his countrymen of the freedom that prevailed in England; of the tolerance

given to the religious sects; of the hon-ors paid to-untitled merit; of Newton, buried in Westminster Abbey with al-most regal pomp; of Addison, Secre-tary of State, and Swift, familiar with prime ministers; and of the general

iberty, happiness and abundance of the

kingdom; France listened in wonder as to a new revelation. The work was, of

will continue until France is blessed will continue until France is blessed with a free and constitutional govern-ment. It began in the higher crasses of the people, for at that day not more than one-third of the French could read

at all, and a much smaller fraction could read such a work as the "Philoso-phic Letters" and the books which it

called forth. Republicanism was fashionable in the chateaux and drawing-

rooms of Paris for many years before the mass of the people knew what the

Among the young noblemen who

was as fond of her as such a boy

The American Revolution broke out.

In common with all the high-born re-publicans of his time, his heart warmly espoused the cause of the revolted colo-

nies, and he immediately conceived the project of going to America and fight-ing under her banner. He wasscarcely

nineteen years of age when he sought a secret interview with Silas Deane, the

my ardor in the cause than of my ex-

came from America—the retreat fron

came from America—the reteat rom Long Island, the loss of New York, the battle of White Plains, and the retreat through New Jersey. The American forces, it was said, reduced to a dis-heartened band of three thousand militia, were pursued by a triumphant rome of thirty three thousand English

army of thirty three thousand English

and Hessians. The credit of the colonies at Paris sank to the lowest ebb, and

some of the Americans themselves con-

Until now, sir, you have only seen

of danger that I wish to share

my ardor in your cause, and that may not prove at present wholly useless. I

shall purchase a ship to carry out your officers. We must feel confidence in

the future; and it is especially in the

your fortune."
He proceeded at once with all possi-

a journey to England, which had previ-

danced at the house of the minister who had the department of the colonies; he

visited Lord Rawdon, afterwards dis-

gle; and he saw at the opera Sir Henry Clinton, whom he next saw on the bat

"While I concealed my intentions,"

mented, and exiled—to the hotel where my wife was residing. Some days after I wrote to the king to acknowledge my

fault. I received in reply a light repri

mand and the colonelcy of the Royal Dragoons. Consulted by all the min-isters, and, what was much better, em-

braced by all the women, I had at Versailles the favor of the king, and celebrity at Paris." In the midst of his popularity he

thought always of America, and often wished that the cost of the banquets bestowed upon him could be poured into the treasury of Congress. His fa-

into the treasury of Congress.

sition with Lord Shelbourne.'

word meant.

tinued frauds-that it is the design of

without upsetting the Government, the

upon the limbs of the Republican party.

and indispose its members to active exertion. It is as if it were an aged giant

and help them to realize plunder for

yet a while, as in the days of his might

and power.

We know that a great revolution is

going on in the minds of the Republican rank and file, and we have assur-

ances from our correspondents that in

every neighborhood in the State is this revolution in progress and doing its

work of disintegration of the Republi-

can party. Changes are occurring daily, in every locality, against the Radicals, and if the State of Ohio does not follow

that of California, the indications that

appear everywhere as numerous as fall leaves will Indeed prove to be very deceptive. The Radical managers are

not ignorant of the signs, and are putting forth unusual exertions to save themselves from defeat. The State

is full of imported Radical speakers, and pamphlets and tracts are spread broadcast over the State, while the Radical

presses put forth daily appeals to the faithful that are indicative of unusual

alarm. The Democrats are active and

hopeful, cheered on by the recent elec-tions, and by the changes they know are going on all around them in favor

of the party of Constitutional liberty, light taxes and a frugal and economical Government. If the Democrats poll a full vote on the second Tuesday of Oc-

tober, the State is theirs. All now depends on that.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Decrease of the Negro Population in Virginia.

A correspondent of the New York

Herald, writing from Lynchburg, Vir-

ginia, says:
There can be no question that this

race is rapidly decreasing in numbers. If my recollection is correct, General Howard shows by his report that the decrease among the blacks since eman-

ipation is upwards of 1,300,000, and

hat I have seen and heard in Virginia

fully confirms the report. Under the

old regime, however severe it may have been, they had the necessary clothing,

food and shelter furnished them and

their children by their masters; they had no thought for the physical essen-

tials of life; and, in addition, it was the highest interest of the master to have

offspring of the slaves. Now it is vastly different; the colored people have flocked from the country districts, where they were born and raised, to the idle revelry and dissipation of the cities and towns; they are crowded out.

cities and towns: they are crowded out of employment, suffer for food and clothing, become diseased, and in con-sequence, as I am reliably informed, the

number of births have wonderfully

decreased. Add to this the farthat the care and trouble of the children are now

as a general thing thrown upon the mother, just relieved from thoughtless slavery, and we have at least a slight

eason for the horrible extent of infanti

dide that has been developed in the last few years. I am told by gentlemen of

the highest veracity in the cities through which I have been, that this revolting crime has reached astounding propor-

Negroes Better Than Foreigners

The Radicals are always prompt in making an issue in favor of negro suf-

frage by comparing the negro with the foreigners who are made voters. The argument in the State convention in

favor of negro suffrage was that the ne-groes knew as much as the Irish. The same argument is made in Ohio, and

has as much force against one class of

foreigners as another. General Lee, the Radical candidate for Lieutenant Gov-

erner of Ohio, said, in a recent speech:

I here make the assertion, that the seven thousand five hundred men of

wenty-one years of age in Ohlo, with

black blood, are better qualified, by reason of intelligence, to vote than are seven thousand five hundred white men

in different parts of the State, many

more intelligent than the foreigners.

Senator Wade puts the issue in a more direct form. In his Marietta speech he

says:
They come here from a foreign coun-

try, and we give them the privilege to vote when they know no more than the horse they drive. * * * If you will

take the poor Irishman or other for-eigner who comes here and knows nothing of your institutions—if you will permit him to vote after five years resi-dence, then I insist upon the same right for this other class of persons. * * *

negroes) are better quainfed to discurage their duties under this government than the great mass, equal to them in numbers, that we have always permitted to vote. * * * I am glad to say that these people (negroes) whom your Legislature has referred it to you to say whether they shall be voters or not, are

infinitely above the class (foreigners)

ave alluded to, in all that intelligence

Here the issue of intelligence is fairly

put, and it will be well for voters who had the misfortune to be born in a for-

eign country to give it candid consideration.—Detroit Free Press.

Inspectors of revenue have reported

to the Treasury Department the dis-covery of another mode of smuggling dutiable goods from Canada into the United States, which has been practised

by baggage masters on the railroads. The fraud is perpetrated by placing among the baggage, after it had been inspected, trunks and values containing

smuggled goods. One case has been discovered where baggage masters have

been carrying on this species of fraud for over two years. A considerable quantity of goods have been seized and

the parties have been arrested. Mea ares have been adopted to prevent this dishonest practice in the future.

liftle or no appetite. What shall I take for that?"

night time, and afraid to be alone. What shall I take for that?"

"For that, madam, I can only recom-mend that you take a husband."

