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wards San Bernardino, sometime during

wards San Bernardino, sometime during the following night.
On the road the young man told Murphy that he was a deserter from the Eighth cavalry, and that his parents reside in San Francisco, his father being a musician. He said his age was about twenty years, and that he deserted from the vicinity of Prescott. They expected to get water at Mule Springs, twenty five mites east of Chucolwalla, but did not lively drop. They staved, however.

five miles east of Chucolwalla, but the not find a drop. They stayed, however, over night at that point, having found wet sand, and hoping to strike water by digging after daylight on Monday morning. Not succeeding, however, they started on; about nine o'clock the

they started on; about nine o'clock the young man gave out and laid down under a tree. Murphy gave him all the water he had, and told him to remain quiet where he was, and if he succeeded in reaching Chucolwalla he would send an Indian back with water for him.

Murphy then started on but soon fell down on the grad from exhaustion after

down on the road from exhaustion, after having thrown away his blankets, boots naving thrown away his blankets, boots and everything else which encumbered his progress. He managed to crawl his progress. He managed to crawl under a tree, from which he made nu-merous unsuccessful efforts to get a fresh

start before night, the sun causing him to faint every time. At length the cool of night came on and raised his strength

o such an extent that he was able to

move along the road once more, and ultimately to reach Chucolwalla about

laylight on Tuesday morning, having daylight on Tuesday morning, having been all night traveling seven miles. Murphy then sent an Indian back with two canteens of water to the spot where he had left his companion. The

Indian went back to the place and found that the poor fellow had in his delirium got up and wandered away down the road towards La Paz, going directly away from the water. The Indian followed the trail for eight miles

and then returned to Chucolwalia. A second party having been sent out found the body of the unfortunate man

by the side of the road, about five miles

west of the slough, sixteen miles from the Colorado River. Had he remained

where he was he would have been rescued, and been able to keep on five miles further he would have found water in

abundance. He had hung to his blankets—of which he had two pairs—and all his other traps to the last. In dying he had made his bed as if for starting and was found bying with his

dying he had inducting because it is sleeping, and was found lying with his head pillowed on one of the blankets which he had rolled up for the purpose.

What little money he had was found in his shoe. As he had stated that he was a Catholic, Mr. Thomas Matthews, who found the body and

buried it on a mesa by the side of the road, erected a cross over the grave. Mr.

road, erected a cross over the grave. Mr. Murphy, who is an old frontiersman, speaks of the heat on the desert as being terrible in the extreme, equal to anything he had eyer seen in Arizona in anthumars. Who wind second better

midsummer. The wind seemed hotter than the still air itself, fairly blistering the skin asit touched it. Afterlying sick

from his exhaustion and sufferings for five days at Chucolwalla, he was able to

continue his journey, and reached San Bernardino, where he rejoined his wife,

who had crossed the desert before him.

At Dos Palmas, where Herman Eh-

renberg was murdered by an Indian last year, on the desert near the Lake of Salt, which once formed the upper

or Sait, which once formed the upper arm of the Gulf of California, there was formerly a hot spring, beside which stood a noble palm tree, one of those from which the place took its name.— The waters of this spring are so highly

charged with sulphur and soda as to be nauseous to the taste to an intense de-

gree. Last May, a spring of pure con-water burst out near the hot spring from the rugged volcanic rocks by which the valley is surrounded. Five days before Mr. Murphy arrived there— about the 10th or 12th instant—an earthquake of terrific violence shook

the whole face of the valley, and a large brook of pure clear cold water broke ou

an active mud volcano

from a wide fissure in the earth opened by the shock. The water was still run on the shot Mr. Murphy left. There is an active mud volcano but a few miles below Dos Palmas, on the eastern side

of the Desert, and the whole locality smells of the infernal regions.

Ardor Cooled.

ender accents declared his desire the

the young lady should consent to be his. He met with a flat refusal. The ardent John still pressed her further, declaring

would then and there drown himself in the briny waters of the canal. As his threat did not effect the desired purpose,

he proceeded to carry it out. He plung ed fearlessly into the murky flood, and

waded out until the chilly waters reached over his shoulders. The evening on which this occurred was none of the

which this occurred was here fingsly carrying out his purpose, John cried out, shivering with the cold—
"W-w-will you marry me now?"

In he plunged again, this time until

the water reached his neck, and again he halted before the last plunge.
"W-will you marry me now?"

