Circulate the Intelligencer. The long winter evenings are coming on, when in their quiet and comfortable homes the farmers and laboring men of Lancaster county will have plenty of leisure for reading. What they especially need is a newspaper which will give them news from all parts of the world, a review of the political events of the day, choice literary matter, a complete summary of local affairs, and full reports of the markets. Such a paper is the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.
It is admitted to be second to no weekly paper published in Pennsylvania. After the 1st of January we propose to enlarge it greatly. It is very cheap at \$2 a year as it is, and yet we are now offering it, with the proposed enlargement, from the present time to January 1st. 1869, for the old price. Many are being added to our list, but there are

hundreds of Democrats in the county

who do not get it. Wherever an active

man in any locality has made a little

exertion he has invariably found his neighbors ready to subscribe. We hope all our readers will make an effort to add to our list between this and the beginning of the New Year. Let none treat this request as most people do sermons, regard it as being meant for some one else. We mean you reader, you who are just now reading these lines. You have a neighbor who ought to subscribe. He needs the paper himself-if he has a family they need it .-See him. Speak to him about the mat ter the very first time you meet him .-Ask him to subscribe, urge him to subscribe, do not let him rest until he does subscribe for the Intelligencer. He will be thankful to you for what you have done, his family will all thank you, and you will have the consciousness of knowing that you have done your neighbor a kindness, done us a kindness, and done something toward aiding materially in the great political

contest now going on. The coming Presidential campaign will be the most important and exciting the country ever witnessed, and the chief agency on which we must rely for success is the press. Then let every reader of the INTELLIGENCER resolve to do his best between this and the beginning of the New Year to increase our circulation. Go to work at once, and go to work with a will, Remember money can be mailed in large or small sums at our risk.

THE latest Radical ticket is Grant for President and Forney for Vice President. So a Radical newspaper says.

THE State Superintendent of Common Schools is both a bad politician and a bad grammarian. It is hard to tell which is worst, his politics or his grammar. Both are horrible.

THIRTY SIX Radical members of the new Legislature held a caucus at Pittsburg, on the 14th, and arranged matters generally about the prospective spoils. They must be a hungry set.

THE Republicans of Grant's own Ward in Washington City refuse to indorse him for the Presidency. They are afraid to trust him. Do not believe him to be sound.

THE New York Herald says "Old Thad" is to be invited by the Conservative Republicans to take a back seat in Congress. If he is able to get into the House, he will show them who will take a back seat.

Schools in Pennsylvania cannol write two consecutive paragraphs of the Express of yesterday for proof o

Warr until the Presidential election, and then-so say the Radicals, with meaning twists of the neck. This is like the beaten school boy threatening his adversary with a big brother, who is coming home from a whaling voyage.

THE State Guard is a new daily paper to be published at Harrisburg, beginning on December 2d, the prospectus for which has been issued by J. R. Dunglison, Wein Forney and L. Kauffman. It is to be Republican in politics.

IF the State Superintendent of Common Schools were to submit to an examination, as the teachers are compelled to do, he would not be considered fit to teach a class in English Grammar. See extracts from his communication in yesterday's Express, if you doubt it.

BUTLER's butler having secreted some tea-spoons from his master's cupboard, at Lowell, (with various initials.) the General reproved him sternly, saying, When I took you for my butler, I did not think you would take me for your New Orleans!" The darkey fainted. GEN. McCLELLAN was expected to

start for home last week, and extensive preparations were being made to give him a magnificent reception in New York. The latest advices announce a change of programme, however, and he will spend the winter in France, return ing in the Spring.

MANY of our cotemporaries are ask. ing, "what will Congress do." The best thing the Radical members could do would be to go hang themselves. Judas did so when he had betrayed his master. They have betrayed their masters, the people. Let them imitate Judas Iscariot.

THE cost of the military establishment in Virginia during the last ten months has been over \$5,000,000. This is exclusive of the cost of registration and other minor affairs. How long do the taxpayers desire to pay the expense of voting negroes in ten States at that

THE recent elections in Arkansas Florida and Mississippi have resulted in negro victories. The whites almost universally declined to vote, and the black Republicans had it all their own way They now propose to pass a law disfranchising all the whites who did not vote. An elegant state of affairs, truly.

THE FAMOUS Missouri Test Oath case has at length been decided. It will be remembered that Francis P. Blair, Jr., was denied the right to vote because he refused to take the test oath. He appealed to the Supreme Court, and that ribunal declared the State Test Oath unconstitutional, thus sustaining Blair

GOVERNOR GEARY pardoned William Carson, of Philadelphia, who has just been sentenced to six months imprisonment, and \$250 fine for robbing a man in a gambling game at cards. The greatest criminal need only approach the Government in the right way to be sure of escaping the penalty of the law.

THERE has been considerable gossip in Washington for a few days past of an unpleasant character in relation to John W. Forney. It was rumored that he was some fifty thousand dollars behind hand in his accounts as Clerk of the Senate, and that he had transferred all his real estate to his wife. Investigation, it is said, does not fully substantiate the suspicions. His accounts are behind hand, but it is said he will be able to pay up.

A Republican exchange says it does not expect much from Congress this winter: that the time will be taken up in skirmishing for the next Presidential contest. We have no doubt it is quite right. No good thing can be expected from such a gathering of fanatics and

corrupt political adventurers. LAWRENCE COUNTY, Ohio, gets the magnificent banner offered by the Dem ocratic State Central Committee for the largest gain. The gain was 1,321 votes. There were three townships in Ohio in which not a single Radical vote was cast, the three casting an aggregate vote of over 900. Healthy spots to dwell in those.

THE New York State Constitutional Convention has re-assembled, but, as the late election in that State renders t certain that negro suffrage and other proposed Radical innovations cannot be carried, the probability is the body will dissolve and be laid away as so much more dead and useless political

THE Times thinks "that unless the Republicans abandon some of their hobbies, that they will be overwhelmthe Presidential election. Shouldn't wonder. As Hudibras hath

Can by their crimes prognosticate, And in their conscience feel pain, Some days before a shower of rain.

THE New York World says it is con stantly receiving letters from men in all parts of the North who were subjected to unjust and illegal imprisonment under the Lincoln dynasty. The letters endorse with earnestness the proposi tion to hold a Convention of such persons in New York city, on the 22d of February next.

THE Radicals admit that the cost of oting the negroes in the South will not be less than \$75,000,000 for the present year. Let the workingmen of the North think of that. Every dollar of it is wrung from their toil, \$75,000,000 year to keep ten States impoverished and ubject to negro rule. How do you like it fellow working men.

Some of the Northwestern Republic cans are advocating the election of another Secretary of the Senate to take the place of Forney. They may easily find a more honest and decent man for the position, but they will not readily find a fellow with two newspapers, both daily, ready at all times to do the dirtiest kind of work for them. We hardly think they can spare Forney.