"Fie! doctor. But I have the blues

terribly. What shall I take for that?"
"For that, madam, you have, besides
taking air and a husband, to take the

newspaper."
Sensible doctor, that.

"For that, madam, you should take air and exercise?"
"And, doctor, I am quite fidgetty at

that qualifies men to vote.

for this other class of persons. As a mass, in my judgment they (the negroes) are better qualified to discharge

tions.

Amcaster Intelligencer.

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joined all his influence to that of Franklin to induce the French govern-Literaru. ment to send to America a powerful fleet and a considerable army. When fleet and a considerable army. When he had secured the promise of this valuable aid, he returned to America La Fayette in the American Revolution. BY JAMES PARTON. In the year 1730, there appeared in Paris a little volume entitled, "Philosophic Letters," which proved to be one of the most influential books pro-

and served again in the armies of the young republic. The success of the United States so confirmed him in his attachment to republican institutions, that he remained their devoted adherone of the most influential books produced in modern times.

It was written by Voltaire, who was then thirty-six years of age, and contained the results of his observations upon the English nation, in which he had resided for two years. Paris was then as far from London, for all practicable purposes, as New York is from Calcutta; so that when Voltaire told his countrymen of the freedom that ent and advocate as long as he lived.
"May this revolution," said he once
to Congress, "serve as a lesson to oppressors, and as an example to the op-

And in one of his letters from the United States occurs this sentence:

"I have always thought that a king was at least a useless being; viewed from this side of the ocean, a king cuts a poor figure indeed."
By the time he had left America, at
the close of the war, he had expended
in theservice of Congress seven hundred

thousand france—a free gift to the cause of liberty.

One of the most pleasing circumstances of La Fayette's residence in America was the affectionate friendship which existed between himself and to a new revelation. The work was, of course, immediately placed under the ban by the French Government and the author exiled, which only gave it increased currency and deeper influence. This was the beginning of the movement which produced, at length, the French Revolution of 1787, and which will continue unit France is blessed. which existed between himself and General Washington. He looked up to Washington as to a father as well as a chief, and Washington regarded him with a tenderness truly paternal. La Fayette named his eldest son George Washington, and never omitted any opportunity to testify his love and veneration for the illustrious American. Franklin, too, was much attached to the youthful enthusiast, and privately wrote to General Washington asking him. for the sake of the young and him, for the sake of the young and anxious wife of the Marquis, not to expose his life except in an important and lecisive engagement.

In the diary of the celebrated William Wilberforce, who visited Paris soon

after the peace, there is an interesting passage descriptive of La Fayette's de-meanor at the French court: "He seemed to be the representative were early smitten in the midst of a despotism with the love of liberty was the Marquis de La Fayette, born in of the democracy in the very presence of the monarch—the tribune intruding with his veto within the chamber of the patrician order. His own establishment was formed upon the English model, was formed upon the English model, and, amidst the gayety and ease of Fontainbleau, he assumed an air of republican austerity. When the fine ladies of the court would attempt to drag him to the card-table, he shrugged his

1757. Few families in Europe could boast a greater antiquity than his. A century before the discovery of America, we find the La Fayettes spoken of as an "ancient house" and in every gen-eration, at least, one member had dis-tinguished himself by his services to shoulders with an air of affected con-tempt for the customs and amusements of the old regime. Meanwhile, the de-ference which this champion of the new state of things received, above all from the ladies of the court, intimated clearly his king. This young man, coming upon the stage of life when republican idens were teeming in every cultivated mind, embraced them with all the ardor of youth and intelligence. At sixteen he refused a high post in the household of one of the princes of the the disturbance of the social atmos blood, and accepted a commission in the army. At the age of seventeen he was married to the daughter of a duke, phere, and presaged the coming tem-Cheerful Sundays. whose dowry added a considerable for-tune to his own ample possessions. She was an exceedingly lovely woman, and tenderly attached to her husband, and

I can never tell why country clergy-men do not shut up their churches in summer, and selecting some lovely grove, there talk, not "preach," to their people. Where could be the harm of letting "the Jews" and the "doctrines" alone till cold weather? and giving now and then a natural "burst," born of the woods, and hills, and streams? Every summer how I long, as I travel about, and these lovely calm sweet Sabbaths dawn upon us, to have an out-of-door church. Nor would it distress my sanctity to see the little children rambling round us—now listening to catch a word, now straying off to American envoy, and offered his services to the Congress. Mr. Deane, it appears, objected to his youth.

"When," says he, "I presented to the envoy my boyish face, I spoke more of pluck a flower, now spell-bound by the sweet hymn, as the leaves whisper to each other, "Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth and good will to men." No admonishing hand should be laid by me on their little shoulders perience; but I dwelt much upon the effect my departure would excite in and he signed our mutual with the petrifying announcement, so "You must not run—it is
"You must not play—it is
"You must not laugh—it is His intention was concealed from his derstand, family and from all his friends, except two or three confidants. While he was making preparations for his departure, most distressing and alarming news Sunday.

How can a little child, of four or five years, keep from "laughing" because it is Sunday? How can he keep his little busy, restless hands folded white birds are singing and leaves are dancing, and the brooks are sparkling in the sunlight, and earth is as fair as his own

sunlight, and earth is as fair as his own sweet, happy face.
Oh, don't make him hate Sunday by this mistaken method of teaching him to keep it holy. Don't begin so early to make him a little hypocrite. You will soon find in his pocket strings and balls, and pins, and dead bugs, and every other surreptitious contrivance to relieve the horrid tedium of such a tisturbay." Do your payer, my good discouraged, and persuaded him to abandon his project. He said to Mr. "Sunday." Do you never, my good sir or madam, get up later and go to bed earlier on that day than any other? bed earlier on that day than any other Do you never sleep away its noonday hours because your mind gets weary with prolonged reading? Do you never, under the disguise of a ride, or a beau-tiful Sunday, think it best to go to a more distant church than your own aboven event to hear prepeling? Do you. more distant church than your own chosen one to hear preaching? Doyou, who exact of your restless child such motionless propriety in these hours, never stray off yourself to discuss warm political questions, or vexed business matters, with your next neighbor? Look closely into these points before settling your children's programme for ble secresy to raise the money and to purchase and arm a ship. While the ship was getting ready, in order the better to conceal his intention, he made ously been arranged by his family. He was presented to the British king, against whom he wasgoing to fight; he

light?" and is this the way to make it tinguished in the Revolutionary strugso? Will there not come to children so managed a terrible rebound of license and lawlessness when they are out of leading strings? I think so; and its because I think so, because I have so often seen it, that I beg these welltle field of Moumouth; he breakfasted with Lord Shelbourne, a friend of the meaning but mistaken parents to consider a little if what I say may not be he tells us, "I openly avowed my sentiments. I often defended the Amerisider a little if what I say may not be true. Any thing seems to me prefer-able to this compulsory Sabbathism of young childhood. Any thing better than hearing a little child so brough up say sorrowfully, "oh, dear, it is Sun-day again." Oh, put down that Scott's Commentary you are already half asleep over, and take that discussed weary cans. I rejoiced at their success at Trenton; and it was my spirit of oppo-On his return to France his project On his return to France his project was discovered and his departure forbidden by the king. He sailed, however, in May, 1777, cheered by his countrymen and secretly approved by the government itself. On arriving at Philadelphia, he sent to Congress a remarkably brief epistle, to the following effect: over, and take that disgusted, weary little child by the hand, and walk out into the fields with it, and show it God's wonderful workmanship in the varieties of trees, leaves and flowers. Do you call that "wicked?" I tell you it is much more wicked to make a sanctimo-, After my sacrifices, I have the right to ask two favors; one is, to serve at my own expense; the other, to begin to serve as a volunteer." nious hypocrite of a little creature, whose heart is so bursting with love and glee that you might as well try to stop the birds from singing till Monday are companied in utterance because "it is Congress immediately named him a as to repress its utterance because "it is

