COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING. The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster county will meet at the Democratic Club Rooms, in the City of Lancas ter, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is re-A. J. STEINMAN, Chr'm.

B. J. McGrann, Sec'y.
The following is a list of the members:
Adamstown Bor-Richard Regart.
Intr-George S. Boone.
Brecknock-R. E. Shober.
Carnarvon-Jacob Yohn.
Clay-Edwin Elser.
Colerain-Wm. N. Galbraith.
Columbia, ist Ward-Geo. Young, Jr.
2d "-M. M. Strickler.
3d "-Tinny Sitien.
Cocalico East-Cyrus Ream.
Cocalico West-Jesse Reinhold,
Conesloga-U, Strickler. B. J. McGrann, Sec'y.

Jocalico West—Josse Reinhoid, Conestoga—U. Strickler, Concy—F. M. Gramm, Donegal East—Hiram Jacobs, Donegal West—Geo, W. Wornley, Drumoro-Wm. S. Hastings, lizabethtown Borough Emanue den John Whiteside, ulton Isaac W. Towson, empfield East—Henry Hoffman, empfield West—E. F. Hoover, unputer East—I), G. Eshleman, unpeter West—Samuel Long, Hominioid West—E. F. Hoover.
Lumpeter Enst—D. G. Eshleman.
Lampeter West—Samuel Long.
Lumpeter West—Samuel Welchens.
Lumpeter West—See Lumpeter.
Lumpeter Lumpeter Lumpeter.
Lumpeter Lumpeter Lumpeter.
Lumpeter Township—William Carpenter.
Lumpeter Lumpeter Lumpeter.
Lumpeter.
Lumpeter Lumpeter.
Lumpeter Lumpeter.
Lumpeter Lumpeter.
Lumpet

Mount Joy Automater Paradise—Geo, L. Eckert. Pente:—H. R. Hull. Pequea—G. E. Sehner. Providence—John Tweed. Rupho—Benj. McCutchen. Strasbur : Borough—Samt. P. Bower. Strasbur : Township—Franklin Clark. Sudsbury—J. W. Harrar. Sulisbury—H. S. Kerns. Warwick—R. R. Tahudy. Washington—Win, Ortman.

The Present Political Contest to be Won Lost by the Leaders in the Rural

What are our chances of success in the present political contest? That is the question which Democrats are constantly asking us, constantly asking each other. We have good opportunities for forming an opinion, and we have made up one. We are confident that Judge Sharswood can be elected. We believe he would be chosen on a full poll of the entire vote of the State. We know a very considerable change has taken place in the public mind since last fall. Passions which were much excited have thus been allayed, and the masses have been reflecting seriously upon the condition of the country With the return of a season of comparative political calm reason has resumed her sway, and menare prepared to vote as their judgments dictate, and not as party lenders command. The action of Congress; the assumption of all authority by that body; the bold attempt to annihilate the Constitutional preroga tives of the Executive; the open and undisguised assault upon the Supreme Court: the denial to the States of their hitherto unquestioned right to manage their local affairs in their own way subject only to the requirements of the Constitution of the United States: the establishment of an irresponsible military despotism in the South, to be con tinued until the organization of a set of negro republies is completed-these things have set the people to thinking But are the masses ready to act? We believe they are. There are sharp inare met by the grasping hand of taxa tion. Of every dime they lay down to pay for a purchase, the Government demands its tithe. The people are patriotic, they are self-sacrificing, they have given most convincing proof of that: but they demand that the money which is wrung from their toil shall be properly and economically expended. This they know is not being done by the party now in power. The tax paying, tolling millions of this country, have been wonderfully patient. They have borne with little murmuring burthens such as have been heaped upon no other people. But they are neither

ing a set of corrupt radical fanatics i A majority of the people of Pennsylvania are convinced that the principles of the Democratic party are correct, and that its candidate is able, honest and trustworthy. Will a majority of them vote for Judge Sharswood? We can not positively assert that they will. It will all depend upon the activity and the energy of the Democratic leaders in the rural districts. In the cities and the larger towns, their will be a full vote and in all of them we will make gains. The battle will be won or lost by the township leaders in the country districts. Upon them the responsibility for success or defeat rests. If they do E their whole duty we can not be beaten. If they organize each election and school district properly, there is no possibility of a failure. Only by proper organization of that kind can our suc

cess be rendered perfectly sure. We wish it to be perfectly well understood by the Democrats of Pennsylvania, and especially by the local leaders in the rural districts, hat we cannot hope to win through the apathy of our opponents. They have their Union Leagues still in operation, and they have been trained to rote. The time was when we could count largely upon a large falling off in the vote of our opponents at such an election as that of this fall. We cannot safely do so any longer. There will be something of that. It will come from dissatisfaction with the condition of public affairs however, and not from indifference.

Most of those who stay away fron the polls at the coming election will be Democrats next year if we carry the State this fall. They see with alarm the strides which are being made toward converting our beautiful system of Federal Government into a consolidated despotism; they are not prepared to admit that Congress has the right to make the negro a voter in Pennsylvania; they do not desire to see a man pledged to administer the decrees of his party upon the bench of our Supreme Court; they are tired of having millions of money wrung from them to be spent in electioneering among the degraded negroes of the South. Some Republicans will vote for Judge Sharswood-not a few will hesitate before they will vote for his opponent; but as a general rule the Republicans will vote, and vote the Radical ticket throughout. There is a sufficient change and a sufficient disaffection to insure us the victory in the pending contest if we noll our full vote. Of that there is not the shadow of a doubt. Shall it bedone? IT DEPENDS UPON THE POLITICAL LEADERS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS Will they see to it that not a man is ab gent from the polls who can be induced to vote the Democratic ticket? If they do, all will be well. To accomplish this they must organize, and that without

Chester County Republicanism. The Republicans of Chester county

are squarely committed in favor of negrosuffrage and negro equality. The strongest kind of resolutions to that efect were adopted at the County Meetng held there. The party leaders throughout the State are pledged to support Congress in their design to force negro suffrage and negro equality upon Pennsylvania, and it is distinctly understood that Judge Williams will, it elected, decide such an act to be constitutional and binding in this State. The ssue is fairly made. The ugly reality is presented to the voters of this State in its most hideous shape. They are not to have even the privilege of determining the great question for themselves. The right of Pennsylvania to decide who shall be electors is to be denied, and the Rump Congress is to dictate to us in regard to a matter of the most vital importance. The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania are both to be ignored, that some twenty thousand negro votes may be added to the Radical party. Nothing can prevent it except the defeat of the Republican party at the coming election. Are the white men of this State prepared thus tamely to surrender their rights? If they are not, there must be a full poll of the white vote in favor of George W. Sharswood.