N-now, w-w-will you marry me?"

you marry me or not. You won't get me into that canal again!"

me into that canal again "
Nor did he essay his fortunes in the uncertain deep. Shivering and chattering with his teeth, he quickly de-

parted and returned to his home, a

Seif-Sacrificing.

When the plague raged at Marseilles, and all the city was panic-stricken, the physicians assembled at the Hotel de Ville to hold a consultation. After a long deliberation they decided unanimously that the maluty had a neculiar

mously that the malady had a peculiar

and mysterious character, which a post-

A dead pause followed this fearful de

claration, when suddenly a surgeon

claration, when suddenly a surgeon named Guyon, in the prime of life and of great celebrity in his profession rose and said firmly, "Be it so, I will give myself for the safety of my beloved country. By to-morrow morn I will dissect a corpse, and write down what I observe." He went away, calmly

I observe." He went away, calmly made his will, confessed and received the sacrament. He then shut himself

ip with a man who had died with the

plague, taking with him an inkstand, paper and a little crucifix. Full of en-thusiasm he had never felt more firm or

collected; kneeling before the corpse

he wrote: I gaze without horror, even with joy I trust, by finding the secret

cause of this terrible disease to show the

way to some salutary remedy; and so will God bless my sacrifice and make it useful.' He began—he finished the operation, and recorded in detail his

operation, and recorded in detail his surgical observations. He then threw the papers into a vase of vinegar, sought the lazarette, and died in twelve hours.

"Die," we say? Nay, he lived. What life so real as that which casts itself

sadder and wiser man.

"No!

would not accept him,

Last May, a spring of pure cold

The Perils of the Colorado Desert. Boetry. The Perils of the Colorado Beserva if rom the Alta California, Oct. 23.1 Mr. Levi Murphy, an old resident of San Francisco, who arrived here from Williams' Fork, Arizona, on Monday, gives us the particulars of the death of INDIAN SUMMER. Just after the death of the flowers, And before they are buried in snow, There comes a feetlyal season, There comes a feetival season,
When nature is all aglow—
Aglow with a mystical splendor
That rivals the brightness of Spring—
Aglow with a beauty more tender
Than aught which fair Summer could bring. a young man from San Francisco, by thirst on the desert. Mr. Murphy and the deceased—a young German by the name of Parker—started from Willow Springs, on the California side of the Colorado river, twelve miles this side Than aggit which has summer could be some spirit akin to the rainbow. Then borrows its magical dyes, and munites marspreading landscape. In bues that bewilder the eyes. The Sun from his foud-pillowed chamber smiles soft on a vision so gay, and dreams that his favorite children, The Flowers, have not yet passed away. of Bradshaw's Ferry, on foot, on the 6th inst., intending to make Chucol-walla, forty-seven miles on the road to-

The Flowers, have not yet passed away.
There's a luminous mist on the mountains,
A light, zeure haze in the air,
As if angels, while havenward soaring,
Had left their bright robes floating there;
The breeze is so soit, so caressing,
It seems a mute token of love,
And floats to the heart like a blessing
From some happy spirit above. Trom some mappy spirit above.

Three days, so screne and so charming,
Awatten a dreamy delight—
A tremutous tearful enjoyment,
Like so f strains of music at night;
We know they are fading and fleeting,
That quickly, too quickl, it hey'll end,
And we watch them with yearning affection,
As at parting we watch a dear friend. As at parting we watch a dear friend.
Oh! beautiful Indian Summer!
Thou haverite child of the year—
Thou darling whom I sture enriches
With gifts and advernments so dear!
How fain would advernments so dear!
How fain would not woo thee to linger
On mountain and meadow awhile,
For our hearts, like thesweet haunts of Natur
Rejoice and grow young in thy smile. Rejoice and grow young in thy same.
Not alone to the sad fields of Autumn
Dost thou a lost brightness restore,
But thou bringest a world-weary spirit
tweet drewns of childno d once more
Thy lovel nesses of childno d once more
Of all that was brightest and best—
Thy peace and servalty offer
A foretaste of heavenly rest.

Miscellaneous.