THE Independent says: "Out of every three Republicans whom one meets two are chiefly anxious for the success of negro suffrage, and the third for the access of Gen. Grant." And the edltor proceeds to state that "this third Republican will most likely be found to have either refrained from voting at all at the late elections or to have voted with the Democrats,"

NEW YORK will elect a Mayor on December 3d. The Democrats have two candidates, the present Mayor Hoffman, of the Tammany wing, and Fernando Wood, of the Mozart. The Republican candidate is William A. Darling. As each branch of the Democracy polled over 40,000 votes at the late election, and the whole Republican vote was but 25,000, there is not the slightest chance

for Mr. Darling. SINCE the recent election in Maryland the Radical Congressional Committee are said to be progressing very slowly in their inquiry as to whether that State has a Republican form of Government. THE State Superintendent of Com- They spent one whole day recently investigating the case of a negro woman who only recovered one cent damage in grammatical English. See extracts from a suit for assault and battery. The reporters have not been able to ascertain what they intend to do about it.

It appears that the Southern Conven ions are to be run upon credit. Loyal papers advise the darkey representaives to look to Congress for the payment of their expenses. By all means Why not? What right has the country to expect that Southern loyalty should not reimburse itself for wea and tear from the coffers of the nation : That is the way in which Northern loyalty gets paid.

A Radical exchange says: "General Frant has not raised his little finger to keep the Republican party from a disgraceful defeat." We opine that the raising of the General's whole hand any particular. The people are not par ticularly interested at this time in what he thinks or does, and he has too much horse sense to trouble himself about it The public mind is bent on the overthrow of the Radical rule-or-ruin faction, and a thousand Grants would not divert them from their purpose.

THE New Hampshire Democratic State Convention assembled at Concord on the 14th. John G. Sinclair, of Bethehem, was nominated for Governor and resolutions favoring equal taxation and the repeal of all the stringent prohibitory laws were adopted. The gallant Democracy of the Granite State are vell disciplined, highly elated by the victories of the party in other portions of the Union, and will make a bold and spirited contest. We believe they will rescue the State from Radicalism.

THE threat of Mrs. Lincoln to tell all she knows about the frauds, cheatings, swindlings, &c., carried on by the lead ers of the Mongrel party, has produced a terrible fluttering among that gentry. They, in retaliation, threaten to tell all they know about Mrs. Lincoln. They boldly hint at something worse than 'indiscretions" on the part of the "rosy Empress." They will make out the morals of the White House as Bad as its politics during the reign of the " late lamented."

It is said that some of the Radical nembers of Congress propose to nomi nate General Grant at a Congressiona caucus, and to dispense with a national convention, which they think would be a scene of bitter quarreling and the source of discontent and disaffection. They cannot heal the wounds in their party in any such way. The Democracy care little who the Radicals nominate. or how it is done. They are confident of success in the great contest of next year. The great political reaction has only fairly begun.

IT Is said the ungrammatical State Su perintendent of Common Schools aspires the silly fellow promises not to bring is memory into disrepute by squabbling or the succession. Let the Professor agree to be satisfied with a seat in the egislature, stealings included, that the grim old chief may depart this life in peace. Neither grammar nor honesty are of much account in a Radical Legislature, nor in Congress either, for that

BIRTHDAY PRESENTATION.—Last Saturday, being the return of Rev. W. V. Gotwald's birthday, the Reverend gentleman was the recipient of a number of valuable presents from the lady members of St. John's Lutheran Church. They comprise, among other things, a silk hat, fine beaver cloth overcoat. hair album, large fruit cake, overcoat, hair album, la pocket knife, &c.—Express. album, large fruit cake,

" Hait album!" That is suggestive of love. We believe the Reverend Genleman is not married.

We wondered why the Express, when t championed our friend, the political preacher, so zealously, had not a single word to say in regard to Prof. Wickerham, to whom, in the generosity of our neart, we gave some excellent advice, which he would have done well quietly o have heeded. He is a sillier dunce han we took him to be. He informed the editor of the Express that he would attend to us in person, and he has atempted to do so. Far better would be have fared if he had left the blackguard of the Express to manage his case.— Would that mine enemy would write book"said Job. Had such things then een invented Job would have been sufficiently avenged on most of his enemies if he could have induced them to publish a few paragraphs in a newspaper. Not one literary pretender in ten can pass through that ordeal, particularly if he be in bad humor, without making a foolish spectacle of himself. That the weak, vain, shallow smatterer, Wickersham, has done most effectually.

We assert that after a rambling harangue of an hour or so, in which appeared nothing but the most commonplace political clap trap, Prof. Wickersham did cap the climax of his folly by pronouncing in favor of negro suffrage, in terms sufficiently plain to be understood by any man or woman of sense who was present, and we know that he was so understood by the audience .-Yet he denies it. We are sorry he little so little regard for the truth.

He does not attempt to deny that he makes political speeches, and he insists that he will continue to do so. In so these gatherings. We are sure that by declaring he admits the truth of what we charged, and shows that he is unfit a most efficient agency for promoting to fill the responsible office to which he has, unfortunately for the interests of who are employed in the rural districts the Common School system, been are generally very young, the salaries elevated. He sets a limit for himself. however, and says: "I shall stop at this point-until my word's my own."

That sword flourish is dramatic, but slightly incomprehensible. A Republican friend suggests that the Professor meant the sword he wore when he went to war, "training so bravely in the militia." His campaign was very short, all his wondrous deeds of valor, of which he habitually boasts, being performed in a thirty days' campaign against some imaginary copperheads up in the coal regions of this State. He was a Colonel, a real live "Militia Kurnel," having been appointed by political favor over a body of men raised by a real soldier. He wore his trappings with ostentatious vanity long after his brief term of service expired, and we believe did not lay aside the blue vest with brass buttons and the military hat with long gold cord until some months after Lee's surrender. His sword was always kept hanging on his bed-post, except when brought forth to exhibit to admiring friends, especially "school-marms." That is no doubt the identical sword referred to in print. The "Kurnel" winds up his silly communication with the following very original and exceedingly dignified paragraph:

One meets, in other towns than Lancas one meets, in other towns that Laucester, little curs that snappishly bark in front, or sneakingly bite behind. My custom has always been either to pass by unnoticed all such insignificant creatures, or, if they became too troublesome, to kick them out of the way. My intention is to continue the

It must be gratifying to the Professor to know that there are no such creatures in Lancaster. That is what he says. He meets them "in other towns han Lancaster"-none here. We have a suspicion he meant to include us, but he seems not to have had sufficient skill in framing a sentence to do so.