settling your children's programme for the Sabbath hours. Should not the Sabbath be "a de-

major-general of the American army, and he at once reported himself to General Washington. His services at the Brandywine, where he was badly wounded; in Virginia, where he held an important command; at Monmouth, where he held the transfer of the strength of the strengt Sunday."
Sunday why, on Sunday throw open all the blinds instead of closing them, as if joy lay coffined and shrouded within, as truly it often does with where he led the attack, are sufficiently these mistaken people. Sunday? why, on every mantel and table lay bright odorous flowers. Sunday? always have well known. When he had been in America about fifteen months, the news came of the impending declaration of war between France and England. He then wrote to Congress that, so long as he had believed himself free, he had odorous flowers. Sunday? always have something very nice for the little palate to mark the day; prepared on Saturday if you choose, but have it. Sunday? why, give your children twenty kisses on that day over and above every other day in the week. Look more smiling on that day. Speak more cheerfully. Devote yourself to happifying your house and your children instead of groaning over "Doddridge's Rise and Progress," and calling yourself "a miserable sinner," as indeed you are! Try to mend matters, if you are sincere, by active "piety" gladly fought under the American flag: but that, his own country being at war he owed to it the homage of his servi ces, and he desired their permission to return home. Ho hoped, however, to come back to America; and assured them that, wherever he went, he should e a zealous friend of the United States. Congress gave him leave of absence, voted him a sword, and wrote a letter on his behalf to the King of France. if you are sincerc, by active "piety" such as this. Let your children look back from a serene old age upon happy happy Sundays; instead of feeling even at that late day, when its light "We recommend this noble young man," said the letter of Congress, "to the favor of your Majesty, because we have seen him wise in council, brave in battle, and patient under the fatigues of dawns upon them, an impulse to escapits rigidity and tedium. It is because I love the day and its sweet calm hours that I ask this. It is because I want those children to have this home anchor He was received in France with great to keep them from straying into the When I went to court, which had hitherto only written for me orders for my arrest, I was presented to the min-isters. I was interrogated, complinaths of lawlessness and license in after years. It is because God is love that I dread your teaching your children to run away from him instead of into his

Colored Aspirations for Office.
It is stated that the Radical parish conventions in Louisiana are in many instances nominating negroes as their andidates for the State Convention. In East Baton Rouge, Louis Francois and Marceslin Lange, colored, and G. W. Regan, white, were nominated by a Marcesim Lange, coloted, and G. W. Began, white, were nominated by a large meeting composed mainly of blacks. In Rapides parish, G. T. Kelso, colored, is the regular Radical candidate, opposed by Colonel Cupid Brooks, also colored, who is an independent candidate. The Alexandria Democrat says that there is not a particle of doubt of vorite project at that time was the inva-sion of England—Paul Jones to com-mand the fleet and himself the army. When this scheme was given up he that there is not a particle of doubt of the election of the latter.

FANNY FERN.

Miscellaneous. Dobbs and His Difficulties

[From the Ohio Statesman.] I am no novelist, and have never spired to be, but I claim to be some-hing of a politician.

If there is a loyal man I believe I am

one. I made great sacrifices during the war for my country. I did not go to war because I could not. My private affairs would not permit it. But if one person in the United States of America kept up a more galling fire in the rear than any other one I am the man. I have been the mark of the Copperheads. And besides it has cost me much do-

mestic trouble.
George Washington Harrison Socrates
Clay Dobbs, (that's me) unfortunately
married one Amy Amanda Maria Louisa Scraggs, and as old Scraggs was a Democrat, my Amy has been a follower f the old rebel sympathizing Copper head Butternut, and at times the climate at "Dobbs' Cottage" became somewhat tropical. But I have borne it all like a Christian.

Christian.

Old Scraggs has always been too fast for me in argument, but when he came visiting and I held family prayer and got the old reprobate upon his knees I had all the say, and you better believe I poured grape and canister into Fort Sumter Amy was a beautiful girl. and Sumter. Amy was a beautiful girl, and married her because I loved her. Some said I married her for "Dobbs" Cottage," but that is a copperhead ile. It is true, her father made us a present of the farm and cottage, but what of that? It was his daughter, and she had a right to it. I was master of the situa-tion until recently. This suffrage ques-tion involved me in a very serious difficulty. I had taken special pains to tan-talize Amy about copperneads, butter-nuts and sympathizers, but when this suffrage question came up she gave me ark upon the Negro equality question.
I defended the best I could, but found the position was getting untenable, and so I declared straight out for equality and went at it upon general equality

principles. I went my whole length and declared for outright equality.

Our people had got patriotic and had admitted Negroes into the public schools, and I had the honor of moving first in that important step.

One evening a few weeks ago I came ome and Amy and I had a set-to on the equality question.
The children had been at school that day, and each had a negro next to them. I saw Amy was working her wits, the result of which was an announcement that if the children had to associate with regroes, I should too.

I regarded the threat as an idle boast and thought no more of it.

A few days after this I notified her that General — and his wife would dine with us. Her eyes sparkled. I knew there was mischief brewing, but could not foresee it.

I advised her that the General, his wife and I would be at the cottage at ne. And sure enough we were.
And Amy was prepared for us. ad prepared an excellent dinner, and net us at the door to welcome us, an

nouncing at the same time that dinner was ready. So soon as we were prepared she led the way to the dining room, and to my surprise had spread a large table, and had a saucy old negro by the name of Crow, with his wife and two children that were seated next to our children at school already at the table. She apologized for her haste in seating her first guests, assuming that she had concluded were not coming, and then proceed ed to formally introduce old Crow and the Crow family generally to the General and his wife as brother Crow, sister Crow, master Crow and little Miss Crow

I felt a good deal like crowing some myself. My legs began to show unmis takable signs of elasticity. I felt as if could heave out any six negroes in the neighborhood. But I fully compre hended the nature of the situation. The teneral's wife was about to explod The General, although an earnest Radical, could not suppress his olfactory from becoming slightly elevated. My Amy was extremely polite, and chat-tered away apparently in one of her happiest moods. Old Crow sat back with his thumbs in the armholes of his li apidated old vest, whilst his wife

with folded arms, was assuming an ai

f maiden innocence.