The Test. We clip the following from the editoral columns of the Lancaster Examiner Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, said Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, said in a speech at Saratoga Springs that General Grant was in favor of negro sulrage-north and south. Montgomery Blair said in his speech at Alum Springs, Va., that Gen. Grunt was opposed to negro sulfrage. We have no doubt that Senator Wilson knew what he was saying, but it would not hart Gen. Grunt's status with the loyal people of the country if they knew from him which side of this question he was on.

Are you " in favor of negro suffrage north and south? That is the test. reader. It is to be applied to General Grant and to every man who professes to belong to the Republican party. All the past services of Grant avail nothing unless lie can stand that test. Let every voter apply it to himself. It is an easy test. Every man can tell precisely where he stands. If he is "in favor of negro suffrage—north and south," he ought to vote for Henry W. Williams. If he is opposed to it, either north or south, he should boldly and openly vote for George W. Sharswood. There is no longer any middle ground for timid time-servers to occupy.

A Serious Social Problem. The Rockingham Register, a leading oaper in the "Old Tenth Legion" of 'irginia, publishes a register of births. Its last issue came to us with quite a ist of announcements. The first ran

At Edinburg, Va., Mrs. Col. F. L. Moore, And so it went all the way down the list--every time a boy. There is something ominous in that. These Virginia vomen seem to "bring forth male children only" since the war. Here is a thing that needs looking to. From the Tenth Legion" came Stonewall Jackon's "foot cavalry." Northern newspaper reporters informed us that the vomen of that section were terrible rebels during the war. What will these boys be when they grow up under the ustly hated rule of negroes and such political pests as Hunnicutt? It is a ery serious social problem, fraught with unknown dangers. We invite Mr. Sumner, who is newly married, to take it into consideration. Perhaps it might be properly referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The fact that centives to exertion which they feel from the prevalence of abortions and other causes the number of births in New England has been greatly diminshed, adds interest to the matter. By ill means let it be looked into.

THE cuckolded satrap, Dan Sickles, has had the Captain of a South Caro lina steamboat fined \$250 for not allowing a negro wench to occupy a State room in the lady's cabin. If Sickles choses to takes an open adultress to his embrace after killing her paramour, that s his own business; if he should conclude to share his couch with a negro. we do not know that the world would object; but it is an unmittigated outrage for him to attempt to pack the state rooms of steamboats on the Southern blind nor stupid. They are scrutinizing rivers with negroes, so long as white the operations of the Government. men and women are expected to travel They see some fifty millions of money in them. It is true there is a law of being squandered upon the attempt to Congress declaring that no distinction establish a set of negro republics in the shall be made, but it would have re-South, and many millions more as usemained a dead letter but for the active lessly wasted. They are not ready to nterference of Sickles and his subordipay such a price for the purpose of keepnates. Sheridan issued a similar order in reference to all Louisiana and Texas railroads and steamboats just previous o his retirement. How much of that kind of thing are the people expected

to stand?

A Specimen of the Radical Ecro. When the toploftical and bedizened nilitary Governor Geary was returning from Bedford Springs, some three weeks ago, he stopped at a hotel in Huntingdon for supper. When he came to pay his bill the clerk charged him seventy five cents, as he did every one else. His Excellency objected to paying, insisting that it was "a quarter too much." High words passed between the parties, the hero of Snickersville informing the clerk with an air who he was, and threatening to complain to the landlord and to have him discharged. The landlord, Major Morrison, heard a statement of the case from his clerk as soon as he returned, and sustained him in his acion. We did not make a note of this act of petty meanness when it was first reported, because we thought there might be some mistake. The Huntngdon Monitor substantiates the statement it first made. Here was official dignity for you—a brigadler generalgovernor quarrelling with a hotel clerk about "a quarter," and threatening vengeance because he was charged the regular price for a meal of victuals. Geary is a fair specimen of the Radical hero!

Worthless Route Agents.

Our subscribers in the southern end of this county are constantly complaining that they do not receive the Intelligeneer by regular course of mail. We have made diligent inquiry in regard to the matter, and we are informed by the postmaster of this city that the fault is with the route agents, who have charge of the mail cars in which the distribution of matter intended for that section is made. They are, we are informed, so negligent in the discharge of their duties that not a week passes in which great irregularities do not occur with both letters and newspapers. This thing must be corrected at once. Unless it is, the offending officials may expect such a combined demand to be made for their remova as will dispose of them instanter. We have borne with this evil as long as we are inclined to. We send marked copies of this paper to the Postmasters at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and invite their immediate attention to the matter.

Exit Sickels.

The cuckolded satrap, Dan. Sickels, has been removed. There is an end of South. General Canby who takes his place is said to be a gentlemen. President Johnson deserves the thanks of all decent people for making this change. bondholders of Lancaster county.

Pennsylvania Republicans Preparing the

The Radical leaders of this State are busy electioneering among the negroes in anticipation of the passage of a law by Congress making them voters. They expect such a general act to be forced through and carried over the anticipated veto of the President at the next session. Taking time by the fore lock, a circular is being widely distributed throughout Pennsylvania under the frank of radical members of Congress. It s sent to negroes alone. A copy of it. franked by W. H. Koontz, Republican representative of the sixteenth district, has fallen into the hands of the editors of the Valley Spirit published at Champersburg. It is headed, "The position of the Democratic and Republican parties," and purports to be "a dialogue petween a white Republican and a colored citizens. The following are a few of the questions and answers contained in the circular, the "colored citizen" asking the questions and the "white|Republican" answering them as follows: Colored Cuizen-With which party should

the colored man vote?

White Republican—The Union Republican party.

Col. Cit.—Why should the colored man

Col. Cit.—Why should the colored man vote with that party?

White Rep.—Because that party has made him free and given him the right to vote.

Col. Cit.—Who abolished slavery in the District of Columbia?

White Rep.—A Republican Congress and Abraham Lincoln, a Republican President.