Literary People Behind the Scenes. The verdant have an idea that liteary people are always under the influence of "the divine afflatus;" but, like the curious female who gazed through the burs of the doomed man's cell to gloat over his situation, and was told by her victim, that, although the gallows was impending, "he couldn't cry all the time," they are doomed to disappoint-

When aditerary person's exhaustive work is over, the last thing he wishes to do is to talk book. The last person he wishes to meet is another unfortunate, who also has been cudgelling his brains for ideas. The person whom he wishes to see most, if, indeed, he desire to see anybody, is one who will stir up to see anybody, is one who will stir up his mentality least. The laurel-wreath which the verdant suppose he settles carefully and becomingly on his head, before the looking-glass, ere he goes forth, he would be glad to toss into the first ash-barrel; and, so far from deviating to regulate his personal appearsiring to regulate his personal appearance, according to the programme marked out by the sentimental he feels only an insane desire to be let severely alone, and "let natur caper," if, indeed, she has not forgotten how.

He wants—this wise man—to hear

some merry little child sing: "Hickory, dickory, dock;
The mouse run up the clock;
The clock struck one,
An i down he ran;
Hickory, dickory, dock."

Or he wants to lean over a fence and see the turnips grow. It rests him to think that the fat, lazy pigs never think, but lie winking their pink eyes forever at the sun. In short, as I told you, he wants just the antipodes of himself.

The sentimental will perceive from this, the small chance they stand for edification, or amusement, from "literary people" when oil duty. Blithe ladies will see how very jolly it must be to marry a poet or an author. But what shall we say of "the situation." when a literary man and a literary woman are yoked? When the world abroad demands the best of each, and nothing is left for home consumption? When instead of writing sonnets to each other. and looking at the chaste moon in their leisure moments, as the sentimental have arranged it, they are too used up nave arranged it, they are too used up to do anything but gape. When a change of programme would not only be a blessing, but absolutely necessary to stave off a Coroner's Inquest. When to stave on a Coroner's inquest. When the sight of a book to either, is like water to a mad dog; particularly the sight of their own books, which represent such an amount of headache and bother and sleepless nights, to enable a critic to notice only a printer's mistake in a date, which is generally set down to the author's "want of knowledge of his subject." When they wonder, in the rasped state of their nerves, what life is worth, if it is to be forever pitched up to that key. When they can't open up to that key. When they can't open their mouths on any subject, without perversely saying everything they don't mean, and nothing that they do.

Ah! then is the time for them to eatch sight of that athlete-the daylaborer, in red flannel shirt sleeves whistling along home with his tools. Do you hear? Tools! Happy man! He won't have to manufacture his tools before he begins to-morrow's work. He can pound away all day, and sing the while, and no organ-grinder has power to drive him mad. He don't know

o drive him mean. what "nerves" mean. FANNY FERN.

Boy or Girl? One day last week a babe, only a fews days old, snugly enveloped and carefully packed in a basket, was found on the front steps of one of the Catholic institutions of Cincinnati. Some little girls carried it in to the good Sisters who immediately decided to core for the immediately decided to care for the foundling until it was reclaimed or could be sent to the Orphan Asylum. First, however, it was nacessared. First, however, it was necessary to have it baptized, and for this pious purpose it was dispatched, in charge of the little to the Father Confessor of the in

stitution.
Arriving at his room, announcing their mission, the good Father conducted them to the chapel, and taking the little "waif" in his arms, while the young devotees looked up with all their "Boy". eyes, he asked the usual question, "Boy

This was a poser. None could answer thand it was repeated.
"Don't know, your reverence," one of the youngsters ventured to stammer

out. "Then take it out doors and examine," ordered the good father.

The girls departed and returned, and in answer to the inquiry from the eyes of the priestonesaid "boy," and blushed

ceremony of baptism was ther completed, and the girls, with their Christianized charge bearing the name of Saint of day, returned to the Sisters.
They inquire the name; said it was a nice one, and hoped the child would live to be worthy the name it bore, to which the little girls dutifully re plied, "Hope so." It was decided then to send the waif to the Asylum, and for this purpose appropriate clothing was procured, in the arrangement of which a startling discovery was made—the

and mysterious character, which a post-mortem examination might throw light upon; but the operation was held as an impossible one, seeing the operator must inevitably fall a victim in a few hours. boy " was a girl. What was to be done? It would never What was to be done? It would have a fire which a boy's name. So, after some deliberation, a justifiable amount of rather grave amusement at the awkwardness of the situation, and the blunder of the young devotees, they were sent back with their charge to the good Father to rectify the mistake. The rite had been properly performed for the child; the name only was misapplied; so with an innate enjoyment of the fun of the thing, he gave a femimine termination to the masculine and sent the party back to

of boy or girl.