Amy handed the General a seat by the wench, which filled that side of the table, and hurriedly seated the General's wife by old gums and ivory. Then gathering up the children seated them peside their school-fellows, after which she took her seat at the head of the table, and requested me to be seated at the further end to wait upon the guests Up to this time I had managed well But the General's wife arose and re-marked that she did not intend to bear the insult further. At this time the deneral flew into a passion, and accused me of purposely arranging an insult. I protested, and accused Amy, and as I did so old Scraggs stepped in. The General remarked, "you old butternut, you are at the bottom of this." My arranging of the limit that was her

home, and no one should insult her father there, and ordered him to leave. The General called her a dirty huzzy for insulting his wife, and at this old Scraggs hit him with the knot end of a butternut limb. I sprang between them to protect my guest, when old Crow placed the General and me upon an equality. In the melee the wench assailed the General's wife, and the fight became general, Amy in the meantime expostulating and counselling peace. Finally we had all succeeded in re suming our perpendicular positions but Crow, who was just then the special Crow, who was just then the special object of a charge from the General.

Amy was playing Pocahontas, by leaning over the old carcass, and succeeded in causing the General to retreat.

She then placed her arms around him and attempted to raise him. I blew up.

Amy reminded him that that was her

Making a charge upon old manhood, I ruined a calf skin.

Mrs. Crow patted me on the back with a chair, whilst the young Crows set up a regular down South jubilee.

But I cleaned them out. I did, indeed. The last words I heard from old Crow, were "You'r no gemman" Crow, were "You'r no gemman."
Scraggs enjoyed it. Amy was exceedingly sorry, and could not comprehend what had caused the row. The

deneral and his wife were off in a

durry. •
And I—I was the maddest and mutest Radical in the State.

I pursued after the General to apoloize and explain, and ran into old Crow. He gave me an exhibition of his "man-hood," and seeing I was flanked, I wheeled to retreat. In my haste I encountered the wench and over we went. I partially recovered, and started on all fours, when old Crow came to my assistance, and by an attack upon the rear enabled me to make the fastest time on record.

As I came down the pavement I dis-

Scraggs had assumed a belligeren Scraggs had assumed a beingerent position, and as I passed him, set Crow to trotting in the opposite direction.—He made good time, but nothing in comparison to what I had done.

Since which time I have been dubbed "Dexter" by Amy and her father, and at the least intimation that I intend to rote the Bedlet block that Amy, insists at the least intimation that I intend to vote the Radical ticket, Amy insists upon rehearsing her story of the race between Manhood and Radical. I have partially succeeded in reconciling the General and his wife, but my suggestion to play the same joke on Scraggs and Amy, at their house, brought to the General's mind such a vivid recollection of old Crow's muscular powers, that he concluded that negro equality would answer for electioneering purposes, but

overed a waving handkerchief. It was

Owing to a disagreeable taste in the water in the Tombs at Boston, a Cochitate branch pipe leading thereto was opened, and there were found no less than ten dead or dying eels, varying in length from eight inches to two feet, closely wedged together in the pipe.

answer for electioneering purposes, but was a decidedly dangerous experiment by way of practical jokes. I thought so,

The Effect of Negro Suffrage Upon U. 8.

Prospects in Ohio.

Friends in New York, Pennsylvania and Washington City writes us as to how goes the battle for Constitutional liberty in Ohio. We reply, first-rate and very encouraging. We have private information from all parts of the State, and the writers express but one coninton and that is that our prospects In their eager desire to insure the election of a Radical President to succeed Mr. Johnson, the leaders of the Republican party have hastened to en-franchise that vast body of ignorant negroes who made up the slave popula-tion of the South. This they did under a pretense that it was necessary to the reconstruction of the States recently in opinion, and that is that our prospects never looked brighter. The Republi-cans are desponding. Thesentiment is reconstruction of the States recently in rebellion. By passionate appeals to their party throughout the North they have managed to secure for this scheme a seeming endorsement. It has been opposed at every step by the Democratic universal among them that their party has been wofully mismanaged by its leaders—that rascality, extravagance and profligacy with the public money have been too enormous—that schemes for expense have been altogether too party, and its opposition has not been factious, but has been founded on the frequent—that enormous burthens have been heaped upon the people, of which citizens better able to bear them than ost substantial basis, and is supported by arguments which cannot be success fully controverted. Already coming events cast their shadows before, and we find the predictions made by Demthose who have to pay them are exempt from contributing a dollar—that an attempt is being made to debauch the elective franchise by admitting to its privileges hundreds of thousands of ignorant blacks—that the country is kept in an unsettled state, in disquiet and turnell to force the people to susocratic journals and orators beginning to be fulfilled.

It is absolutely sure that the great political and material interests of the and turmoil, to force the people to sus-tain thieves and plunderers in office, and prevent exposures of enormous and con-

United States will be seriously imperiled by the sudden admission of such a multitude of ignorant and irresponsible voters to the rights of the elective franchise. And there is no class of the community who have so much reason to dread this change as the holders of United States bonds. If interested parties to fasten upon the country, so that it cannot be shaken off present enormous public debt and its certain increase. These and other causes of complaint hang like weights repudiation ever comes it will come through the votes of the men who toil wearily from day to day for their bread. Under the pressure of an enormous burthen of taxation the laboring classes that had performed his mission, and wished to lie down and die, but whose chief retainers clamored for his name and presence, to keep them in place will become more and more restive, and pricked by the sharp spur of pressing necessity, they may eventually be found ready to remove what must continue to be a serious drawback upon their property so long as it exists. That many will be bound by a sense of honor, and controlled by a de-sire to preserve all the engagements of

the nation unimpaired, we have no doubt. But under the grading of taxa-tion the dissatisfied class will constantly grow larger from year to year.
That the negroes of the South, ignorant as they are, and ready to grasp at any scheme which promises to relieve them from toil, will patiently submit to endure the burthen of oppressive taxa-tion no sensible man can believe. Already, in the different radical negro conventions which have been held in South, the cotton tax has been freely denounced and its immediate repeal

demanded. The same indisposition to submit to taxation of any kind will be ound to exist among them. To bondholders of Lancaster county we commend the following extract from a letter written to the New York Herald by a special correspondent of that paper, now traveling through the South. is forwarded from the capital of Alabama, and shows how the scheme of negro enfranchisement will effect government securities. Read it, and then hand it to some neighbor who rolds United States bonds. It may open his eyes to the dangers which threaten his favorite investments. The case is plainly stated, and the conclusions drawn are beyond doubt perfectly cor-rect. The only way in which the great

dangers which threaten can be arrested is by the speedy overthrow of the Radi-cal party North and South. No sensible bondholder can read the following extract without being convinced that ais securities are seriously imperiled by he wholesale enfranchisement of the negroes of the South: The number of United States bondholhers estimated at less than halfa million. This

is estimated at less than half a million. Insis somewhere about the number of slave-owners before the war. Eventually the negro vote will be added to the labor vote in other sections of the Union. The same appeal that has been successfully made around the the two who held property in slaves will probably be made against the few who hold property in the public debt. There is not a disposition in the majority to confiscate the property of the minority; but the tax laid on labor to pay capital will organcate the property of the minority; but the tax laid on labor to pay capital will organize the former interest to protect itself by a re-adjustment of the public burdens. It is in this sense that the colored power will make itself manifest. A short time will satisfy that power of the extent to which its political and social rights are to be established. These issues will then pass away, and will be succeeded by others in which the interests of the negro laborers will be involved. These interests are identical in a great measure with those of the whites among whom he resides. The two races can harmonize on this subject. The negro nominee may be a radical, but he will vote to reduce the tax on cotton and other articles of home production. He will favor the payment of the public debt and interest in greenbacks, and will prefer to impose the rederal tax on vested capital. The end of this revolution in suffrage is not yet. Before the war the negro representative power was in the hands of the capitalist, his muster. Then it was directed for the preservation of the capital interest, and so practically edded with the capital interest, also the capital interest, and so practically

Then it was directed for the preservation of sided with the capital interest elsewhere. Now that power is nearly doubled in its suffrage ratio, and is directed by itself—that is, by the labor interest. It is a newly developed power and when the philanthropist has done with it practical men will assign it a permanent place in the politics of the mation. What that will be I have indicated. With the identity of interest between the white and colored voters, it is highly possible that the first proposal to remove the disabilities of tranchise will come from those who need the white suffrage of the South to aid in relieving the labor interest of a taxation equally oppressive to black and white.