That is not the only specimen of bad English there is in his communication. Here is a sentence which we want all the school teachers in the State to try to purse. If one of them succeeds in doing so, according to any known rules of English Grammar, we will send him or her a copy of the INTELLIGENCER, or any other weekly newspaper in the United States, free of charge for one vear. The sentence is this:

I never have, and I never will prostitute ny official position as Superintendent of Schools to a partisan or sectarian purpose, Go to now, you ignorant blackguard Mend your manners and your grammar Both are sadly in need of it. You are a more egregious ass, even, than we took you to be. What a sad commentary on the Common Schools of Pennsylvania is fornished by this volgar and ungrammatical communication of the vainwould not have affected the result in glorious ignoramus who stands at the head of the System. It is enough to make any intelligent citizen hang his head in shame.

Sued for Libel. We were waited upon by Constable Baker on Monday, and politely informed that the Trustees of Rev. Mr. Gotwald's Church had commenced a prosecution against us for libel, founded upon the article which appeared in our paper on Friday.

We presume the Christian gentlemen

referred to are anxious to have the matter fully investigated. We assure them we shall throw no obstacles in the way of such a laudable undertaking. On the contrary they will find us ready at the proper time to render them every assistance in our power.

Their Names.

A friend from the country asked us for the names of the gentlemen who figure as prosecutors of the libel suit against us for words spoken in reference to Rev. W. V. Gotwald. They are, Daniel S. Bare, John J. Cochran, Marcus G. Sehner, B. B. Martin and Henry Baumgardner. They style themselves 'Committee of the Council of St. John's Lutheran Church."

THE Express of Saturday evening has a characteristic editorial. The felon who does the scribbling for it is as abusive as Ife knows how to be. Being but an ignorant, uneducated ass, without wit, his attempts at severity always degenerate into the most stupid and common-place personalities. In his repeated attacks upon us he has never been able to utter word calculated to provoke more than a smile of contempt. We have greatly the advantage of him. If we chose to sink ourselves to his dirty level, we could rake up his past career and hold him up to public scorn in attitudes which would make him writhe in an agony of shame, if he be sensible to such an emotion. We have purposely refrained from engaging in any such warfare, because we have always been to fill Old Thad Stevens' seat in Con- able to put our columns to much better gress; and it is generally believed that use. We may eventually feel conhe old man has sworn not to die until strained in undertaking what we feel fully justified in doing. Should we conclude to lay aside dignity just for once, we will, we think, give him a scoring which he will remember during the term of his natural life. We really pity the scurvy fellow, and his abuse s so stupid and pointless that we can afford to laugh at it yet awhile.

THE N. Y. World announces that Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Iras been invited by several leading men of both political parties to deliver an address on the actual condition of affair in the South. That is a move in the right direction. Let leading Southern men of moderation and judgement be heard in this crisis. The people of the North will eagerly listen to their views. They are prepared to reason on the great issues of the day, and will read and carefully weigh the words of such men as Mr. Stephens.

Prof. Wickersham—His Truthfulness, Improprieties at the Teachers' Institute. source. How did it happen that we Pennsylvania is justly proud of her should have been thinking of Cotton should have been thinking of Gettys-Common School System. The means burg, and not of its battle field, during of securing a fair English education are the course of the whole lecture of a thereby placed within the reach of every handsome and wordy preacher? We child in the State. Year by year these nurseries of the intellect of the commoncannot explain, and must leave our readers to conjecture. wealth have continued to improve, as The lecture of Rev. Mr. Gotwald, a teachers have become better fitted for

the important work committed to their

hands. The terms during which the

schools are kept open have been length-

ened, the school houses have been im-

proved, apparatus has been provided,

a general interest in the course of edu-

cation has been awakened in the minds

of parents, and teachers have learned to

respect and honor their vocation.

Among other agencies which ought to

be made efficient in promoting the

course of common school education are

those periodical assemblages of teachers

known as District and County Insti-

tutes. To encourage teachers to attend

allowing the time thus spent to be de-

engaged to teach. When these Insti-

losing by this arrangement. It is pos-

sible for a teacher to more than make

up for the loss of a few days by increased

The Lancaster County Teachers' In-

stitute has become an affair of consider-

nightly with an interested and appre-

up in things more showy and pleasant

than useful. There are lectures, some

of them pleasant and entertaining, some

them of the kind best suited to such an

string together a set of glittering gener-

than it is to instruct a class of teachers

of sound practical advice, advice which

are worth volumes of plausible plati-

livered before the Teachers' Institute

now in session in this city. On Wed-

Schools, delivered a lecture. From him

address containing at least some prac-

tical suggestions to those under his care.

To him the teachers of our common

schools look up, as to the head of the

system. He ought to be familiar with

talk to the teachers of their duties, to

show them what is expected of them,

to encourage them in a faithful, consci-

entious and painstaking discharge of

the arduous work in which they are

engaged. If he be fit for his position

sorry to say there was nothing of the

tempered harangue which he deliver-

Superintendent ever did so before him.

Still more out of place is it for him to

make stump speeches at a Teachers'

Institute. He may believe in universal

negro suffrage, but he is not paid by the

taxpayers of Pennsylvania for going

about as an itinerant lecturer on that

subject. The people of this State have

a right to demand that Professor Wick-

ersham shall either give his attention

to the duties of his office or re-

sign it into the hands of some

a political mountebank at the head of

the Common School system of the State.

We are sure that all thinking men,

without respect to party, will agree with

us in this view of the matter. If a ma-

jority of the people of Pennsylvania

agreed with Prof. Wickersham in re-

gard to universal negro suffrage, they

would not desire him to convert the Com-

mon School system into an engine for

the propogation of his peculiar political

theories; but when it is well known

that a vast majority of them are bitterly

and unalterably opposed to any such

degradation of the elective franchise,

the stump speeches which he gets off at

Teachers' Institutes and elsewhere are

a direct insult to them, and an outrage

on all propriety and decency. Let him

either earn his salary by attending to

he seems determined to disgrace.

much, we fear, after the "God-and-moral-

ity" style of that class. He had honey-

ed phrases for the "school-marms,

as he styled them, very pleasant words

of flattery, softly mingled with pious

he should be able to do that.

tudes and pleasant poetical readings.

efficiency.

upon them.