Col. Cit.—Who freed the slaves in the South? White Rep.—Abraham Lincoln, the Reublican President, by proclamation, the Re-ublican President, by proclamation, Col. Cit. Who passed the Freedman's sureau Bill?

Bureau Bill?

White Rep. A Republican Congress by more than a two-thirds vote over the veto of Andrew Johnson, the leader of Democratic or Conservative party.

Gol. Cit. Who gave us the Civil Rights White Rep. The same Republican Congress.
Col. Cit. What party gave us the right to

White Rep. The Republican party.
Col. Cit. To what party do the leading colored men belong.
White Rep. Without exception they belong to the Republican party.
Col. Cit. What are the most prominent principles advocated by the Republican party?

party?

White Rep.—Equal rights before the law and at the ballot box for all men without regard to race or color; that is, that every man shall have the same rights, and liberties as any other man. The leaders of the Republican party are convinced that without the aid of

the negro vote Pennsylvania will be speedily lost to them. They expect the addition of from fifteen to twenty thousand negroes to their disorganized ranks will enable them to control the State, at least until after the next Presidential election. The election of Judge Williams this fall would embolden them to enfranchise the negroes at once by a general act of Congress. They would claim, with reason, too, that the proposition had been endorsed by the people of this State, and they would be sure that our Supreme Court, as then constituted, would declare such a law to be constitutional and binding. Whether Judge Williams is elected or not, we are convinced that the outrage will be attempted. It may be that a decisive Democratic victory this fall would deter these revolutionary fanatics from their threatened purpose.

Pennsylvania stands as a barrier in the way of negro equality. She can only maintain her independence by electing George W. Sharswood to the Supreme Court. With him upon the bench, the rights of the white race will be protected. Should be be defeated, every negro in the State will be marched to the polls at the coming presidential election to vote in accordance with the instructions they are now receiving from Washington under the seal and frank of Republican members of Cor gress. Surely there can be no doubt as to how the white men of this State will vote at the coming election. Judge Sharswood's majority ought to be fifty

What is Needed to Complete Radical Reconstruction.

thousand.

General Pope seems to understand the ladical method of dealing with the South perfectly. In his letter to Gen. Grant, he demonstrates conclusively that there can neither be peace nor a reconstruction on the plan proposed by Congress, until the white population of the Southern States is either dead or banished from the country. We do not believe his signal failure as a General, and the rankling sting of intense mortification which he must still feel has warped his judgment. We believe he is correct in his estimate of the situation. and regard his letter to Grant as being the battle-field were full of lies.

It is only necessary to read his letter to be fully convinced that any permanent and desirable reconstruction under the acts of Congress is an impossibility, so long as the white population of the South continue to inhabit that section

of our country. One of two things must be done. Either a wiscr and more moderate plan must be adopted, or the whites must be got out of the way, and the whole land delivered up to the negroes. Pope bold. y declares himself to be in favor of the latter method. He is a thorough Radical, and is prepared to go to the full length of the programme. True, he wishes first to try the banishment of the leaders. But he is surely not so great a fool as not to know that other eaders would instantly spring up to take the place of those banished. If his plan is adopted, the deportation must be continued until the Southern States are cleared of their whole population. How this scheme is to be carried out, the hero of the second Bull Run does not deign to inform us. Perhaps Congress in its wisdom may conclude to get rid of these obstructions in a summary manner. A cheaper and surer method than banishment would be to hang or shoot them. Pope demonstrates that Radical dominion in the South can only be assured when that land is left in the undisturbed possession of the negroes, the military and the Radical office-holders. It will be seen therefore that there must be another supplement to the reconstruction acts. Let Thad. Stevens go to work on it at once.

Moderate slaughter and mild condiscation, if persistently carried on for some years to come, might eventuate in a permanent establishment of the negro republics which have been set up in the South. Nothing less radical ever can or will.

Who Are the First Repudiators? Chase and a Radical Congress were he first to proclaim repudiation as the law of the United States in finance. They declared that contracts to pay a debt in gold could be discharged by a tender of shinplasters, worth, say, forty cents on the dollar in specie. Judge tharswood endeavored to prevent the application of such an unconstitutional law be private contracts. He held that clause of the Constitution of the United States which declares that Congress shall pass no law impairing contracts to be blinding. For so doing, he is denounced by a set of silly scribblers who profess to be trightened at the suggestion that Congress may some day order the whole debt, or the interest on it, to gives a full summary of the local news be paid in paper currency. Would not of Lancaster county, and has a large his lording it over the people of the it be a good thing to have a man with Sharswood's views on the bench of our Supreme Court in case such a thing an advertising medium worthy the pa-

Corruption of the Republican Party in Lancaster County.

With the destruction of the old Whig party and the establishment of the infamous Know-nothing organization, the reign of political corruption in this State and elsewhere began. From that time to the present the opponents of the Democratic party, under whatever name they have rallied, have been led by a set of selfish and unprincipled political adventurers, whose highest aim has always been to make merchandize of official position. The venality of our State Legislature, when under their control, has made the name of Pennsvlvania a by-word and a reproach-Congress has of late been almost equally as purchasable, and even from their own journals we hear the charge made that majority of the Radical Senators are influenced in their actions and their votes by mercenary considerations. From the lowest ward politician in the Radical ranks to the United States Senator in his seat, a large majority of the Republican politicians of Pennsylvania are confessedly corrupt men. When we make so bold a charge as that we do it, not on our own authority, but on the authority of the Republican journals of the State.

Everywhere the same humiliating and disgraceful confession has been made. There is not a well-informed man in the State who has any doubt of its truth. Over the whole party, covering all its acts and polluting its every part, the mildew of corruption has spread. The elections, where they have control, have ceased to be a generous rivalry between deserving men, and have degenerated into a squabble between unworthy candidates for the mere spoils of office. The disgraceful condition of affairs in Lancaster county is only a fair specimen of the moral condition of the party elsewhere. The Examiner, the old and well-recognized organ of the Republican party in this district, tells the story of that party's shame in a single short paragraph. It says:

Brubaker has made an assessment on the Brubaker has made an assessment on the slate candidates, amounting to some twelve hundred dollars. This he has distributed among his tools in the various districts, giving each from twenty-five to a hundred dollars, according to the trouble they will have to carry the delegates in the district. This money is at work in most of the districts, to carry them for such delegates as will be at the disposal of the Thug managers when they meet in Convention. How gers when they meet in Convention long shall these things continue—oh! how long? we are asked daily by the honest, earnest men of the party.