As the blacks become acquainted with the subject, they oppose taxation of all kinds. They oppose the cotton tax because at last it all comes out of the sweat of their brow and the labor of their hands. They oppose the revenue tax on spirits and many propose the revenue tax on spirits and many other articles, of which they are large consumers. They declare in favor of the repeal of the State poll tax, and "establishing, as a rule, that the tax paid by every man shall be exactly in proportion to the value of his property, and none other." It is very much to be doubted, whether the blacks cen be bribed by the promise of forty acres of confiscated broomstraw to renounce their right to review the federal tax laws, so obnoxious to the laboring interest. It is contended, therefore, that as soon as the blacks clearly understand the subject of national taxation, the enormous bonded debt, the bonus paid to the national banks, &c., they will advocate the repudiation of the bonds in the hands of capitalists in order to get rid of the onerous burden of federal taxation on their productive industry.

dustry.
The following calculation shows the cotton tax operates against the interests of the freedmen. A farmer has a plantation on which, with fifty hands, he makes two hunwhich, with fifty hands, he makes two hundred bales of cotton of five hundred pounds each, equal to one hundred thousand pounds cotton, and give his hands one-forth of the crop after paying expenses. The tax on the crop at two and one-half cents a pound would be \$2,500, to meet which requires ten thousand pounds of cotton at twenty-five cents a pound. But the fifty hands doing the labor, and of course paying the entire tax, each pay fifty dollars towards the support of the national government and the factoring of New England cotton manufactories.

The Victims of the Conspiracy. In the proposed improvement by the tearing away of the penitentiary building, the remains of John Wilkes Booth will be reached. The remains of Mrs. be reached. The remains of Mrs att, Payne, Harold and Atzerodt with Wirz, are buried in the order named south of the eastern portion of the old building, and will not probably be disturbed. The scaffold, as it was on the day of the execution of the conspira-tors, it still standing. The Yankee has been using his jack-knife on the lower beams and posts, hacking off pieces as relics. It is not known what disposi-tion will be made of this structure, nor of the bodies of those interred in these grounds.—Nat. Intelligencer, Sept. 18. A HANDSOME young widow applied to a physician to relieve her of three distressing complaints, with which she was affected. "In the first place," said she, "I have

Murder by Brownlow's Militia. At Jackson, Madison county, on the 12th inst., al prominent citizen named Hurd was shot dead by the militia, after Hurd was shot dead by the militia, after the former had given up hisarms. The militia went round compelling citizens to give up their arms. The murder is said to have been a most cold-blooded and atroclous one. The citizens have collected together, and commenced to arm for the purpose of driving the militia from the place. United States troops are being pushed forward to the scene of disturbance, and a general riot scene of disturbance, and a general riot is expected. The militia has been committing depredations on citizens in va-

Extractifrom an Address delivered before the Hans Graf Association of Lancaster County, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1867, by D. G. Eshleman, Esq. Nearly two centuries have passed away since Lancaster county was occupied by white men. We, the descendants of some of the first settlers, have at this late day assembled for the first time, in family council. The idea is somewhat novel, and it may be well, therefore, to state how it

cccurred.

Less than a year ago a few enterprising individuals, descendants of Hans Graf, one of the pioneers of the early settlements, conceived the idea of forming an association of the family of their ancestor. They at once issued a call for a meeting of the members of the family, to be held at Lancaster. That meeting was a success far members of the family, to be held at Lancaster. That meeting was a success far beyond their brightest anticipations. Since then a number of meetings have been held, each more interesting than the preceding, and each adding new members to the association. Its members are now numbered by the thousand and hail from all parts of the country. At one of the meetings it was suggested, that, inasmuch as it is now more than three times fifty years since Hans Graf and his associates immigrated to Lancaster county, it would be well to hold a meeting of their descendants, for the purpose of keeping their virtues fresh and their memories green. That was a happy suggestion, and this large assemblage attests its propriety.

On the 10th day of August, A. D., 1810, Edward Shippen, Griffith Owon, and Thomas Stery, Commissioners of property appointed by Penn, "agreed with John Rudolph Bundet, Martin Kendig, Jacob Miller, Hans Graf, Hans Herr, Martin Oberholz, Hans Punk, Michael Oberholz and one Bauman, Swissers, lately arrived in this province, for ten thousand acres of That meeting was a success far

and one Bauman, Swissers, lately arrived in this province, for ten thousand acres of land, situate on the northwesterly side of a hill, about twenty miles easterly from the Conestoga and near the head of Pecquim Creek, for five hundred pounds sterling, money of Great Britain," and the Surveyor General was directed to survey it to them in one entire tract, and then subdivide it into as many tracts or parts as they may desire. On the 22d of Nov., A. D., 1718, the Commissioners "agreed with Martin Kendig and Haus Herr for five thousand acres of land, to be taken up in several parcels about Conestoga and Pequea Creeks—it being for settlements of several of their countrymen that are lately arrived here. Under this agreement warrants were issued ou the 27th of the same month, to the following persons, to wit: Haus Moyer for 350 acres, Hans Kaiggyfor 100 acres, Christopher Hearsey and Hans Pupather for 1000 acres, Michael Shank and Henry Pare 400 acres, Hans Pupather for 700 acres, Peter Lennan 300 acres, Melker Penerman 500 acres, John and Henry Funk 550 acres, Christopher Francis 150 acres, Michael Shank 200 acres, Jacob Lundus and Ulrick Hawrey for 150 acres, Emanuel Herr for 500 acres, Hans Tuber, Isaac Cofman and Malperman for 675 acres, and Michael Miller for 500 acres. These names were written on the records by English clerks as they caught the sound from German lips; consequently they are not spelled properly; but they are sufficiently corin this province, for ten thousand acres of land, situate on the northwesterly side of a man lips; consequently they are not spelled properly; but they are sufficiently correct to indicate to many persons now present the names of their ancestors.

