's fate, except the story of Dr. Livingstone's runaway guard and burden-bearers, who were evidently thoroughly frightened by their experience with the Doctor—if they went through what they described—and, at all events, were men not to be trusted or believed, if there were sufficient inducements to deceive.

A Father Murders his Son.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—In Bowling Green Ohio, the day before yesterday, an old citizen, named Hiram A. Donaldson, stabbed his son Thomas, aged 21, to the heart, killing him instantly. The wife of the murderer left him last week on account of cruel treatment, but returned with her son on the day of the tragedy to take away her personal property. While thus engaged the fatal affair occurred. The murderer was unmoved by his awful deed, and only said when arrested that he "Wished it had been any other of his boys, as he always liked Thomas the best."

CAUTION! In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and diseases of the throat, lungs and chest will always prevail. Cruel consumption will claim its victims. Those diseases, if attended to in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Communicated.*

John C. Heenan has given bonds to appear when called upon, to answer the charge of keeping a gambling house.

New Items.

James Gorden Bennett, jr., has sold the yacht Henrietta for $50,000.

It is reported that the yacht Vesta has been sold to the Government for $32,000.

The receipts of internal revenue for the week were $3,264,910.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from Fort Harker.

Greenhood & Neubauer, coal merchants of San Francisco, have failed for $280,000.

The Indian Commissioners have left Atchison, Kansas, for the Upper Missouri.

Judge Advocate Holt has returned to Washington from a trip North.

There were fourteen deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans last week.

A Chicago colored theatrical company has commenced its travels in the West. They play at Milwaukee next week.

As far as known, 135,685 voters have been registered in Alabama, the negroes having a majority of 17,586.

Lawyer Bradley has been held in $2000 bail to answer the charge of challenging Judge Fisher to fight a duel.

The gold in the United States Treasury yesterday amounted to $88,777,000, besides $20,105,000 in gold certificates.

Full returns of the registration in Louisiana show 127,639 voters, of whom 44,732 are whites, and 82,007 negroes.

Eckert's brick manufactory, in Reading, was burned on Tuesday night. The loss is over $10,000.

It is intimated that Gen. Pope is about to issue an order requiring jurors in his district to take the test oath.

Three men were killed by an accident on the Augusta and Savannah Railroad, near McBean's Station, on Wednesday night.

There were one hundred and eighty-seven deaths from yellow fever in Galveston last week.

The Japanese (late American) war vessel Stonewall is now being repaired at Norfolk. She will sail for Japan in a few days.

General Pope has removed all the civil officers in Macon county, Ala. He has also removed the Solicitor of Muskagee county Ga.

A man named McMenaway, convicted of murdering a telegraph operator at Gosport, Ind., last spring, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

A despatch from Washington to a New York paper announces that the Mexicans have refused to give up Maximilian's body. It is buried at Queretaro.

It is intimated that further changes may take place in the Cabinet. There is a strong pressure on the President for a change in the heads of the State and Treasury Departments.

The yellow fever is prevailing seriously at New Iberia, La., and the place is being abandoned by its inhabitants. The pestilence is also raging in Galveston and Corpus Christi, Texas.

There is reason to fear a yellow fever season on the Gulf coast. It has broken out at New-Iberia, Louisiana, New-Orleans, Pensacola, and rages in Galveston, Texas. September is the month to be dreaded.

The refugees brought from Mexico to New Orleans by the Austrian frigate Elizabeth will go to New York in a merchant vessel, as Admiral Tegethoff may need the "Elizabeth."

A man named Thomas Hanlon was drowned at Charles Island, in Long Island Sound, on Saturday, while endeavoring to rescue his little son, who was bathing and got beyond his depth. The child was saved.

Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, was thrown from his buggy on Wabash Avenue, Tuesday evening, with great violence, and dislocated his hip. He will probably be confined to his bed for three months.

The Princess Alice, of Hesse, Queen Victoria's second daughter, is said to live very unhappily with her husband, who, according to common rumor, treats her with shameful brutality. A divorce is said to be on the tapis.

They are to have a monastery at Dubuque. The building will be of stone and very elegant. The Dubuque *Herald* says that the design, if carried out, will give Dubuque a monastery something like the grand old structures of Italy.

Prof. Langworthy, while performing with the lions, connected with Forepaugh's circus, at Honey Falls, near Rochester, N. Y., on August 14th, was attacked by a lion and badly injured, and his back and limbs lacerated. He will probably recover.

Governor Brownlow's militia, it is understood, are to be promptly mustered out except a few companies, which are to remain in West Tennessee. This action has been brought about by General Thomas, who is now on a tour through his district, accompanied by his staff.