What a humiliating confession that is! How deeply must the Republican party of this county be sunk in shameless corruption, when it is openly admitted that all the offices in the gift of the people are thus bought up by the adherents of a single trading politician of very ordinary abilities. The candidates for the Legislature and for the various important county offices have been already designated, and an amount deemed amply sufficient to put "the slate candidates" through has been assessed upon them. The Republican voters of Lancaster county must hold themselves very cheap indeed, when twelve hundred dollars is deemed sufficient to buy up a majority of them. What a commentary that is upon the dignity of republican institutions and the purity of the ballot-box in this

The Extra State Tax.

country!

The County Treasurer refuses to answer fairly the question we put to him. He could not be ignorant that upon different counties of this State, and we suppose upon all, a demand has been made by the Radical officials at Harrisburg for an extra tax, not authorized by any law, nearly equal to the whole amount paid in the years 1866 and 1867. Reports from six countles in regard to this matter, form the following startling exhibit:

Allegheny 8,724 28 ... 2,275 00 ... 5,475 81 8,048-28 10.032 78\$36,649 87

Total tax and extra for 1867...\$139,101-77 Regular tax paid in 1866,..... 36,649-87 Increase for 1867 over 1866!...\$102,451-90

Now, what we want the County Treasurer to give us is the amount so lemanded from Lancaster county. He can furnish the figures we ask for as easily as those he gives. Will he be good enough to do so?

The tax-payers will notice that he carefully avoids saying a word about as full of truth as his despatches from the important matter to which we called his attention. He does not say the demand for an extra tax has not been made. We are at liberty, therefore, to infer that Lancaster county is in the same category with Allegheny and the rest of the State. She is expected to pay an amount of extra and illegal tax for 1866 and 1867 equal to or greater than that raised on real estate, previous to the repeal in 1866.

More of the State Tax Swindle.

Northampton county, which paid \$5,962.87 in taxes to the State for 1866, and the same amount for 1867, has been called upon for the sum of \$7,796.59 extra, for each of those years, by the Radical State officials. For each of those years, therefore, the people of that county are required to pay \$1,833.72 more than the original and ordinary assessments! In 1866 the people of Northampton county paid \$5,962,87, but for 1867 they are required to pay \$21,-556,95-more than three and a half times more than the former amount! Besides this, the same original assessment that was paid in 1866 is demanded for 1867, showing that the real estate tax has not been remitted, but is demanded in addition to the extra amounts.

Any one who reads the lame reply of the County Treasurer to our inquiry will see that his statement might be perfectly correct and yet a demand be made upon Lancaster County for an amount of extra tax equal to the total of the sums paid in 1866 and 1867. Will the editorial official be good enough to let the tax-payers of this county know whether they have been treated as those of Northampton and other counties have? What is our share of this extra tax swindle? That is what we want to know.

Very Close,

The contest between the Thugs and the friends of the Crawford County System has been very close. It is reported this morning that the delegates elected on Saturday are just about equally divided between the contending factions, and it is thought there will be room for weighty arguments. We expect to see a rich time at the Convention on Wednesday. The Intelligencer will contain a full report óf the proceedings,

The Staats-Zeitung.

This excellent German newspaper, which is ably edited by J. George Ripper, is to be much enlarged and otherwise improved in a couple of weeks. The proposed addition to its columns will make it one of the largest papers of its class in the State. It always and constantly increasing circulation among our German population. It is should be attempted? What say the tronage of our enterprising business What it Costs.

Fifty million dollars are being paid vearly to keep up the vast force of officials in the South whose business it is to manipulate the negro vote for radical candidates. That much it costs in money alone to establish negro re publics in the South, and to make effective the combined rule of the New England puritan and the ignorant African over the whole country. All this comes out of the pockets of the working men—nearly all of it out of the poorly filled pockets of the white laborers of the North. Will they encourage a continuance of such an outrage by voting the Radical ticket this fall? We shall watch the result in Pennsylvania with some curiosity.

The German Radicals Leaving the Republican Party. At a German meeting held in Chicago, the other night, Herman Raster, editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, made a speech. Referring to the fanaticism of the Radical party, he said: "As he had advised his German friends to leave the Democratic party in 1854, as eagerly would be now advise his German fellow Republicans of 1868 to part company with a party that has recklessly adulterated its national programme by New England sectionalism." The Germans are rapidly cutting loose from Radical-

The Democracy of Allegheny County. At the Democratic County Convention of Allegheny county the following ticket was nominated: Senator-James P. Barr. Assembly—James H. Hopkins, Francis cellers, Samuel M'Kee, William M. Murray,

Viziah Stewart.
Prothonotary—John A. Elder.
County Treasurer—A. J. Baker.
County Commissioner—Alfred Anshutz.
Coroner—Michael Lipp.
Director of the Poor—Henderson Wight-

Jury Commissioner—William Griffin. Mr. Barr, the candidate for the Senate is the well-known and talented editor of the Pittsburg Post; Mr. Hopkins is an able lawyer, son of Hon. Wm. Hopkins so long and so favorably known. The ticket throughout is an excellent one, and deserves to be elected.

The Ticket in Huntingdon County. The Democracy of Huntingdon county have nominated the following ticket: Senate—R. Bruce Petrikin, (subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference,) Assembly—John S. Miller, (subject to the celsion of the Representative Conference, County Compulsioner, Solong Children County Commissioner-Solomon Chilcote Trensurer-D, A. Thompson, Director of the Poor-Peter Kooken, Jury Commissioner-N, K, Covert, Auditor-W, C, Swann,

Major Petrikin is a leading lawyer in Huntingdon, an educated gentleman, and highly popular at home and throughout the district. He would make very strong candidate, and we hope he may be settled by the Conference. Mr. Miller, who is presented for the Assembly, ran last fall and was only peaten some fifty or sixty votes in s district which gave a radical majority of some hundreds. He ought to have chance to try it over. We believe he would certainly be elected.

THE Democratic Senatorial Conference of the Twenty-first District, composed of Blair, Centre, Huntingdon, Juniata and Perry countles, nominated C. J. T. McIntire of Perry and S. T. Shugart of Centre as candidates for the State Senate. They are both strong men, and will make popular candidates. The Representative Conference of the district comprising Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin nominated J. S. Miller of Huntingdon and Robert P. McWil liams of Juniata. They ought to be

elected.