These were the leaders of an immigrapresent the names of their ancestors.
These were the leaders of an immigration, which continued until about the year
1735, and which finally spread over the
greater portion of the valleys of Pequea,
Mill Creek and Conestoga. Mr. Eshleman entered into a history of

the origin of various sects of German protestants, reviewing many of the earlier events of the Reformation. He continued as follows: as follows:

About the time of the reign of King Jack of Leyden (1535), a Romish priest of Friesland renounced his connection with the Church, and openly declared himself in favor of the principles of the reformation. He immediately entered into the field of polemics on the side of the anabaptists: but one of his first works was a tract but one of his first works was a against the errors of Jack of Leyden. operations were confined to Friesland and Western and Northern Germany, where he formed many congregations. His tol-lowers were called after him MENNONITES. After his death, his disciples continued teaching his doctrines in Holland, Germany and Switzerland, until the sect became very pumerous. But inasmuch as they rejected pudobaptism, and denied the right to ad-minister oaths, the odious name of ana-bapt clung to them like Nessus' shirt, and they were persecuted alike by Romanist and Protestant.

rrotestant. "One sad losel soils a name for aye." The persecuted Mennontes at last found a friend in William of Orange, and in 1581 they were permitted to hold an assembly of churches in Holland. From that time they were allowed some privileges, and at length in 1672 they obtained full permission of religious worship. This was the signal for according immigration of the sect into Holland general immigration of the sect into Holland rom all parts of Germany and Switzerland. Among the emigrants from Switzerland Holland in the latter part of the sevento Holland in the latter part of the seven-teenth and beginning of the eighteenth cénturies, were Hans Graf and his friends. When they arrived there they found the tide of emigration flowing strongly from Holland to New York, and they heard great accounts from the friends of the eni-grants of the glorious prospects of the settlers in the new world. About this time also Penn flooded Holland with agents and handbills for the purpose of drumming up emigrants flooded Holland with agents and handbills for the purpose of drumming up emigrants for his new colony, and purchasers for his lands. These inducements were sufficient to turn their attention to the new world, and they therefore despatched some of their party to Pennsylvania to make observations, and if they found the country desirable, to make purchases of lands. This resulted in large purchases of the best lands of Lancaster county, then Chester, which were soon occupied by a large immigration of Swiss Mennonites. of Swiss Mennonites.

of Swiss Mennonites.

Many difficulties present themselves it tracing the personal history of Hans Gra and his associates. They were, as their an cestors and predecessors had been since the dawn of the reformation, a very peculial consists of the present of the

and his associates. They were, as their an estors and predecessors had been since the dawn of the reformation, a very peculiar people. One of their peculiarities was that they thought it wrong, even sinful, to keep records of themselves or families. Portraits were put under a similar ban. Such matters were thought to indicate pride, and pride was considered one of the worst sins in the catalogue. Pride having caused the angels to fail, they resolved that it should not be their ruin. The result of that peculiar fancy was that in a few years after the first settlers died, the families of the greater portion of them, lost all traces of their ancestors; and were it not for the public records, I fear many of them, of this generation, would be puzzled to name their great grandfathers.

From these circumstances it is impossible to say when Hans Graf and his confreres forsook the world, as they called it, and joined the present anabaptists. It is equally impossible to say what manner of men they were, and what positions they held in society. Hans himself and Martin Kendig and others who came with him were evidently the leaders of the sect, from the fact that they were sent to buy lands, and from their general intelligence and business capacity as shown in their intercourse with the commissioners of property. Their intelligence, their prominent position in their sect, the fact that they were men of property, and even the name of Graf—Count, Earl—indicate that they were men of property, and even the name of Graf—Count, Earl—indicate that they originally came at least from the middle classes of society—But under the rules of their associations, as soon as they became members, whatever their situation was before, they at once became the equals of the humblest. With them there was no inequality of rank.

Having joined the association, wherever it may have been, they of course had to submit to the prosecutions with which all anabaptists were inflicted. Their homes

Having joined the association, wherever it may have been, they of course had to submit to the prosecutions with which all anabaptists were inflicted. Their homes and their governments afforded them no protection, and, like the Israelites of old, they forsook both, wandered into Holland, and from thence sought liberty of conscience and rest from persecution in the trackless forests of Pennsylvania.

Settled in what was then the wilderness of Chester county, they at once became heroes. Not heroes of the sword and musket, but heroes of the axe and the plow; not heroes who devastated fertile provinces and plundered and burnt populous villages and cities; but heroes whose polished arms caused the golden harvests to wave in the breezes, villages and cities to spring up in place of boundless forests, and the wilderness to blossom like the rose. The fine farms, the comfortable houses and the stately barns that now adorn the Earls, the Leacocks, Paradise, Strasburg and the Lampeters bear witness to the heroism of these sturdy pioneers.

Lampeters bear witness to the heroism of these sturdy pioneers. Their honesty, usefulness and peacefulness are shown from their pleasant intercourse with the red men of the forest among whom they dwelt. Hans Graf settled in what is now Earl and was called after him "Graffen Dahl," and still bears his name—"Earl" being the English of "Graf." One of his brothers settled near Strasburg and another some distance south of that place. The Herrs, the Kendigs, the Moyers, the Oberholzers, the Brubakers, the Brenemans, the Landises, the Mussers, the Witmers, the Millers, the Brackbills, the Lefevers, the Bares or Bairs or Barrs, the Keages, the Howries, the Neffs, the Frantzes, the Stauffers, the Lemans, the Shanks, the Mylins, the Carpenters, the Ebys, the Eshlemans and thousands of others located themselves in the

tier of townships extending from East to West Lampeter. These settlements were in the midst of the Indians.—The red men had a burying ground in Paradise, where the Episcopal Church now stands. Old King Beaver, a Chief of the Conestogas, had his wigwam, and held his councils of state, on the highlands south of Strasburg. It was in honor of this Chief that Big and Little Beaver Creeks received their names. All the interof this Chief that Big and Little Beaver Creeks received their names. All the inter-course between him and the Mennonite settlers was of the most pacific and friendly nature. They treated him and his people with kindness and with their wonted fairness and justice. This treatment was appreciated by the Indians, and as long as an Indian remained, they were friends and brethren. Neither history nor tradition reports a single instance of ill-feeling between the Indians and Mennonites of Lancaster county.

aster county. When the revolution broke out, it found When the revolution broke out, it found these men as they always had been, men of peace. They resolutely refused to take up arms or to permit their sons to do so, because they thought it wrong to take up arms for any purpose, not even excepting self-defence. They were more successful in keeping their sons out of the army than the Quakers, who were influenced by similar conscientious scruples; because living more remote from the large gittes than the latter, they were more able to keep their sons from catching the enthusiasm produced by excited crowds, and by the "pomp and circumstance for glorious war." They refused to take up arms in defence of their country, for the same reason that they would have refused to arm in self-defence. Whether we can all agree with them now as to the propriety of their course, is not material. It was one of the elements

them now as to the propriety of their course, is not material. It was one of the elements of their creed then, as it is now; and then, as now, they followed the spirit of the Universal Prayer:

"What conscience dictates to be done, Or warns me not to do, This teach me more than Hell to shun, That more than Heaven pursue." But while they refused to take up arm But while they refused to take up arms for their country, during the trying times of the revolution, their sympathies, with a very few exceptions, were entirely with the revolutionists; and many of them expressed that sympathy very actively. There is at least one family mansion still standing, where the owners and neighbors met periodically for the purpose of devising ways dically for the purpose of devising ways and means of adding to the commissary tores of the half-starved patriots, from their vell-filled barns and well-fed herds. Since then more than two generation Since then more than two generations have passed away. As the times changed, individuals changed with them. In those comparatively few years the moral world changed more than it did in as many ages before. The struggles of the latter part of the eighteenth, and beginning of the nineteenth centuries, which commenced with the American and French revolutions, in the people of Europe in the the people of Europe fused a new vigor into the people of Europand America. Civilization took a new star forward. She carried with her the newly developed skill, enterprise and energy, and developed skill, enterprise and energy, and directing them into proper channels, brought into existence powers and agents thitherto unknown, and thus produced a moral revolution as wonderful as it was universal. Whether mankind has been physically or morally imprayed by modern obysically or morally improved by modern sivilization is a question for physicists and noralists to determine.

moralists to determine.