synopsis of which will be found elsewhere among the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute, was a sort of modern noral climax, in which he ascended by egular steps from the question, what is God? to the query, what is man? In answering this last interrogatory he went to the extremest advanced Radical view of the negro. He gloried in the fact that in Massachusetts, the model republic, negroes sat side by side with white men in the legislative halls. This was received with minuled appliance and hisses. He exultingly proclaimed the hope that the next Mayor of Washington City might be a negro, and thought any such sable official would be disthem, provision is generally made for graced by being compelled to occupy ducted from the term for which they are the same carriage, on some State occasion, with "the accidental President." tutes are properly conducted there is no [Another storm of applause and hisses.] doubt that the pupils gain instead of He advised the teachers to cultivate such political views in the minds of the rising generation. Now we submit it to all candid people

of all parties, whether such harangues are just the right kind of thing at a Teachers' Institute. Are they in any able magnitude. Most of the districts way connected with the cause of our allow the teachers a holiday for the Common School system? Are they occasion, and for a week the large hall calculated to aid teachers in a conscienof the Court House is crowded daily and tious discharge of their work? Does not every one know that politics cannot be ciative audience. We hope and believe introduced into our public schools withthat some good is annually done by out immediately impairing their efficiency, and ultimately destroying the proper management they could be made system. If teachers' institutes are to be converted into a sort of a bear garden the cause of education. The teachers for the display of the talents of political preachers and other political spouters, the sooner there is an end of them the given not being sufficient to induce better. We hope the County Superinthem to make teaching a life-time busitendent will not allow any such thing ness. They need to be taught, and a to occur again. It is his duty to see to week properly spent at a Teachers' Init that these gatherings are made seastitute ought to give them valuable sons of improvement to the teachers of ideas in relation to a proper performthe county; and not occasions for silly ance of the important duties devolving fanatics to air their peculiar political notions. What we have written is We fear the proper course is not purforced from us by an honest concern for sued at the Teachers' Institute in this the general good. As a public journalist county. It is not made a week of pracwe could not witness such a prostitution tical training for the beachers in attendof an important occasion without enterance. Too much of the time is taken

ing our protest against it. THE Express says, speaking of us: "So long as the respectable members of he old firm remained, some restraint was kept upon his vulgar instincts, but with their withdrawal all pretense of editorial deconcy disappeared."

of them able and profound, but few of occasion. It is a much easier matter to We will inform the Express that from the first day of the establishment of the alities, such as are calculated to elicit Daily Intelligencer until the present, the plaudits of a crowd of young people, we have had entire control of its editorial columns. Except in one instance. in regard to the duties which appertain unless we were absent, nothing has to their daily calling. Yet á dozen words appeared in its editorial columns without our personal supervision and sancwill be acted upon in the school-room, tion; and comparatively very little which did not come directly from our pen. We shrink from no responsibility, We have been led into making these and we could not possibly command the emarks by listening to two lectures de. commendations of the Express without being recreant to the cause of political truth and honesty. The fact that it nesday evening Prof. Wickersham, assails us so bitterly shows that our at-State Superintendent of Common tacks upon the corrupt and revolutionary party which it sustains tell with we would naturally have expected an

trenchant force. One Ronest Republican. We find the following notice going the rounds of our Radical exchanges and gladly give it a place in our columns t, cognizant of its workings, conscious | It is refreshing to know that there was of its detects, and ready to suggest one honest man among the Radical

means of improvement. He ought to, politicians. It is a pity he is dead: John A. Andrew, whose recent death is so widely mourned, unlike an army of public fits from the misfortunes of his country during the civil war. He left office poorer than he entered it, and was obliged to de cline a re-election as Governor of Massa chusetts in order to support his family b sorry to say there was nothing of the kind in his lecture. It was a sort of hybrid political harangue, with just enough relation to education to remind one occasionally that the speaker felt that his stump speech was not quite the thing under the circumstances. Mr.

thing under the circumstances. Mr. ----Wickersham is too much of a politician FACTS have come to light showing that for the place he occupies. We had octhrough the connivance of a "ring" who had bought up almost all the whisky in casion to notice an exceedingly disthe country at a low figure, and who had paid the nominal tax then levied thereon. ed at a political meeting in this and who, when the present tax was im city just before the State election. That posed, sold their stock at immense profits, We were told only lately that when the tax on whisky was at the old rate, the Government could and did collect more revenue from the manufacturers of the article than is now gathered.—Harrisburg Talagraph we deemed out of place. If he attends properly to his duties as Superintendent of Common Schools he will not find time to run round the country deliver-Telegraph. ing hitter partisan speeches. He has no business to do so at any time. No State

The facts alluded to by the Telegraph, are not new. It was more than suspected at the time that the Radicals in Congress were paid large sums of money for their votes on that question. The jobbery in Washington in these last days is like that practiced so openly by Radical legislators at Harrisburg.

No Chance for Grant as a Radical Can-

didate. The New York Herald, which has been the most devoted advocate of the claims of General Grant as a Presidenone who will do so. They do not want | tial candidate, has a very strong editorial on the "negro Conventions in the Southern States, and their effect on the North," in which it emphatically declares: If General Grant accepts the Radical

nomination upon such a platform as the Radicals now tread he will be beaten, despite his national popularity and his masterly re-ticence. General Scott was defeated where nere were similar but minor principles in olved, and President Pierce, with all his mbecility, then stepped into power. The Herald sees what is in the future

Any candidate whom the Radicals may put up will be defeated. The people of this country are not prepared to turn the greatest nation in the world over to the wild rule of a set of barbarian ne. groes, just freed from slavery. Destructive Prairie Fires in Kansas The St. Louis Democrat of Tuesday says hat the exchanges from Western Missouri

the proper duties of his office, or resign and Kansas have lately brought many ac it into the hands of some honest, qualiounts of disasters from prairie fire sequent on the recent drought. It finds the fied person wife will do so. From all oflowing additional report in the Law ence (Kausas) *Tribune* of the 5th instant we have seen of Mr. Wickersham it is rence (Kansas) Tribune of the 5th instant.
The flames would leap roads, streams, and even plowed fields, the same as if no obstruction existed. One farmer had carefully burned all the grass in the vicinity of his farm some weeks since, and he states the fire ran over it as rapidly and with is much fury as though it had not been burned. The majority of farmers had plowed and burned around previously, to protect them from fire, but the flames would leap far over and catch in stucks of grain hundreds of feet beyond. It is estimated that our conviction that he is a mere shallow smatterer at the best, and by his course he has shown himself to be entirely unfit to occupy the position which But there was another lecturer to whom we feel compelled to pay our respects. He was a sleek, smooth, oilydreds of feet beyond. It is estimated that tongued fellow, well-dressed, well-kept the loss in that vicinity is not less than twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. It is stated that the fire kept on its course, and on Wednesday and Thursday, burned out the entire crops of the country between Washington and Rock creeks, doing an impass amount of damage. In one vicinity and blessed with quite a diarrhœa of words. He was an Adonis of a little man, but, unlike his prototype, evidently not insensible to the charms of female beauty. He was a preacher,

mense amount of damage. In one vicinity six farmers lost everything. Views of senator Dixon. Senator Dixon, of Connecticutt, is a mod-

Senator Dixon, of Connecticutt, is a moderate and sensible Republican. He has just arrived in Washington, and is reported to express himself as follows:

The Senator is in excellent health and jubilant over the result of the recent elections. He considers the change in the public mind to be deep-seated and permanent, and not merely a transient one, likely to be altered a year hence, when the people ejaculations and curses of popery and other abominations. As he proceeded with his harangue we somehow thought of Gettysburg, not of its battle-field, but of certain other transactions which once to be altered a year hence, when the people come to elect a new President. The Senator roused quite a storm among the godly expresses the opinion that not even General and ungodly people of that little town. Grant could carry the country with him o a radical platform now, and that, in fac-We remembered something about a a radical platform now, and that, in accordance had been prostrated, never traise its head again. One effect of the elecprosecution for fornication and bastardy, radicalism had been prostrated, never to raise its head again. One effect of the elections, he thinks, will be the practical abandonment of impeachment, either formally, by an adverse report sustained by the House, or sub silentio, by letting the thing discovery of the overset. n which the defendant was a political preacher, and how a loyal legislature granted a change of venue—and we wondered whether the dear, little duck die out of its own accord from want of no wondered whether the dear, little dick
of a man could really have been guilty.
Strange fancies will keep running in
people's heads sometimes, and we are
often at a loss to trace the springs of
good or naughty thoughts back to their

The Alabama Convention Farce. The proceedings of the mongrel Conven tion, now sitting in the capital of Alabama furnish abundant food for serious reflection A statement of its composite elements and

summary of the proceedings cannot fail to be interesting and instructive. It was formally opened on the 9th instan by a long winded prayer from a high colored chaplain, who invited blessings on what he called "Unioners," and curses on "re

Of 100 delegates elected 84 were present sixteen of the number being negroes. There was but a single Conservative in the lot.turers without reputation, character or inerest in the State. The native whites are unknown, ignorant, inexperienced in legis lating and utterly unfit for the work in which they are engaged. A brief notice of some of the more noticeable will serve as a sample for the lot.

Ben, Alexander, of Hale, a negro of the ordinary type of field band.

J. L. Alexander, of Elmore, a native Ala-

J. L. Alexander, of Elmore, a native Alabamian, who served for a time as a private in Company "K," First Alabama infantry, C. S. A., a commonplace character and not over highly spoken of by his comrades. A. J. Applegate, of Madison, a North Alabamian, chiefly known for a squabble with Figures, a tenth-fate demagogue of Huntaville, who in some way not him An Huntsville, who in some way put him (Applegate) to the rout with two negroes. Arthur Bingham, of Talladega, is a small man with a chin beard, who seems pos-sessed of some sprightliness, which he nor-mally diffuses on the Freedmen's Bureau,

mally diffuses on the Freedmen's Bureau, whereof he is an official.

D. H. Bingbam, of Lauderdale, would answer to Spencer's "old, old man, with beard as white as roow," but for the fact that this beard is dyed of a preternatural black with the white but no account to the control of the con black, with the white only appearing in a thin line next to the face that it adorns Like five and twenty of his colleagues, th Like five and twenty of his colleagues, the captain has a constitution in his pocket, and the chief points in this document are the disfranchisement of "all rebels" and the enforced settlement, in the present currency, of all trust estates lost in Alabama during the war by fiduciary investment, under State with the confidence assumption. State acts, in confederate securities.

W. H. Black is a Northern man of small

dze and little note.

W. T. Blackford is likewise a Northern nan, a Bureau official, and the wearer o one of the two really clean shirts visible it ne convention. Mark D. Brainard, of New York, is a very

Mark D. Brainard, of New York, is a very, very young man with a florid cheek and a coming moustache. He is a post-office eterk, has something to do with the Bureau, and is said, when elected, in accordance with the programme for Monroe, not to have known exactly where "his county" lay. Alfred E. Buck, of Maine, is not otherwise, notceable than for the singularity of vise noticeable than for the singularity of his sobriquet in Mobile, which he "repre ents. Charles W. Buckley, of Massachusetts, a

i clergyman who ministers to the spi needs of the Bureau, and is an educa His brother.
W. M. Buckley, likewise of Massachusetts, of course, "represents" the wealthy county of Lowndes, and is thought to bear a facial resomblance to the late lamented John Brown of peripatetic soul.
J. H. Burdick, of Iowa, speaks the sentiments of Wilson, which sentiments in this

ments of Wilcox, which sentiments in thi rendition are flercely radical.

Pierce Burton, of Massachusetts was removed from the Bureau for writing a letter to the Spriengfield Republican, advocating a repeal of the cotton tax, but as the negroes favor that view the breach has been healed, and Mr. B. is the delegate from Marengo, C. M. Cabot is a Northern man, who was in the reconstruction convention of '65. rendition are flercely radical. in the reconstruction convention of '65 which he is now, in '67, seeking to recon struct in turn. John Carroway is a light mulatto with "back hair" of magnificent proportions. A its supreme altitude this ornament extend

fully five inches straight out from the nan fully five inches straight out from the maps of the neck, I ming a right angle very comely to the see. Mr. Carroway is assistant editor or the Mobile Nationalist, and it is a matter of professional coursesy to thus record his distinguishing attribute.

D. E. Coon, of Iowa, and lately a brigadier in the United States army, is a small man of a rather Lawish look. of a rather Jewish look. Thomas Diggs is a negro whose head is rizzled and rizzled and whose has is brown. He represents" Barbour, and makes a beau-

Frepresents Barbour, and makes a beau-tiful cross mark when signing his name. Charles H. Dustan, of Himors, is an ex-general officer United States Army. No particular antecedents. George Ely, of Massachusetts, is a snug little man, with neat whiskers and "nice," smooth hair. He lives here and represents Russell county. Mr. E. is brother of that Congressman Ely who came to grief at the first Manassas.

Peyton Finley is a city negro who once held the door open for members in that very chamber where he now sits as a delegate, Samuel S. Gardner, of Massachusetts, is Bureau official. G. W. Graves is a Virginian who was

first a corporate and then taught himself medicine, which he now practices. Early Greathouse is a Baptist preacher, but a preacher after such fashion as would make the weil-kidded and neat necktied make the well-kidded and neat necktied exclesiastics of Gotham gasp and stare. Its appearance and political "views," and, loubtless, theological tenets, also, are comprised in one word, and that word is rough. James K. Green is a negro who takes the name of the master whose carriage he once trove. The name of this statesman does not appear on the signed list from a not appear on the signed list, from a modesty which withheld his sole signature, ın / mark.

an X mark.

Ovide Gregon is a light mulatto from Mobile, whose thin lips, keen cut jaws, and furtive eyes seem to body forth a Malay type of man. It was this Ovide who, as the phrase goes, "busted Busteed," withdrawing the favor of Ethiopla, on one occasion, from that sagacious and admirable Judge. Albert Griffin, of Ohio, is the editor of the Mobile parts of the mobile parts of the sectors of the Mobile parts of the sectors of the secto Albert Griffin, of Ohio, is the editor of the Mobile negro organ, and, as stated, had the honor of primarily presiding over the "Convention." But for a trifle more youth and a trifle less unctuousness, A. G. might well be taken for Mr. Chadband, and, like that good man, hides by a certain outward greasiness much inward venom. He is a bitter Radical, and has, perhaps, a majority in convention to back him.