The Butler Democrat. "Uncle Jake" Zeigler, so well and so favorably known to the Democracy of this State, has had the misfortune to lose a fortune in oil and other speculations. What sharpers fleeced him we know not. He does not despair, however. With unabated energy he returns to an honorable and laborious occupation, and having purchased the Butler Democrat, a paper which he formerly published, he has settled down to the cares and toils of an Editor's life, with a checiful energy that is plainly made manifest in his first issue. Under his charge the Butler Democrat will be emphatically a live newspaper. We sympathize with him in his misfortunes, and gladly welcome him back among the press gang, wishing him all possible success in the future.

THE Negro Lodge which held a con ention at Reading last week demanded the passage of a law by Congress conferring upon them equal rights in Penn sylvania, endorsed Judge Williams, and pledged themselves to use all their in fluence in his favor. They appreciate the importance of having a man on the Supreme Bench who will strike down the doctrine of State rights, and subject the whites of this State to the domina tion of the fanatics who have determin ed to annul the power of the Executive and Judicial branches of the general government, and to rule the whole nation, regardless of the Constitution or any other restraint as their own unbridled will may dictate. The action of these negroes at Reading was mos significant.

THE published opinion of Judge Sharswood shows that he is irreconcilably opposed to the repudiation of any contract. The Republican party of this State deliberately repudiated a portion of the State debt when they passed a law making the interest on our bonds payable in paper currency, after it had peen expressly stipulated that it should be paid "in gold coin." That act of repudiation was supported by every Republican member of the Legislature and opposed by every Democrat. Let the condholders of Lancaster county judge between the two parties.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD is opposed to the epudiation of any contract. The Republicans of Allegheny county repudiated a portion of the railroad bonds issued by them for the benefit of Pittsburg, and but for a Democratic Supreme Court, would have repudiated them entirely. The Pittsburg Post, which was the only paper in the city that did not favor repudiation, is the organ of the Democratic party. It declares that the voice of Judge Williams was never raised to defend the rights of trusting creditors when repudiation was attempt ed. Let that be remembered! Let the bondholders of Lancaster county make

a note of it? THE attention of the reader is par ticularly directed to a remarkable article from the editorial columns of the New York Herald, which we publish elsewhere. It is entitled "Rapid and startling progress of our great revolution." No one can read it without being impressed by its earnestness and its

BEN. DARWIN, by courtesy dubbed Honorable," for years a leading Iowa Radical politician the author of most of the State platforms of his party, a State Senator, codifyer of her laws, and lastly appointed to a United States District Judgeship in Washington Territory, has created a sensation by seducing the wife of his intimate friend, a United States Revenue officer at Port Townsend, Washington Territory. Another indication of the purity of the "God and morality party,"

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Correspondence Between the Presiden , resident Johnson to General Gran WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1807. DEAR SIR—Before you issue instruction to carry into effect the enclosed order would be pleased to hear any suggestion.

volid de pleased to hear my suggestion may deem necessary respecting ssignments to which the order refers.

Truly yours,

Andrew Johnson.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Sec. of War ad inter-The Order of Removal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.

Major General George H. Thomas ris hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the second day of March, 1867. .501.
Major General P. H. Sheridan is hereby ussigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.
Major General Winfield S. Hancock is

nereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland. The Secretary of War ad interim will give he necessary instructions to carry order into effect. Andrew Johnson.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE U.S., WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri and General Hancock to the Department of the Cum-Department of the Missouri and General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland; also, your note of this date (enclosing these instructions) saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary, respecting the westgrapped to which the

General Grant to President Johnson

especting the assignments to which th I am pleased to avail myself of this invita I am pleased to avail myself of this invita-tion to urge, earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrifi-ced hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country that the order be not insisted on. It is unmistaken bly the expressed wish of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present compand. This is a republic his present command. This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the

where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard. Gen. Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by, arms and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loval masses. ed opposition to the will of the loyal masse elieving that they have the Executive wit

hem.
The services of General Thomas in bat tling for the Union entitle him to some con-sideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five Military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a com-plicated one, which will take a new com-mander some time to become acquainted with.

There are military reasons, pecuniary easons, and, above all, patriotic reasons why this order should not be insisted on. why this order should not be hisisted on.
I beg to refer to a letter, marked private
which I wrote to the President when fir
consulted on the subject of the change in the
War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would
have presented it. ave prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect our obedient servant, U.S. GRANT, General U.S. Army,

and Secretary of War ad interim.

President John on to General Grant.

EX. UTIVE MANSION,

WASHING ON, D. C., Aug. 19.)

GENERAL—I have received your communication of the 17th inst., and thank you numication of the 17th inst., and thank you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated, in my unofficial note of the 17th, that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask from you at formal report, but rather o ask from you a formal report, but rath to invite a verbal statement of any reason iffecting the public interests which, in your opinion

opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have embodied your suggestions in a written communication, it is proper that I should make some reply.

You carnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country, that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command." While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, Lam mand of the Fifth Military District, Lam not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that, in the opinion of the nation, he alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiannand Texas, and that, were he for any cause removed, no other general in the military service of the Livital States would be converted. nand of the Fifth Military District, Lan the United States would be competent fill his place. General Thomas, whom have designated as his successor, is wel have designated as his consequent, whenever to the country. Having won high and honorable distinction in the field, he has since, in the execution of the responsihas since, in the execution of the responsi-ble duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion and sterling patriotism. He has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the Department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of General Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. There atlairs appear to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he

y obnoxious by the manner in which as exercised even the powers conferred by ongress, and still more so by a resort to uthority not granted by law nor necessar o its faithful and efficient execution. His rule has, in fact, been one of absolute tyranny without reference to the principles of our government or the nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with a harmonious, satisfactory and speedy, execution, of the satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore annot "be regarded as an effort to defen cannot "be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress;" for the object is to facilitate their execution, through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact, within his jurisdiction, a like obedience from others, It cannot "be interpreted by the unrecon-structed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this govern-ment by arms and now wish to be the only nent by arms and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method restoring order—as a triumph;" for, as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that Gen. Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot "embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them;" for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act estoring order—as a triumph;" for.

obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress.