Becs a Nulsance.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says: By reference to our court proceedings, it will be seen that the keeping of bees has been decided to be a nuisance. Some time ago Augustus Banker entered complaint before the of boy or girl. cided to be a nuisance. Some time ago Argustus Banker entered complaint before the Mayor, charging John Young with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a lot of bees. The honey-makers visited Banker's store, and almost prevented the transaction of business therein. They intruded in every part of the store, and made havoe of sugars, candies, etc., kepton hand. The case came up for trial yesterday afternoon, and was concluded this morning, when the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. It is therefore a settled matter that bees constitute a nuiup for trial yesterday afternoon, and was concluded this morning, when the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. It is therefore a settled matter that bees constitute a nuisance when they intrude on the premises of their keepers' neighbors,

LANCASTER PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 27 1867.

Helper on the Present Crisis. Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper, author of that once much talked of volume, "The Impending Crisis of the South," has, through the columns of the National Intelligencer addressed from Ashville, North Carolina a long and earnest appeal to "The Good People of the Old Free States." When the them that the true Union men of the South (the white Union men, and except these there were none, and are none worthy of the name) detest, with a detestation unuterable, the entire batch of their disgraceful and ruinous military measures of reconstruction. With few exceptions, the white Union men of the South feel that they have been most foully and shamefully betrayed and dishonored, and we reject, with immeasurable scorn and indignation; the imputation that we have any sympathies or "Impending Crisis" appeared, it was accepted by thousands upon thousands of people in the North almost as a new Evangel. Mr. Helper's words were quoted as conclusive authority, and his character was said to be such as to entitle his suggestions to considerate and serious attention. republish, therefore, for the benefit of his ormer admirers, some of his views upon the present condition of public affairs and the situation of the South. We hope the influence of Mr. Helper is undiminished in

to as eagerly now as he was a few years ago. He says:

"Almost every day, for several months past—ever since I last returned to the State—have I seen whole families, and sometimes two or three together, leaving North Carolina, some going in the direction of Illinois, some traveling towards Indiana, and others, of the more able and venturesome sort, bound for Brazif and elsewhere, far beyond the utmost limits of their own native soil. While thus, under the oppressive and tyrannical operations of Radical military despotisms, our own native white people are robbed of their natural freedom and forced to fiee to foreign lands. European emigrants and emigrants from the North are restrained almost entirely from coming to the South. And thus swiftly and infamously are the narrow-minded and revengeful Radicals converting all the States of the South into one vast Hayti, or Jamaica, or Mexico—driving from the country the white people, who are, whether here or else where, the only worthy and saving elements of population, and surrendering it completily to the pollution, devastation and ruin of stupid and beast-like hordes of black barbarians.

"Of the extreme poverty and distress of He says:

New England, and that he may be listened

to as eagerly now as he was a few years ago.

of stupid and peast-like hordes of black parbarians.

"Of the extreme poverty and distress of many of the poor whites who are now emigrating from the State, and of a still larger number who, rather than submit to the further danger and disgrace of Radical negro and negro Radical domination, are anxious to leave, but are destitute even of the scanty means necessary to take them away, I have scarcely the heart to speak. To enter adequately into details or particulars upon this subject in a mere newspaper article is quite out of the question, and so I will only remark hore, in a general way, but with all the emphasis of carnestness and truth, that I do not behave any people in any part of America were ever subjected to such unjust and oppressive straits, such miserable and wrothed shifts, as the poorer classes of white people of North Carolina, and of the South generally are now having to struggle against; and all this mainly in consequence of the blundering and unconstitutional enactments, the postatesmanlike e of the blundering and uncor onsequence of the blundering and uncon stitutional enactments, the unstatesmanlik nd infamous legislation of that oligarchy f sectional demagogues known as the

rump Congress. "Scarcely anywhere can one travel in "Scarceiy anywhere can one traver in the South, at the present time, without meeting, on every hand, especially among the poor whites—and there are few now who are not poor—numerous cuses of actual want, sickness, suffering and despair.

want, sickness, suffering and despair.