Jordan Hatcher, of Dallas, is a grizzled negro of lightish hue, who, after a not un-

negro of lightish hue, who, after a not un-usual fashion, takes his former master's James H. Howard of Crenshaw the only Conservative in the Convention, is a fine soldierly looking young man, and native

Alabamian.
R. M. Johnson, of Illinois, misrepresents
Coffee county.
Wash. Johnson has the very blackest skin and the very worst signature of any patriot of the whole eighty-three. His hue is, without jest, a jet black, and his autograph, the sum total of his writing abilities, might stand equally well for Smith, or Van Landt, r Schemernorn. A. W. Jones is a ghost. That is to say be

is the gentleman who was barbarously murdered by a "rebel outrage" which originated here in Montgomery, and kill-ed him off successively in every truly loyal originated nere in Monigomery, and kill-ed him off successively in every truly loyal sheet in the country. Mr. J. writes a very unspectre likehand and misrepresents Con-

ecuh.
C. Jones is a yellow fiegro, who, on being called up to the Secretary's desk to register his name, expectorated with a refreshing abandon that provoked a general smile and abandon that provoked a general smile and then made his mark.

John C. Keffer, of Pennsylvania, is chairman of the Radical Executive State Committee, and is known to the malignants as the "nead devir" of the Loyal League. He is a protege of Forney's, has been connected with the Philadeiphia Press, and by virtue of strict patrolism. Jas nut mosey.

rirtue of strict patriotism, has put money ii his purse. He was a candidate for Presi dent of the Convention, but withdrew.

Thomas Lee, of Perry, is a negro who finds that it assists him very much in signing his name to lean his head quite on one side, and not be in a hurry about it. He is ey black.

J. J. Martin is a military appointee proite judge. Charles A. Miller, of Maine, wears the econd of the two clean shirts in the Con-ention. He was for six years clerk of the Maine House of Representatives, and is ar ex Federal army officer, a major.

reme in his politics, but personally presen B. W. Norris, of Maine, is a truly loyal man. Ho was a United States Commissary, has bought a large plantadon, and is a large man, with a large heard and a high fore head, and a wide nostril—two of them—that head, and a wide nostin—two attnern—that seem treason in every gale. Major Norris cannot abide rebel preachers, but the savor of a Union cleric is sweet unto his soul. Therefore he vigorously insisted to-day that none but a "safe" chaplain should be elected, and on this rock the convention split into adharmance. into adjournment.
R. M. Reynolds, of Iowa, has been six mouths in Alubauma, and very naturally "knows all abouts it." He is an ardent laudier.

A. C. Morgan is from the North, very ex

H. C. Russell, of Barbour, is said to have been at the close of the war under sentence of death for mutiny. He is now a truly of death for mutiny. He is now a truly loyal man, and purposes to have the name of Bullock county changed to Lincoln.

T. J. Russell, of Chambers, is a nimble preacher who took advantage of a military order forbidding the running of a Conservative ticket in his county to secure an election. The Rev. gentleman was in the secession convention of '61, but now favors a strict adherence to that precious and searching testimony, the test onth. searching testimony, the test onth B. F. Saffold is a Virginian. Was a major Confederate States army, and is now military mayor of Selma and a truly loyal man. J. Silsby, of Massachusetts, is a Bureau garand

William Skinner is the best speaker so William Skinner is the best speaker so far heard in Convention. He is rapid and furious, which met hearty applause, one shrill cry of extituation bursting forth at a peculiarly severe assault on the white pop-ulation of the State. Joseph H. Speed, of Virginia, is a cousin

Attorney General Speed, was a Captain, S. A., and afterwards C. S. Salt agent M. D. Stanwood defies effort to locate him.

It is thought, however, that he is from Massachusetts, where he has a brother. He has been a, cattle drover in Californis and is credited with several negro disturbances more or less serious in this State.

J. P. Stow is a Northern man, resident here for some year.

ere for some years.
Alfred Strother is a negro of intense blackness and would have gone to sleep at one ness and would have gone to sleep at one time in convention, but for a timely witticism which woke a laugh in the hall.

Of the eighty-four delegates present sixteen were blacks of all colors, from the jet black of the genuine Congo breed down to the yellow variety. Fifty four were Northern men, bummers who had robbed and ravished in Sharranch carm; comp. folravished in Sherman's army; camp fol-lowers, who had hung like jackals upon lowers, who had hung like jackals upon the outskirts of the camps; Negro Bureau officials, whose mission is to plunder the negro and the Government alike. Nine were born on Southern soil, and the rest had scarcely "a local habitation or a name." But two of the negroes could write, and they with great difficulty, while the rest could neither read nor write.

What good can be expected from such a Convention? Is it a fitting body to frame Constitution for a sovereign State? The native whites who were present in this mongrel'concern, are, with one or two exeptions, perfectly unknown men with no ability. Are the people of the North prepared to commit the destinies of one-half this great country to the guidance of such men. Do they forget that all the social, political and material interests of our sec tion, as well as of the South, will be affected by this action?

The proceedings of this body of many varying hues show how utterly unfit the nembers are for the work set before them. The Convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of Griffin, of Illiols, editor of one of the pauper newspapers of Alabama, as temporary chairman. When this was done, a motion was made

get a louder response, HERE. Here was a hitch for here was not a candidata. At length the President explained to the Afrians that they were not at a plantation muster, answering at roll-call, but were oting either for Barbour or Patrick, and the convention started again. An African was then made assistant secretary. Some white members then attempted to get a white doorkeeper. This led to a vote by count, and the African was successful.-Then came a proposition that the members ake the iron-clad oath provided by Congress, which all Federal officers in the

North and lawyers in the Federal courts ere required to subscribe. This made rouble, for many Radical delegates were, during the war, Radical rebels. The difficulty, however, was overcome byithe fortunate suggestion that, as General Pope had approved the selection of and called the lelegates, the oath was dispensed. Quite a cute dodge. When the Committees were framed the

legroes were given prominent places. The correspondent of the New York Herald says: The negro element has been awarded its fair share of representation on each com-mittee, and care seems to have been taken to place the most ignorant and uneducated larkies in the Convention on the most im darkies in the Convention on the most important committees. Thus, on the Committee on Taxation and Finance is a pure-blooded negro named Strother, who has been transferred direct from a plantation to his desk in the Convention, and who has thus far only distinguished himself by the assiduity with which he has sat in his sent, his elbows on the desk and his dusk vising his elbows on the desk, and his dusky visage buried in his hands, showing his white teeth as he grinned at every concession to his race, and stamping noisily with his big feet at every fulmination of "torch and turfeet at every full minimation of "torch and tur-pentine" Bingham. Peyton Finley, of Montgomery, formerly a slave of Judge Finley, whose name he has taken, the offi-ciating marshal at all the negro processions in this city, and who can barely read and write is a marshay of the fear with a cowrite, is a member of the Committee on Education and the School Fund. Diggs, who makes his mark, is on the Committ on Amendments to the Constitution, and B. Alexander, who on the first day of the Convention had to be told how to give his vote, is on the Committee on County and Muni-

cipal Organizations. The most highly ost highly educated negro in the body is Caraway, the Mobile editor. As a specimen of his accomplishment the N. Y. Herald publishes the following verbatim et literatim copy of a resolution offered by Resolved, That the sergeant-at-arms be

instructed to appropriate a portion of the Galery and Loby for the Ladys. As Caraway is generally regarded as the most learned, smart, well dressed and liter, ary darky in the Convention, and as, moreover, he has gained some reputation as a poet and an editor, and is alluded to by Radical orators as a colored man of genius and culture, his orthography may prove

of general interest.