No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do, I cannot think that he will hesitate for a moment to obey any order having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the preservation of which he obstructed the faithful execution of any a the Union, in the preservation of which he

has rendered such important and valuable services.
General Hancock, known to the whole General Hancock, known to the whole country as a galant, able and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the department which he will lonve is a complicated one, I feel confident that, under the guidance and instructions of Gen. Sherman, General Sheridan will soon become familiar guidance and instructions of Gen., Sherman, General Shoridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during our civil struction.

enviable a reputation during our civil struggle,
In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command, you remark that this is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land, and beg that their voice may be heard. This is indeed a republic—based however, upon a indeed a republic—based, however, upon written Constitution. That Constitution written Constitution. That Constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, another requires that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Believing that a change in the command of the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the laws, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence, and in thus exercisof this correspondence, and in thus exercis-ing a power that inheres in the Executive under the Constitution, as Command in ing a power that inheres in the Executive under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation, as formally declared in the supreme law of the land. By his oath the the supreme law of the land. By his oath the Executive is solemnly bound, "to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the constitution," and although in times of great excitement it may be lost to public view, it is his duty, without regard to consequences to himself, to hold sacréd and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the resulting the Constitution of the resulting of the course would be a constitution of the resulting of the constitution of the resulting of the course would be a constitution of the resulting of the constitution of the course would be a constitution of the course when the course we have a constitution of the cou the republic; for, the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, one accepted.

The offer of the United States to purchase Samana, on the Island of Hayti, for \$5,000, 000, has been accepted.

no Judiciary to afford to the citizen protec no Judiciary to allord to the citizen protection of life, limb and property. Usurpation would inevitably follow, and a despotism fixed upon the people, in violation of their combined and expressed will. In conclusion, I fail to perceive any military, pecuniary or patriotic reasons why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that in the first instance. I did

should not be carried into effect. You will remember that, in the first instance, I did not consider General Sheridan the most suitable officer for the command of the Fifth Military District. Time has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led me to the conclusion that patriotic considerations demand that he should be superseded by an officer who, while he will faithfully execute the law, will at the same time give more general suitsfaction to the time give more general satisfaction to the whole people, white and black, north and south. 1 am, General, very respectfully yours,

Andrew Johnson. yours, Andrew Johnson. To Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War ad

Rapid and Startling Progress of our Revolution. On we march! The negro cloud still hangs upon our political horizon and threatens the nation. The radicals descond from great legislation to the petty passions of party politics, and are bent upon absorbing in the one controlling idea the whole forces of the government. Fortunately, the executive power comes to the rescue and stands between Congress and the national suicide they would commit. This is clearly shown by the masterly answer of President Johnson to General Grant, in the correspondence of these officials relative to the removal of General Sheridan, which we publish to-day. General Grant evidently

the removal of General Sheridan, which we publish to-day. General Grant evidently felt the force of the demand which the radical purty was making upon him to place himself right with them, and seized the opportunity thus unwillingly given him by Mr. Johnson. The latter, however, was not unequal to the task of parrying the thrust, and in his answer to General Grant gives us the best State paper and the most exact exanswer to General Grant gives us the best State paper and the most exact explanation of his position that have been issued from the Executive Mansion during his administration. The General, true to the justinets of the soldier, merges too much of military feeling into his remonstrance. He apparently forgets what we have for some time past been advocating—that the removal of Sheridan changes no law, alters no result. To injuring that any one man no result. To imagine that any one man is absolutely necessary to the preservation is absolutely necessary to the preservation of our institutions or the government of any section, is to forget the fundamental elements of republicanism; merge principles into men; give rule to the latter; ignore any innate force in laws themselves, and march the people at a double-quick to military despotism. In this view alone we appland the removal of Sheridan; for the political cry raised by the party in power shows how closely they are treading upon the dangerous ground we have designated. A brave soldier, indeed, is Sheridan, and the President pays a just tribute to his

the President pays a just tribute to his worth; but it must be a principle of our worth; but it hust be a principle of our republicanism that no man is absolutely essential to us. This lesson we must teach at once, Ignoring it, we touch the border of a dictator-ship and its inevitable sequence. Andrew Johnson attempted at first to soize the three branches of Government and embody their forces in himself. He fulled. Congress has lately tried to do the same. They, too, have failed. All this shows the strength of our Government and the terrible strain to which it may be subjected without breaking. It is useless for Congress to hope that by any hundred. is useless for Congress to hope that by any enactment they can usurp all power. Their efforts to break the executive branch by

efforts to break the executive branch by splitting it into fragments is in every sense illegal, and to be deplored by every man who seeks the general good instead of political victory. The desire, moreover, to force to the surface a vast negro element—untrained, uneducated, unfitted to control themselves, much less legislate for those who have just set them free—is the maddest phase of a revolution which is urged on with a partizan violence which forgets, in its present success, that it must finally bring a with a partizan violence which lorgets, in its present success, that it must finally bring a reaction which will be terrible to both white and black. The former will dry up his sympathies for a race which is forced so rapidly upwards that sympathy now turns to disgust. The latter, taught that it is his color that gives him merit, will sink to the layer from which, in common with ignorlevel from which, in common with Ignor ance of any color, he must slowly march upwards. Here he too will be filled with disgust; disgust for the white who induced him; disgust that he has tasted at a spring he must leave and afterwards reach by long years of toil; disgust that, after all that has been told him, brain is the measure of the man. The radical party, in forcing this black element into such prominence, appear only to elevate it the higher that the reaction may drop it the lower. ance of any color, he must slowly march upwards. Here he too will be filled with

may drop it the lower.

Mr. Johnson now holds in his hands the Mr. Johnson now holds in his hands the forces that can resolve this problem of reconstruction. If he will only rise to the demands of the occasion he may restore himself to the confidence of the North. His letter to General Grant is full of executive power and a determination that it shall not be wrested from him. The whole common sense of the country sustains his effort to keep his poise despite the desire of Congress to overturn him. Let them impeach him. He may challenge it and win. Let him. He may challenge it and win. him overturn the clashing elements in his own Cabinet; the country will appland. Let him drive back the black crowd that hreatens both North and South; he will eceive all aid. President Lincoln issued receive all aid. President Lincoln issued an emancipation proclamation for the blacks; let Andrew Johnson Issue, by universal amnesty, an emancipation for the white portion of the population of the United States,—New York Herald.