"Because of its gross excesses, its shortcomings, and its corruptions, the first and
most important thing necessary to be done,
in order to remedy existing evils, is to utterly break down and destroy the whole
Radical party—a party which, in its monstrous affiliation with negroes, is bringing
utter abjectness and ruin upon at least ten
States of the Union, and disgracing and
crippling all the others. Here, in the Southern States, the Radical influence, which is
just as black and bad as it can be, coupled,
not in name, but in reality, with the old
slaveholding influence, keeps the negro unnaturally and dissentously interlarded between the two great white elements of the
South, thus preventing here, among the
eight millions of people who alone are good eight millions of people who alone are good for anything, that unity of sentiment and purpose, and that harmony of plan and action, without which it is impossible for us ever to attain anything like permanent peace, prosperity, or greatness. Indeed under the actual military despotisms whic peace, prosperity, or greatness. Indeed, under the actual military despotisms which an unrepublican and malignant Radical Congress have foisted upon us, and under the atrocious Radical threats of unlimited contiscation and perpetual disfranchisement, leading us to fear that a still more oppressive and galling yoke is held in reserve for us, there is already an almost total suspension of all public and private works; men have no heart to do anything, their hopes and their energies have been crushed; their dwellings, their outhouses, and their fences are, in most cases, in a state of dilapidation; their institutions of learning, their churches and their public buildings of all kindsuch in the properties of remain at home and work, are too frequent y so destitute of clothing that their parents ly so destitute of clothing that their parents are ashamed to let them go beyond the narrow limits of their own mournfully-foreboding and gloomy observation. Many of the public roads and bridges, and not a few of the fords and ferryboats, have been absolutely dangerous; and unless, in the On Sunday evening a young man in Toledo, O., whom, for the sake of convenience, we will call John, went to visit the girl whom he would call his own. During the evening the young man, of the name of John, was unable to conceal the wish of his heart, and in

absolutely dangerous; and unless, in the good Providence of God, the desolating and destructive rule of radicalism can soon be checked and averted, those who travel here checked and averted, those who travel here extensively, whether by steam-power or horse-power, will do so at the imminent peril of their lives.

"Especially among the negroes here crime and lawlessness of every sort is now far more rife than ever before, while, in many cases, under the victous protection afforded them by the Radical negro bureau, before whose Dogberry agents the presence and the testimony of as good white men as before whose Dogberry agents the presente and the testimony of as good white men as ever lived are but too often treated with contempt, they (the delinquent negroes) are never punished at all; or, if punished, punished only in the mildest possible manner. I have known instances where white men, coming to a knowledge of crimes committed by negroes—those very whites themselves being thevictims—would endure the wrong, and pass the whole matter by in silence, and without action, rather than subject themselves to the insult, expense and loss of time which they well knew they would be but too likely to incur by making complaint, whether at the negro bureau or at any one of those other bureaus of military despotism which have been so unnecessarily and so wickedly inflicted upon us by the Radical Congress. Everywhere throughout the South the increasing demoralization of the negroes is now, indeed, sadly seen and sadly felt. Nor would it be an easy matter to make up a full and complete indictment against themselved and the same and the sa and the testimony of as good white men a Again he went in, this time going Again he went in, this time going fairly under water, so far that only the top of his head could be discovered above the surface. But he emerged and staggering out of the canal, shivering worse than ever, spluttered out: Well, I don't care a d-damn whether

now, indeed, satily seen and satily lest. Nor would it be an easy matter to make up a full and complete indictment against them of all other high orines and misdemenors. In every district or community of a considerable size, on the right hand and on the left, they are almost constantly committing brutal murder and highway robbery breaking into dwellings and warehouses; depredating on orchards, fields of grain and granaries; appropriating to their own use other people's cattle, pigs and poultry; stealing everything that they can lay their bands upon; outraging pure and innocent white girls, and not unfrequently, in a spirit of the most savage wantonness and revenge, setting on fire and utterly destroying the houses and other property of their white neighbors. Terrorism reigns supreme among the white temales of every family, and sleep is banished.

Not far from here, I was, a few weeks ago, in a small town, where there were just eight.

in a small town, where there were just eigh stores, every one of which had, at differen times, been broken into and robbed. Eithe stores, every one of which had, at different times, been broken into and robbed. Either at the actual time respectively of each robbery, or afterward, it was fully ascertained and proven that six of these stores had been a forcibly and feloniously entered by negroes, and the other two by persons unknown. All of them had been entered since the establishment of the Radical negro bureau. Prior to that time no store in that town had evel been entered by burglars. These facts, well considered, must lead to the most sofemn and profound conviction, in the breast of every right-thinking man, that the negroes, strongly fortified in the morbid and misplaced sympathy of the Radicals, are feeling themselves at comparative liberty to commit, with impunity, every species of outrage and crime.