Of course the acts of this mongrel convention are radical in the extreme. To expect moderation from such a body would be as idle as to look for wise or statesmanlike action. The first movement was more completely to disfranchise the whites. The Congressional plan is regarded as entirely too lenient. The poll-tax is to be repealed, and all tax to be levied on property. This will entirely exempt the negroes from taxation of any kind. The convention is not disposed to wait until after the adoption of the Constitution they frame for a division of the spoils; but the State Government is to be overturned at once, and a temporary concern set up under the joint direction of

the members and General Pope, We ask the people of Pennsylvania to look at the scene which is here presented, They are directly and deeply interested in every movement being made in the Southern States. Every injudicious step taken in any one of them must have an effect upon the material interests and the prosperity of the entire North.

The End of Another Political Preacher The country has been literally cursed for several years past by a set of intensely loy d scamps who have got up as preachers, and donned the livery of Heaven to serve be Devil in. Here is an account from the N. Y. Tribune of the end of another of these fellows:

ellows:
The self-styled "Rev. Wm. H. Green," who has just been convicted in Litchfield, Conn., of the murder of his wife, by posson, are a ruce of crime during the last two Coun., of the murder of his wife, by poison, has run a race of crime during the last two years which few men, in a long life, equal. He first became conspicuous in the western part of New York, in the fall of 1864, as the Rev. Geo. W. Long. He presented forged credentials, purporting to be from Methodist Conferences in the South and West, and obtained the ministry of the church at Centerville. Allegheny county. erville, Allegheny county. He proved so acceptable to all the brethren that, after a acceptable to all the brethren that, after a two weeks' acquaintance, he married in one of the neighboring towns, and took his wife home with him. He then commenced borrowing money "to meet his increased expenses," and before long had run up a debt of \$700. Thinking that he had reached the end of his rope, he borrowed means to pay his traveling expenses to Dunkirk, Ohio, where he pretended that he had real estate to sell. His return was anxiously expected by his bereavel flock, but time passed, and instead of the long-expected expected by his bereaved flock, but time passed, and instead of the long-expected Long, arrived a letter saying that he had gone to New York to conclude the sale of his Texan property. He told his wife to be contented and good, and to pray for him. Exit Rev. Mr. Long—enter at Utica the Rev. Wm. If. Green, a preacher, political speaker, and temperance orator. Temperance lectures around the country were the most expedient for raising the wind but nost expedient for raising the wind, bu this wasn'tas profitable as the cierical fraud, for the man he employed to personate the habitual sot had a moment of sobriety, and refused to continue the partnership unless he was path. On the 20th of last December "Greent" married a Mrs. Searles in Guilford, Chenango county, New York, and in March moved to West Conwall, Connecticut, where he made his debut as a refugee from Texas, and delivered loyal speeches, being engaged as a stump orator by the his wasn't as profitable as the cierical fraud eing engaged as a stump orator by th

being engaged as a stump orator by the Republican Convention for Litchfield county. On May 6th Mrs. Green died, having been taken with convulsions. The physicana thought her death unusual, but did not then attribute it to its true cause. Ou the fourth day after her death Mrs. Green was buried, and in a month the "Reverend" left for Utica, where only five weeks after the death of his wife he married an Irish chambermaid employed at a hotel. an Irish chambermaid employed at a hote But he was hurrying matters too fast. onduct excited suspicion. The body of his examined, and the "Reverend's" race was run. Strychnine was found, and "Green" was arrested and imprisoned amid popular execrations. In the Litchfield jail he made two attempts to destroy himself. He dashed him self with a handkerchief. Meanwhile he averred his finnocence. Last week he was tried at Litchfield before Judges Loomis and Granger, distinguished counsel appearing upon each side. The evidence was overwhelming. He was convicted, and, we may presume, will shortly be sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. ramined and the "Reverend's" race was

Formal Transfer and Delivery of Bussian America to the United states.

New Archangel, Oct. 8, Via Victoria, V. I., Nov. 10, And Swinomish, W. T., Nov. 11, 1807. And Swinomish, W. T., Nov. 11, 1867.)
The formal transfer and delivery of Russian America to the United States Government took place-to-day, by Capt. Pestrechoff, Acting Commissioner on behalf of the Russian Government, and Major General Rousseau on behalf of the United States.
At three o'clock P. M. a battallion of United States troops, under command of Major Charles O. Wood, of the Ninth infantry, was drawn up in the infantry of the fantry, was drawn up in line in front of the Governor's residence, where the transfer took place. By half-past three a large concourse of people had assembled, comprising Americans, Russians of all classes, Creoles and Indians, all eager witnesses of the cermonics.

emonies.

Precisely at the last named hour the Russian forts and fleet fired salutes in honor of the lowering of the Russian fag; but the flag would not come down. In lowering it tore its entire width close by the halliards, and floated from the cross trees, some forty for the grant the ground. Three Russian willows and floated from the cross trees, some forty feet from the ground. Three Russian sailors then attempted to ascend the inch and a half guy ropes supporting the flag staff, but each failed to reach his national emblem. A fourth ascended in a boatswain's chair, seized the flag, and threw it in a direction directly beneath him; but the motion of the wind carried it off, and caused a waysetion in every heart. tion of the wind carried it off, and caused a sensation in every heart.

Five minutes after the lowering of the Russian flag the Stars and Stripes went gracefully up, floating handsomely and free, Gen. George Lovell Rousseau having the honor of flinging the flag to the breeze, the United States steamers Ossipee and Ressage at the same time honormy the exect

esaca at the same time honoring the event by firing salutes,

by firing salutes.

As the Russian flag was lowered Captain
Pestrechoff stepped forward and addressed
General Rousseau as follows:

"General—As Commissioner of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia I
now transfer and defiver the territory of
Russian America, ceded by his Majesty to
the United States." ie United States."

When this was done, a motion was made and carried that the members register their names. Of the African delegates, one-half could not write their names, but made their marks. This being over, the selection o secretary took place. Barbour, late agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, was one candidate, and Patrick another. The vote was taken by count, and when the first African was called, he insisted upon answering here. The clerk repeated his name only to Major Wood. The Princess wept audibly as the Russian flag went down.

as the Rossian flag went down.