The Crisis and the Remedy.

Under the above heading, the N. Y. Herald has a strong article, from we make the following extracts: we make the following extracts:
Over thirty millions of people to be ruled
by Puritanism and the negro! This is the
result of four years of terrible war; the sacrifice of two hundred thousand lives; the rince of two nuntred thousand lives; the sinking of nutional morality; the wrecking of commerce; the ruin of our agricultural interests; the imposing upon our country a debt of three thousand millions of dollars. The mad revolutionary element that blindy urges the nation to rain still continue is race. To halt is death to them; and yet they must be halted. True to their idea they must be halted. True to their ideas, and true to revolutionary rules, they begin now to approach the second phase in the overthrow of all government. Heretofore they have followed a single idea to its wildest extreme; they now reduce themselves to upholding men instead of principles. They now strike the name of Sheridan as the loudest note upon their political harp, and would make the country believe that the transfer of that officer to other duties is an assault upon them.

an assault upon them, The moment has come; the revolutionary The moment has come; the revolutionary wave which freed the negro is now dashing him against the common sense of the country, to the ruin of its prosent interests and its future greatness. We are now threatened with a negro Representative from each Congressional district in the South, and the code which is to govern the United States may receive laws based upon ignorance in-

may receive laws based upon ignorance in stead of education. The wave must be stopped; it has broken from the control of those who first gave it impulse. The na-tional revulsion of feeling demands that it tional revulsion of feeling demands that it be halted, and demands, too, that Mr. John-son halt it. Let him strike the blow; let him now give the country universal am-nesty. The negro-will then take his proper place, and in the light of freedom, which is his right, he may emerge from mental darkness. With universal amnesty the reconstruction problem will be finished at darkness. With universal amnesty the reconstruction problem will be finished at a stroke; intelligence will replace ignorance, and Puritanism and the negro may take position second to the common of the country.

Melancholy Suicide at Glen's Falls.

Melancholy Suicide at Glen's Falls.
The Republican records a sad case of suicide of an accomplished young lady of Sofith Glen's Falls. It says that Elvira Doty, aged about 28 years, the daughter of Mr. Win. Doty, who lives in South Glen's Falls, has received the attentions of a young man living at Moreau Station, employed in the office of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad. Their intimacy has continued apparently without interruption, for nearly Railroad. Their intimacy has continued, apparently without interruption, for nearly six years, and until the world at large had regarded them as afflanced lovers. On Saturday evening the young lady attended the theatrical exhibition at Union Hall. Scarzely had the performance commenced, when the Moreau Station gentleman was observed to enter the hall, accompanied by a young lady. Elvira; seeing her truant lover, soon rose and left the hall, and, refusing the company of her brother, started alone for home. She crossed the river bridge, and wending her way down a street which and wending her way down a street which leads directly to the river, she plunged into the water and was drowned. Early Sunday morning a neighbor discovered a jockey hat lying upon a platform used for sorting logs, and at 8 o'clock the lifeless body of the unfortunate young lady was recovered.

A difficulty occurred in Lebanon, Ky., on the 18th, between George Hughes and John Graham, in which both parties were almost instantly killed. The former fought withn 6 inch Colt pistol, and the latter with a large 8 inch blade Bowie knife. Neither lived more than three minutes. Graham was shot at the top of his breast bone where the windpipe enters the chest, the ball ranging down, and lodging near the spine. Hughes down, and lodging near the spine. Hughes received five stabs in the back or left side, just under the shoulder blade, three of which went clear through the body, and one cut on the head and one on the shoulder, making

at the Lebanon Hotel over the price of a drink of whisky. Hughes struck G. with a rock; G. drew a knife, and H. ran out of rock; G. drew a knife, and H. ran out of the room; G. following H., drew his pistol as he ran, and fired three shots. He then ran across the street, around two buildings, and then out to the street again, where he fell by accident, on the pavement; and as Graham was in the act of jumping on him he fired the fatal shot. Graham jumped a straddle of him, and stabbed him five times in the back. Neither spoke afterwards. Hughes was First Lieutenant in the Union cavalry. Graham belonged to Morgan's Confederate cavalry. Politics had nothing to do with the difficulty. Both men were of the highest respectability.

New Items: The two handsomest kings in Europe are nose of Bayaria and Portugal. The city of St. Paul had a population in 1849, of 400: its present population is 17,000. Admiral Polmer and the North Atlantic Mrs. Butterfield, a well-known American dy, famous for her beauty, died recently n Paris. There are living in Paris 35,000 Germans,

many Belgians, and nearly as many wiss. Nine thousand persons in Paris live by supplying the objects required at or after

Admiral Tegethoff sailed from New Or-eans to Vera Cruz, to try to recover the re-nains of Maximilian, The wife of Jesse Carter, of Mobile, Ala., was recently killed by her son, whom is took her for a robber.

Lee formed on Mount Washington, N. H., last Tuesday night to the thickn uarter of an inch.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour is to deliver he oration at the Orleans, N. Y., Agricul-ural Fair on the 14th of September. Some irreverent thief entered the house of a minister in Dayton, Ohio, one day has week and stole all the missionary money. Belle Boyd, now Mrs. Hardinge, is in Baltim Baltimore. She has lef will settle in St. Louis. Twenty-thousand emigrants have gone

West over the Pennsylvania Railroad si the lst of January.

"He leaves five wives and seventeen children to mourn his loss," are the concluding words of a Utah obituary notice. They have frogs in California which weigh twenty-five pounds apiece. California is always great on big things.

The Fourth National Convention of Spirit ualists will meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 3d of September. A butcher in New York has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and pay a fine of \$50 for cruelty to an ox. A Maine judge has decided that hop beer s not intoxicating. But beer drinkers are nearly intoxicated—with delight at—the de-

- A divorce is hinted at between the Princess Alice of Hesse, Victoria's daughter and her husband, who is said to ill-trea An order was lately received in San Francisco from Japan for \$10,000 worth of

eather, to be used for military accounts Rev. George II. Donne, of the diocese of Newark, N. J., acknowledges the receipt of \$8,000 collected for the benefit of the Pope in

Mr. Jennings, of the London Times, and ns beautiful bride, (the well-known Miss Madeline Henriques,) sailed from New York on Wednesdny for England. The Tuscarora Indians have a tract near Niagara Falls; they are mostly farmers. The tribe now numbers only about four

There are 136,984 widows in the State of A Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine has decided that a marriage between a negro and a white person was illegal and year.