"Broken-hearted over the disastrous realities of the present, and dimly peering into the dark and uncertain future, all the white people here, of whatever condition in life, are delected and sorrowful to an ex-

white people here, of whatever condition it life, are dejected and sorrowful to an ex-tent that I never before witnessed. Some times it has seemed to me that I could dis cern something holy, something sacred, in the deep and troubled sadness of those about me; as if, indeed, God, in His great

Congress, seem to be actuated by no such sentiment as this,"

Of the Radical party he says:

"In the vain effort to exculpate themselves, they yauntingly proclaim to the world that their measures of military reconstruction were enacted in great part, if not principally, for the protection and for the benefit of Union men in the South. I tell them that the true Union men of the South (the white Union men, and except these there were none, and are none worthy of Rebel Resolutions.

putation that we have any sympathies or purposes in common with baseminded and purposes in common with baseminded and degenerate partisans, who, like the Radicals, are abandoned to every high principle of honor and right reason. We were, and are still, Republicans; not black Republicans, but white Republicans. Radicals we never were, nor can we be. It is, then, the Republican party, in the persons of factions and fanatical multitudes of Radical demarques that has left us and not we who gogues, that has left us, and not we who have left the Republican party."

"We insist upon it that the enfranchisement of the negroes, and the disfranchisement of the whites, whereby the supremach of the negroes has already been established or is about to be established in almost or is about to be established in almost every Southern State, is a consummate outrage, an unmitigated despotism, an unparalleled infamy and an atrocious crime. We insist upon it, that our Federal Government and our State Governments are, as they ought to be, republican in form, and that the military authorities ought, at all times, except only in cases of actual war, in the future as in the past, to be held subordinate to the civil authorities. We further insist upon it, that the whole drift of Radical legislation, for the last eighteen months and more, has been and still is unstates manlike, unrepublican, vindictive and despotic—perilous to all the principles of enlightened self-government, and alarmingly degrading and inimical to the white civilization and progress of the entire New World.

World. "Further, and finally, we insist upon it, that the good results which the loyal and intelligent masses of the country had a right to expect would soon follow the abolition slavery and the suppression of the reballon shall neither be defeated nor indefinitely shall neither be defeated nor indefinitely delayed; and we protest that the disengenuousness and treachery of the Radicals, since the war, so lously threaten to neutralize all the wise and patriotic labors which the Republicans so heroically and so gloriously performed, both before and during the war. We ask for the immediate repeal of all military laws which are antagonistic to the solid, and form of republican government. military laws which are antagonistic to the spirit and form of republican government, and especially, for the speedy repeal of all such political and mercenary monstrosities as the negro bureau bill. We also ask that the expenses of the army and navy may be reduced at least one-half, and that the burdens of taxation, which now weigh so heavily upon white people, may at once be lightened.

lightened:

"With an eye and a purpose to these ends, we ask that every Radical Senator and Representative in Congress, and every other Radical officer in the land, whether national, and the senator are repurpolabil, who is, or has Radical officer in the land, whether national, State, county, or municipal, who is, or has been, an aider and abetter of that usurpatory and tyrannical oligarchy, euphemized as the American Congress, shall, one and all, at the very next elections in which their names may be brought before the people, be wholly and summarily withdrawn from official life, and that new and better menmen possessed of good common sense, men controlled by sentiments of justice for white people, no less than by sentiments of justice for black people—men sufficently free from sectional bias—men of cularged and statesmanlike views—shall be elected in their stead. Let this be done, and let it be statesmanlike views—shall be elected in their stead. Let this be done, and let it be proclaimed abroad, throughout the entire length and breadth of the hand, that what the short-sighted and fanatical Radicals are aiming at as a mere possible good to four millions of blacks, is a positive disservice and evil to eight millions of whites. We want, and we will safe to say that there are not to-day, in the whole State of North Carolina, two hundred men of good standing or influence, who would, if they could, have slavery reestablished. Indeed, I doubt whether there established. Indeed, I doubt whether there are five thousand white men in all the South who would now or at any future time be so unwise, so rash and so reckless, as to undo the acts of emancipation, even if they had the power. The only persons here who, in any considerable number, would be willing to incur the odium and the infamy of voting for a return to the system of slavery are negroes themselves, whose instincts tell them that if really put upon their own resources in communities of white men, and sources in communities of white men, and in no manner propped up or sustained at the expense and degredation of a greater or less number of whites, whether by servitude, under an oligarchy of slaveholders, on the one hand, or up negro bureaus, under an oligarchy of Radicais, on the other, they will gradually fall behind in the career of life, fail to multiply, the inferior race, to which they bolong, die out and become fossilized. While, therefore, we are firm in the wish and purpose not to have ources in communities of white men, a come fossilized. While, therefore, we are firm in the wish and purpose not to have any more slavery in the South, we are equally firm in the desire and determination to get rid of the negroes if we can—not by hurting a single fibre of hair (or wool) upon their heads, but by colonization, in or out of Mexico; and in this effort, which will be in perfect harmony with that wisdom out of Mexico; and in this effort, which which be in perfect harmony with that wisdom and patriotism which, through the mighty energies and enterprises of white men, have brought imperishable greatness and glory to the North, we most earnestly and trust-