A part of the rice crop has already been lost in some sections of the South in consequence of wet weather and low temperature; but such as remains is reported to be in a favorable condition, and the harvest will probably begin about the end of the present month.

A man in New York State tried the system of artificially hatching hen's eggs, 1,600 of which he experimented with. After an almost sleepless season his product was sixteen chickens. The thing can be done, he thinks, but he is doubtful that it will pay.

Buffalo bakers are now obliged to stamp every loaf of bread with their initials. The law against light weight and poor material is rigidly enforced. Bread which does not come up to the standard is confiscated for the benefit of the poor, besides a fine of twenty-five cents per loaf.

There is good news for tea-drinkers. A dispatch from India announces that the tea makets in China have opened at prices one-third lower than at the opening of last year. The tea merchants of London, who have been holding back their supplies in the hope of raising prices, have, it said, received advices to realize.

Colonel Long's infant daughter was riding in its baby carriage along the brink of a precipice 80 feet high at Cincinnati Furnace, Ohio, on Thursday, when the nurse left it for a moment. A gust of wind came along and forced the vehicle, with its baby occupant, over the fearful height, when, strange to say, it was found unhurt and the child uninjured.

Ex-Queen Mary, of Hanover, was a year ago still a fine-looking matron, with jet black hair. Her grief at the sudden dethronement of her husband and the blasted hopes of her son, Ernest, have exerted such an effect upon her appearance that she looks now like a woman of sixty, and her hair has turned entirely white.

The Vienna press club has adopted a resolution to the effect that no work shall henceforth be done at the printing offices on Sunday, so that the printers, editors and reporters may enjoy themselves at the Prater and elsewhere. Consequently no more papers are published on Monday, to the great disgust of the public.

A Saratoga letter says: Gen. Dick Taylor and Gen. Magruder cut quite a swell here. They are at all the balls and races. Magruder has side-whiskers, a sandy complexion, and an immense blood-red necktie. Gen. Taylor has a sandy beard and moustache, and wears a velvet coat and white pants. They are both large, portly gentlemen.

A telegram of twenty words, including the address and signature, can be sent from any part of Switzerland to any destination within the limits of the country, for one franc (twenty cents). The telegraph is a Government institution, as it should be all over the world, and the tariff is fixed by the Federal authorities. Next year the ruling price is to be ten cents.

Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, and Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, sailed for Liverpool Wednesday in the steamship Chicago. They go to attend the great Pan Anglican Council to be held at Lambeth next month. Many of the Episcopal clergy went down to the vessel to bid them farewell. Bishop Hopkins expects to return in November. Bishop Odenheimer will probably extend his trip to Italy.

Among the interesting sights at Saratoga are the public interviews of John C. Heenan and Hon. John Morrissey. They meet upon Broadway, shake hands, take a seat upon the lawn, light their Havanas and hold a most friendly chat over their cigars of peace, for an hour at a time. The Benicia Boy is looking nobly—the very model of a perfectly built man. Morrissey looks like an old man beside him. Heenan is said to be worth $100,000, and just now is a defendant in a suit in New York in which a patron of his gaming house seeks to recover about $1,500 lost therein.

The distance from Philadelphia to San Francisco, by way of Chicago, is three thousand three hundred miles. If a train should run at the rate of twenty miles per hour, including stoppages—which is, perhaps, the average rate on railroads in this country—it would require a little less than seven days to accomplish the distance. As for grades, the traveler will ascend from the level of tide-water at Philadelphia or San Francisco, to a height of eight thousand two hundred and forty-two feet, or over a mile and a half, at Evan's Pass.

An Awful Reaper Accident.

One of the most horrible reaper accidents that has ever come to our knowledge occurred in a wheat field three miles south of the village of Cascade, in this county, on Thursday, August 1. It seems that a child but three years of age strayed from the home of its parents into a wheat field, which was near by, and fell asleep among the wheat. Before long the father of the child came along with a reaper, driving at a brisk rate. He was startled by a sharp cry, which was almost instantly hushed. Looking down to the sickle he saw what was once his infant child rolling before the knives, already dead. He instantly stopped the team and got down to the knives. The little creature was frightfully mangled. The sickle had cut and mangled it from its head to its feet. Its face was not recognizable, so terrible had been the work of the knives—its nose and cheek and eyes had all been lacerated. The skull had been cut through—and probably this almost instantly killed the child, as the head was evidently the first part struck. The child screamed but once, and then was instantly still.—*Dubuque Times.*