There are doubtless many aged individuals who still sigh for what they call the good old times; but they cannot resist the progress of events. The descendants of Hans Graf and his compeers were swept along by the resistless tide. They are now scattered to every point of the compass.—Many of them still cling to the faith of their lathers, preserve the simple habits and live the retired and secluded lives, which they have been taught to believe the laws of God require; many of them have deserted that simple faith and have joined themselves to other creeds; and many float along on the simple faith and have joined themselves to other creeds; and many float along on the current of events without any fixed creed, like a rudderiess ship on the ocean. But there are this day, among the active, bustling, toiling and speculating population of the Middle and Western States, many thousands in whose veins flows the blood of Hans Graf and his fellow pilgrims.

A Democratic Soldier Editor Goes for The local editor of the Columbia Herald goes gunning for the editor of the Radical Spy, and, in our opinion, brings down his game. Here is his first shot at the creature:

The editor of the *Spy* calls us a copperhead, probably, because we served over three years in the Army. We cannot retailate, for we do not know a name for such an infernal coward—one, who when placed in command of a company of Militia, deserted his men and struck for home, on when Provest Marshal of this place at the when Provost Marshal of this place, at the time the rebels were between this and Gettysburg, fled to Reading, while we were under General Fisher, on Round Top, at Gettysburg. Perhaps he is loyal and we are the traitor or copperhead! but we are satisfied with our record in the army, if he is with his, and do not feel offended at being called a copperhead, by such a reptile.

We enlisted in April, 1861, and served until June, 1864, being with the Regiment (the 5th Reserves) in every engagement, vhen Provost Marshal of this place, at t until June, 1864, being with the Regiment (the 5th Reservos) in every engagement, except two, and we were prevented from entering them, by being wounded at Gaines Mill, during the same week. In March, 1863, we were promoted to Orderly Sergeant from the ranks, and on our return to Harrisburg we received an honorary commission from Gov. Curtin, on the request of Gen. Fisher. We defy any person to say that we did not do our whole duty, and refer them to Gen. F., under whose command we fought. nand we fought. Rambo enlisted during the emergency-

Mambo enisted during the emergency—
was elected Captain of the Company, no
doubt, on account of his warlike appearance, but when he was ordered over the
line, to aid McClellan at the battle of Antietain, refused to go, preferring dishonor
rather than face rebels in arms.

After all this, Rambo calls us a copperhead, and prates about his loyalty. From head, and prates about his loyalty. From such loyalty, when the country needed the services of every man, we heartily say "may the Lord deliver us."

A Fearful Case of Self-Destruction. We read with horror such tales as Alex We read with horror such tales as Alexander Dumas in his high-flown and super-iative style, tells us about self-destruction and deliberate suicide in France, and we are greatly shocked at the inhuman "hari-kar!" of Tycoondom, but no longer ago than yesterday there occurred a tragedy in our midst, the parallel to which fiction does not record. Jacob Woll and his wife, each fifty-two years of are and who have been not record. Jacob Woll and his wife, each fity-two years of age, and who have been married and resident in our city for thirty years of that time, yesterday committed suicide deliborately in East Liberty after the following manner: On Tuesday evening they left their home, which was at No. 17 Tunnell street, together and proceeded to the village of East Liberty. It would seem as if they had not decided as yet what manner of death to die, for they took with them two ropes, made from an old dress of Mrs. Woll. After arriving at their destination Mr. Woll proceeded to the Union House and procured from the bar keeper ten cents' worth of whiskey, which he put in a bottle; thence he repaired to the drug store of Mr. L. C. Cartier, and invested another dime in arsenic, stating that it was for the purpose of poisoning rats, and registering his name and place of residence. He then joined his wife and the twain dissolved the arsenic in the whiskey and drank each of them a portion of the death dealing potion. Proceeding on their way, they came to the house of Mr. Habe, in East Liberty, and requested a night's lodging. As Mrs. Rabe and Mrs. Woll were acquaintances, their request was granted, and after taking a drink at the pump, they went into the house. Some solicitude was felt by their hosts for them, as Mrs. Woll had vomited when she drank the water, and her husband complained of feeling ill. Coffee was made for them, of which they partook very sparingly, and in a short time they retired to rest. Once or twice in the night Mr. Woll was heard to go out to the pump and drink water, and some confusion was heard in their apartment. However, the climax was to come. About five o'clock in the morning, Woll was heard to rave and scream, as if in the greatest agony, and to call wildly for water, as he felt burning up. Mr. and Mrs. Rahe rushed to his assistance with the water, which he drank with the greatest avidity, then fell back, and in a moment more was dead. Attention was then given to Mrs. Woll, who had been apparently slee fifty-two years of age, and who have been married and resident in our city for thirty

His Record.

The Radicals have issued a pamphlet containing the Judicial Record of Judge Williams. It contains references to about a dozen insignificant decisions, which appear to be all he has ever done in fifteen years, Judge Sharswood's Record for any six where the season of the

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square of ten lines; \$6 per year 101 centered ditional square.

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A Gigantic Work—The Mississippi Bridge at St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

From the St. Louis Demoorat.]

We have seen the plan, and we may be allowed to say, who have certainly seen some of the greatest bridges in the world, that this will cap them all. In mere length there are many that surpass it. There is the Victoria bridge, over the St. Lawrence, which is two miles long; there is the bridge over the Nebudda, which is a mile and a half; there is the bridge from Basseln to the main land, which is over three miles in length. But none of these bridges are marvels, because in none is there an extraordinary breadth of span. The style adopted by Capt. Eads is somewhat similar to that used in the structure over the Rhine, between Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein, but the span there is only three hundred feet. The bridge over the Thimes at London called Southwark, which is nearly of the same material, but infinitely more clumsy, and with an expensive waste of material with the second of the second called the second called the status of the status of the same material, but infinitely more clumsy, and with an expensive waste of material with the second called to the status of the status o called Southwark, which is nearly of the same material, but infinitely more clumsy, and with an expensive waste of material which by no means adds to the intrinsic strength, has a span of 240 feet. But it is the great feature of our bridge, which will cost nearly five millions, that it will accommodate two double tracks of rails, one broad guage, the other narrow, foot passengers, and street railway cars, and will not interfere one whit with navigation; for of the three arches which together will span the shores of St. Louis and Illinois, the central one is 515 foot, and the two side ones 497 feet. The two piers which will support these glorious arches will be such tremendous masses of masonry as to take back the mind involuntarily to Cheops and Cephrenose and their pyramids among the yellow sands of Egypt, and within sight of the tranquil, winding Nile. Soundings made recently in the river have indicated a remarkable change in its bed. The high water being compelled to flow through the narrow channel framed by our wharf and the rivetted shore of Bloody Island, has cut out the sandy boltom eighteen feet lower than when the same soundings