The transfer was conducted in a purely diplomatic and business-like manner, neither bouquets nor speech making following. The entire transaction was concluded in a few hours, the Ossipee, with the Commissioner on board, steaming into the harbor at eleven o'clock this forenoon, and at four o'clock in the afternoon a dozen American city of Sitka. Additional Particulars of the Terrible Disasters at Porto Rico and Tortola. HAVANA, Nov. 15.—Later advices from Parts III.

Porto Rico are received. The inte tempess was more severe than the two terrible gales which visited the ill inted island previous the received which visited the received when the received in the received with t which visited the ill fated island previous to 1850. All the towns have been terribly desolated. One thousand houses have been laid in ruins, and three thousand have been severely damaged.

In some instances the houses along the entire streets have been demolfshed, and the roadway entirely hidden by the ruins.

No news whatever has been received regarding the offsets of the storm is the general. garding the effects of the storm in the cen tral portion of the island, where, on the Savannas, numerous herds are pastured but elsewhere the cattle have been killed

and the fields swept entirely bare.

The loss is incateulable.

The merchants of the island have demanded that flour corn, provisions, &c., shall be entered duty free.

Later advices from Porto Rico state that, during the late terrible gale, the little island. during the late terrible gale, the little island of Tortola, of the Virgin Group, entirely disappeared, being completely submerged, it is said, for eight hours. Every living thing, man or animal, upon it perished

Mount Vesuvius in Volcanic Action and a Grand Eruption Imminent. Naples, Nov. 14, 1867. Mount Vesuvius, on the east side of the Mount Vesuvius, on the east side of the Bay of Naples, is in volenue action and sending forth a pillar of fire, which has a magnificent effect as seen from the city. New craters have been formed, and the usual point of issue—in latitude 40.49 north and longitude 14.26 aust—is also engaged. During the past night red hot stones were ejected in large quantities from the burning mountain.

nountain,

The surrounding earth is in tremulous notion for a considerable distance: the laye motion for a consequencial distance; the lava is pouring forth and running down the sides of the mountain in volume and, with rapid flow, and the general uphenving from the volcano gives warning of a grand, unusual-ly grand eruption, from which we may look for very serious consequences, as in former years of the more remarkable phenomena

from Vesuvius.

The first eruption of the more serious kind from Mount Vesuvius occurred in the year 79, when the elder Pliny perished, and the their vest cities of Hercuheneum, Pompeli and Stably were overwhelmed b Fomped and Stably were overwhelmed by the burning torrent and buried in lava and ashes thrown from the crater.

Forty-nine eruptions of Vesuvius oc-curred from that disastrous period to the year 1850, of which the most celebrated in

history took place in the years 472, 1779, 1794, 1819, 1834 and 1839. Marriage at Wholesale.

A most extraordinary matrimonial arrangement has lately been consummated in this city, one which is worthy of an exin this cay, one wine is with your and in the tion from the ordinary, slow match making process, but as carrying with it some very valuable suggestions. The bareamouncement of "Married, on the —instant, by the Rev. Mr. —, at the residence of the father of the three brides, Mr. Frank Ulbrich to Miss Barbara Schur; also, Mr. Augustus Ulbrich to Miss Mary Schur; also, Mr. Henry W. Ulbrich to Miss Elizabeth Schur," would tell nearly the whole story, the only really necessary additional information being that the three bridegrooms are brothers, that the happy brides are sisters, and that, in both instances, it finished up the family. It was literally the marriage of the entire families.—Chicago Times. ended notice, not only as being in distir

Failure of Weston to Walk 100 MHes in 24 Hours.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—Weston, on his hundred mile feat, reached Erie, Pa., at twelve o'clock, noon, and leaves at half past twelve o'clock for Ashtabula, the one numbred mile terminus. He has made fifty-eight miles in thirteen hours and four minutes, and not the least latigued. The excitement is great and increasing.

CONNEAUT, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Weston, the pedestrian, arrived here at \$12 \text{this evenpedestrian, arrived here at 8.12 this even ing. His feet were so badly swollen that he is unable to proceed further to night and he has thus failed to make the hundred

and he has thus miles in 24 hours, Desperate Leap. On Monday a United States detective, with a manacled deserter in charge, passed west over the Pennsylvania railroad. west over the Pennsylvania ratroad.—
When the train was passing Packsaddle station, three miles beyond the Blairsville intersection, the detective went into the water closet a few moments, leaving his prisoner on the scat. While the detective was absent, the prisoner succeeded in raising the window, and jumped out, the train going at a speed of thirty miles an hour. A passenger in the car saw him in the act of jumped out, the train going at a speed of thirty miles an hour. A passenger in the car saw him in the act of jumping out, but could not prevent him. The train was immediately checked and backed to the place, where the man was discovered in an insensible condition, having fallen on his head, causing a severe fracture of the sku.l. He was taken to Pittsburg and placed in the Soldiers' Home. There is no hope of his recovery. The name of the injured man was not ascertained.

A Negro Cuts His Father's Throat. On Saturday night last a young negro attempted to murder his father near Jenkntown, Montgomery county. While the old man was sleeping on a chair, the son deliberately drew a ruzor across his throat deliberately drew a razor across his throat, inflicting a wound which it is supposed will prove fatal. The wounded man made a struggle to secure the razor, but fainted from loss of blood. The mother and wife gave the alarm, and the assassin fled, but was captured after running a quarter of a mile. The father is fifty two years old, and his injuries are of such a nature that he cannot recover.—Patriot and Union.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Bob the Schuylkill County Treasury.

On last Saturday night the Schuylkill County Court House was burgiariously entered by some evil disposed person or persons, who, it is supposed, were sadily in need of "justice" or "stamps"—most probable the latter. They entered the Treasurer's office and set to work at the voult which gave, way to their work: this done rer's office and set to work at the wall which gave way to their work; this done they commenced operations on the large iron safe within the vault and were successful in working through the outer door, but coming in contact with the inner safe, which is made of solid iron, and very hard, they found themselves foiled and abandoned the job, without securing the rich prize which was "so near, and yet so far."—Nothing else was disturbed, so far as we were able to ascertain. were able to ascertain.

The Case of Jefferson Davis. The Case of Jefferson Davis.

It would appear that the idea of postponing the trial of Mr. Davis until the Mnyterm of the Suoreme Court has been abandoned, and he is to be arraigned on the 25th of this month. His presence in Richmond is, therefore, looked for on the 23d. That Davis will be arraigned and will pland to the indictment for treason is quite probable, but that he will be tried on the charge either at the approaching term or in May nobody believes. However, the law officers of the government will have the satisfaction the government will have the satisfaction bringing him all the way from Canada n his somewhat feeble health, and by doing will, of course, have conscientiously performed their duty. Is it not almost time that this farce should end?—N. Y. Herald.