The Portland physicians account for the remarkable healthiness of that city this year by attributing it to the purifying in fluence of the great fire. In the little town of Winn., Maine, one hundred thousand hides are annually tanned into sole leather at one tannery said to be the largest in the world.

Mexico is a bad place for women. The wife of Mendez is insane; the wife of Mejia is mud; the wife of Miramon is stricken beyond hope of recovery, and the Princes Salm-Salm is in jail. George Penbody has lately given \$2,000

each to the Peabody and Holton high schools, at Danvers, Mass., the income of which is to be used for giving medals and prizes to the pupils. The cholera is reported to be raging malignantly at Shawneetown, Illinois, on the Ohio river, Twenty deaths had already occurred. The disease had also broken out among the Somlnole Indians in Kansas.

The number of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans in three days was thirty-

seven. Some of General Sheridan's staff officers are down with it. It prevails in a very virulent type at Corpus Cristi, and its ravages are fearful at Galveston, The difficulty in General Sickles' depart mont between the military and the Federal courts continues. The order from Wash-ington enforcing the process of the courts has been suspended, however, until Gener-al Sickles can explain his position. William Richardson, of Paulding coun-

ty, Ohio, is one hundred and four years old, "He is the survivor of five wives, and is now living with the sixth. He is the futher

oftwenty-five children by two of his wives twenty-one are living.

A Woman Shot Dead by Her Daughter's Lover.

In Guilford, Ill., about 11 o'clock—on the night of the 18th, after the family of a Mr. Kelly had retired to rest, the wife got up without explanation of the reason, and went to the door and opened it. Immediately two shots were fired by some person on the outside, both taking effect in the breast, and one of them, it was thought, through the heart. She fell, and died immediately. The husband then immediately sprang to the door. He also was met by the nurderer, and a pistot was snapped at him, but without effect. The husband then sprang for his own gun and fired twice at the villian, with what effect is not known. The murder then thel and a last accounts had

lian, with what effect is not known. The murderer then fied and at last accounts had not been arrested. Peter Zower had for some time been Peter Zower had for some time been paying his addresses to Julia Keller, the daughter of the family, but had been refused. This happened last spring. Zower then went to Lanaing, lowa. A few days ago he returned. He was again refused, and was ordered by the father and mother not to visit the house. He had made threats of personal violence to the family, and had been bound over to keen the tower. He was a Massay the size over to keep the peace. He saw the girl, however, and, presenting a pistol to her, requested her first to kill him and then herself—netther of which she wanted to do. It is supposed that he intended to kill the family in revenge.

family in revenge.

How a Small Law-Suit Grew.

Mr. A. V. Stout told a good law story—that is, good for the lawyers—on the Long Branch boat last Tuesday. Mr. Nehemiah Perry, ex-Member of Congress, of Newark, went past Mr. Stout and his group. "Who is that?" cried one. "That," says Mr. Stout, "is Mr. Perry, who sued A. V. Stout & Co., for thirty-seven dollars, some twenty-five years ago. We defended the suit—took it up, until we paid the lawyers twelve hundred dollars expenses. Mr. Perry," continued Mr. Stout, "called on me one day and asked what expense we were at and I told him. He said that that was about his amount too, 'Suppose,' says Mr. Perry, 'we pay between us the outstanding expenses,' 'Agreed,' said Mr. Stout; and the lawyers' books and the court books were written up,

'Agreed,' said Mr. Stout; and the lawyers' books and the court books were written up, and the parties paid—expenses, six hundred dollars each, making eighteen hundred dollars expense to the man that claimed the thirty-seven dollars, and as much for the man that refused to pay. 'The thing was closed, the original amount in dispute not being even mentioned.'

Was not that a funny case? But how good for the lawyers.' Was not that a funny case? But how good for the lawyers!—N. Y. Evening lazette. The Japan Steamer Stonewall. The steamer Stonewall met with a mishal everal days since. She was taken from

The steamer Stonewall met with a mishap several days since. She was taken from Norfolk to the Compass buoy, in Hampton Roads, to "swing for her compasses." While there it was discovered that she was leaking badly at the stern port. She was quickly got back to Norfolk, where she is now placed on the ways, and a new stern post will be placed in her. This will delay her departure for Japan some fifteen or twenty days. The heavy armor and the weight of her engines, coal, etc., was a heavy strain upon her, when the water was pumped from under her bilge, while there is always a heavy drain on the stern pump from the cable and rudder chains. The report that she had gone to sea is untrue, and the rumor that she is unseaworthy is also without foundation. The accident to her might have occurred to any other vessel in the world.—Wash, Express.

The Defense of Gen. Howard.

The Defense of Gen, Howard. A correspondent defends Gen. Howard against the statement made in the Express. We need not repeat that this paper will not knowingly do any man injustice. But though our correspondent quotes the law authorizing, the appropriation of bounty. authorizing the appropriation of bounty land to educational purposes, he overlooks the fact that the first purchase of property for the Howard University was made in the latter part of 1856, while the law authorizing aid to "educational institutions actually aid to "educational institutions actually incorporated for loyal refugees and freedmen" was not passed until the 2d of March, 1867, when it was stuck on as a provise to an appropriation of sixteen thousand dollars for telegraphing and postage. Let us have the full history of this transaction and an explanation of the figuration raised by certain Bardist confluence has full, which was in Baptist gentlemen last fall, which was uieted down by a handsome donation.-

The Rinderpest on Long Island.
The Hempstead (L. I.) Sentinel says:
'The rinderpest is making its ravuges
among the stock of Mr. Charles Jones, resiing near Huntington. Some of his horses ere taken with it on Sunday of last week; ince that time he has lost five horses and a nule. The disease is not supposed to be contagious, but travels in the air. The mimals when firstluken lose the use of their imbs and die in a few hours.'

DR. II. ANDERS, a German chemist and a member of the Medical Faculty of New York city, after fifteen years' research and experiment, has discovered a method of dissolving Iodine in pure water. This preparation (Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water) has cured many cases of scrofula, plears con-

cured many cases of scrofula, ulcers, cau-cers, &c., that had resisted the action of all other remedies.—Communicated.