and the rivetted shore of Bloody Island, has cut out the sandy bottom eighteen feet lower than when the same soundings were made last April. Yet this location is perhaps the narrowest place in the river within litheen hundred miles of its mouth. From this cause it has been absolutely necessary to place the foundations of the piers upon the rock itself, which is from 60 to 75 feet from the sandy bod. Taking this into consideration, the pier at from 60 to 75 feet from the sandy bed Taking this into consideration, the pier at the deepest part of the river will be a mass of masonry 200 feet in length, 110 feet in width, and with a breadth taper-ing from 55 feet to 40 feet. The other will probably be 170 feet nearer to the river bottom. It will be allowed by all that this will be a stupendous untertaking.

The Negro Vote as a Balance of Power
The radicals, seeing the swolling torrent
of public sentiment rising against their
negro supremacy policy, begin to sing
small. One of their organs in this city had
a labored article yesterday, appealing
pathetically to the public in behalf of the
"poor negro." It asks, "shalf four millions
of our countrymen be henceforth serfs and
outcasts in the hand of their birth with their
descendants through all generations?" It
calls this "the main question—the great
question remaining to be solved by the judg
ment and votes of the American people."
Now this is the merest builderdash and claptrap nonsense. The writer knows very
well, if be has any sense, that the four
millions of his colored countrymen are
neither serfs nor outcasts, and never can be
again. They are on perfect equality with
the whites as regards their civil rights and
before the law. If a portion of them
should be excluded from certain political privileges for a time and for great
public reasons, that would be nothing more
than what happens to many white people

public reasons, that would be nothing more than what happens to many white people in this republic and land of equal rights. in this republic and land of equal rights.—
All this talk about the negroes being sorfs
and outcasts is supreme nonsense, and is
made for the purpose of blinding the American people to the real object of the Radicals. No, there is no fear of the negroes
not having their rights; and that is not the
real question. The object of the Radicals is
to make the negro vote the balance of power
in our political system and government. A
small party sometimes holds the balance, as small party sometimes holds the balance, as we often see, in both State and general elections. The four millions of blacks in the South may become the ruling power of the republic through holding that balance. We see already how demoralized and ex-treme the republican party has become in reme the republican party has become to efforts to get the negro vote. What will not that party or any other do to gain power through the negro vote, if that vote can give it? In fact we are now in danger of having this great ropublic governed by the negroes.

Grant and the Radical Catechisers. A special Washington telegram to the New York Herald says: The attempt of the Radicals to get General

This is "the main question" really at issuand all the pretence about negro rights sheer humbug.—N. Y. Herald.

Grant to publicly commit himself in favor of their ticket at the approaching elections has utterly failed, and the leading politicians from those States. has utterly failed, and the leading politicians from those States about to hold elections, who came here for that purpose, have gone home in disgust. Others, however, are expected here, who are supposed to have more influence upon Grant. Among these is Washburne, of Illinois, who has already been tolegraphed to come here and summon the General to the political confessional. These anxious inquirers say Grant talks freely on every subject except politics. When that is introduced he is willing enough to hear the opinions of others, but very when that is introduced he is willing enough to hear the opinions of others, but vory careful to give none of his own. It has been said that Grant kept away from the Antie-tam celebration to-day in order to avoid the catachetical ordeal he would be certain to meet with in such an assemblage of poli-ticians. Deserved Severe Rebuke of a Would-be

Some time since, the office of the Eagle newspaper, at Camden, Arkansas, was de-stroyed by soldiers, led on by Major Pierce. Pierce.
Colonel Gilbert, commanding the post, wrote to General Ord, in which he said the censures of the press directed against the servants of the people may be endured; but General Ord and the military force detailed to enable him to perform his duttes

tailed to enable him to perform his duties are not the servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters, and it is felt to be a great piece of importinence for the newspapers of this State to comment upon the military under any circumstances whatever.

to be a great piece of importinence for the newspapers of this State to comment upon the military under any circumstances whatever.

General Ord in reply says: "Your letter of the 15th ult., in which you attempt to justify the act of a party of soldiers who were led by an officer, forcibly entered a citizen's house and destroyed his property, is received. And will please explain why the act was not prevented by you, as post-commandant, and if the requirements of the thirty-second article aforesaid have been complied with? Your assertion that the military forces are not the servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters, is unjust both to the people and military, and is unfounded in the laws, which are for the benefit of the people. The assumption that a party of soldiers could, at their option, forcibly destroy citizens' property, and commit gross violations of of the public peace, would not be tolerated under a Napoleon."

Our Debt Compared with That of England.

England.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the total amount of the funded and unfunded national debt of the United Kingdom on the 31st of March last was £777,497,804. The total funded debt was £769, 497,804. The total funded debt was £709,541,004, involving an annual charge of £25,909,422. The unfunded debt amounted to £7,956,800, of which £5,656,800 consisted of Exchequer bills, involving an annual charge of £199,750, and £2,300,000 of Exchequer bonds, involving a charge of £37,250. Of the Exchequer bonds, £700,000 mature on the 8th of November next, £1,000,000 on the £7th of March, 1808, and £700,000 mature on the 8th of November next, £1,000,000 on the £7th of March, 1808, and £700,000 antional debt of England is, in round numbers, \$3,857,480,020, while that of the United States, on the 1st of the present month, was (less cash in the Treasury, only \$2,492,783,-205; the annual charge for interest is much heavier on the latter, owing to the British funded debt bearing three per cent., while ours carries double that rate.

Woman Ravished in Her Sick Bed by

A woman Ravished in Her Sick Hed by Regroes.

The Cleveland Plaindcaler has an account of one of the most brutal and sickening outrages we were called upon to notice. It was perpetrated at Tiffin, Senega County, in this State, on Sunday night last, at nine o'clock. The facts of the affair, so far as the Plaindcaler had been able to learn thom, are these: The young wife of Mr. Seinsoth, a respected German citizen of Tiffin, gave birth to her fourth child, last Friday afternoon. On Sunday evening Mr. Seinsoth went down town to procure some medicine, and in his absence two negroes forced their way into the house, at the hour in question. The black fiends immediately seized and ravished Mrs. Seinsoth—having previously crammed a handkerchief into her mouth to prevent her from crying out. The unfortuprevent her from crying out. The unfortu-nate woman is in a very precarious condi-

nate woman is in a very precarious condi-tion.

Of course, intense excitement prevails among the German and other citizens of Tiffin and vicinity, over the dreadful out-rage. Mrs. Seinsoth is confident she can recognize the perpetrators of the crime if brought before her, and every negro in the county is being arrested, in hopes theguilty ones may be found.—Cincinnati Enquirer.