ngly solicit your fraternal co-operation. Negroes in the Cars.

Negroes in the Cars.

We believe we have thus far failed to publish the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to negroes in public conveyancess. It came up on the case of Mary Mile. against the West Chester Railroad Company. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Agnew. The substance of it is as follows:

It is admitted no one can be excluded from a carriage by a public carrier on account of color, religious belief, political or religious prejudices. But the defendants asked the court to say if the seat which the plaintiff was directed to take was mall respects a comfortable, safe and convenient seat, nor inferior in any respect to the one she was directed to leave, she could not recover. The case therefore involves no assertion of the inferiority of the negro to the white passenger. The simple question is whether the public carrier may, in the exercise of his private right of property, separate passengers by any other well defined characteristic than that of sex.

The right of the carrier to separate the passengers is founded on two grounds—his right to private property as a means of con-

The right of the carrier to separate the passengers is founded on two grounds—his right to private property as a means of conveyance and the public interest. The private means he uses belong wholly to himself, and implies the right of control for the p otection of his own interest as well as the performance of his public duty. It is not an unreasonable regulation to seat passengers so as to preserve order and decorum and prevent contact and collision. If the grounds of regulation be reasonable, courts of justice cannot interfere with a carrier's right of private property. The right of a passenger is only that of being carried safely and with a due regard to his comfort and convenience, which are promoted by a sound and well regulated separation of passengers. inn or on a vessel it is a reasonable regula-tion to compel the passengers, black and white, to room or bed together? If a right of private property implies no right of control, who shall decide a contest between of private property implies no right of t control, who shall decide a contest between passengers for seats and berths?

Why the Creator made one black and the other white is not known, the fact is apparent and the races distinct. Conceding equality with natures as perfect and rights as sacred, yet God has made them dissimilar, and impurted to them features of character intended to imply that they shall not overstep the natural boundaries he has assigned to them. The natural law which forbids their inter-marriage and the social amalgamation which leads to a corruption of race is clearly divine. The separation of the white and black races on the surface of the globe is a fact equally apparent.

* * * The right of each to be free from social contact is as clear as their right to be free from intermarriage fore, we declare a right to maintain separate relations as far as is reasonably practicable, but in a spirit of kindness and charity, with due regard to equality and rights.

and charity, with due regard to equality and rights.

From the opinion delivered in 1837, by the late Judge Gibson, it appears that the status of the negro never fell within the term "freemen," and that the emancipation act of 1838 did not elevate him to a citizenship in the State. In 1838, the people of the Commonwealth, by an express amendment of their Constitution drew the line discrete between the white citizen and the

At a mass meeting of the Conserva-tive citizens of Sumpter county, Alabama, held a few days since, the series of resolutions which we publish below were unanimously adopted. The men composing the meeting were white.— The most of them we have no doubt were rebels during the war. Yet we boldly assert that no set of resolutions adopted at any Republican meeting for the last five years can be found in which there is so much genuine loyalty and patriotism as in those which follow. We publish them as in marked contrast to the resolves of Radical assemblages. It is strange, but none the less true, that traitors in heart and action are to be traitors in heart and action are to be found, not among the party claiming to be especially and exclusively loyal so readily as among the very men who are denounced by them. We ask every honest man to read the resolutions which follow with care, and to ponder upon them seriously. They are adupon them seriously. They are admirably drawn, and the spirit of true patriotism breathes through them: patriotism breatnes through them:

WHEREAS, Believing the time has come
when citizens of the Southern-States may
hope for an impartial hearing from a great
majority of their fellow-citizens of the
Northern States, and that a necessity exists
for zealous effort and united action by the
advocates of Constitutional Government
and a Restored Union, to preserve the one

and establish the other; we, citizens of Sumter county, Alabama, without regard to past party associations, do hereby affirm our readiness to co operate as opportunity to past party associations, do hereby affirm our readiness to co operate as opportunity may be afforded, with those emisted in the great work of perpetuating a Republican Government in the United States, under and in harmony with the Constitution thereof. And, as an earnest of our sincerity of purpose, we enunciate the following:

Resolved, 1st. That in a Republican Government, deriving its powers from the popular voice, it is essential as a protection against usurpations of power, that there should be a well-defined code of general against usurpations of power, that there should be a well-defined code of general principles, recognizing the rights of all citizens, and not subject to repeal, change or alteration by temporary majorities, to the prejudice of a large proportion of

citizens.

Resolved, 2d. That we recognize the Constitution of the United States as the Great Charter of Freedom, and the Supreme Law of the Land; that avowing a true and faithof the Land; that avowing a true and faithful allegiance to it, we piedge ourselves to support and defend the same, as the only means by which to preserve Liberty, and restore and perpetuate Union.

Resolved, 3d. That, as the Government framed by the Fathers of the Republic, under and in accordance with that Constitution, was founded in the consent of the governed, and is representative in character, compliance with its requirements and obedience to its behests, constitute the only bedience to its behests, constitute the only legitimate test of loyalty.

Resolved, 4th. That any attempt to create

Resolved, 4th. That any attempt to create a form of government for the whole or any part of the territory subject to the Government of the United States, "outside of the Constitution" and in conflict with its letter and spirit, is revolutionary in character, subversive of civil liberty, mobocratic in its tendency, and dangerous to the interests of the people of the people.

Resolved, 5th. That in view of the senti

Resolved, 5th. That in view of the sentiments above expressed, and of a sworn allegiance to the Government of the United States, as administered "under the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof," we regard it as our imperative duty to oppose by all lawful means, all efforts to inaugurate any policy or form of government not in accordance therewith.

Resolved, 6th. That we fully recognize, and will maintain the freedom of our negro population as guaranteed by the Constitution, and pledge to them full protection of person and property; that their prosperity tion, and pledge to them full protection of person and property; that their prosperity and advancement is intelligence and morality, are matters of common interest, and this fact, no less than gretitude for former idelity, prompts our coroperation with them in prompting these ends.

Resolved, 7th. That while we cheerfully affirm this position with reference to the Freedom, we cannot ignore the fact that as this Government, under which they have attained their highest advancement, had its origin in the wisdom and patriotism of a people distinguished through long ages for their enlightenment, so does its stability depend on the virtue and intelligence of their enlightenment, so does its stability depend on the virtue and intelligence of those entrusted with its admiration. And, in view of these facts, and of the inexperience of the great mass of our newly emancipated people, we believe with the people of Ohio and other Northern States, that the best interests of all classes would be imperilled by an unqualified and unrestricted extension of the right of suffrage at this time.

time.

Resolved, 8th. That while maintaining these opinions from an honest conviction that a contrary policy would impair the interests of all—but more especially those of the colored man, by demonstrating his unitness to discharge intelligently the grave and responsible duties that would otherwise devolve on him—we nevertheless cordially invite him to co-operate with us in maintaining the principles and preserving the benefits of civil hiberty.

Resolved, 9th. That having thus set forth our sentiments in a formul manner, we done and denounce all contrary represents.

our sentiments in a formul mainer, deny and denounce all contrary representa-tions as false, and unjust to an oppressed, helpless, but law-abiding and Constitution-loving people.

A Visit to Thad. Stevens. A Visit to Thad. Stevens.

The Pittsburg Post gives the following account of a visit to Thad. Stevens by one of its correspondents:
Your correspondent paid a visit to Thad. Stevens to day. He was sitting in an arm chair, and Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was present. Time has made fearful ravages on the "old commoner," who is but a wreck of his former self. He claimed, however, to be quite well, and said he was fast recovering. commoner, who is but it weeks of his former self. He claimed, however, to be quite well, and said he was fast recovering his strength. But the lustre of the eyes was gone, and it seemed to require an effort to keep himself from absolutely sinking into a stupor. Occasionally his eye would brighten as some bitter reference to the copperheads escaped his lips, and then the fire would die out, leaving him the appearance of a dying man. His memory seems to fail him, and he would often press his bony fingers across his face in an effort to recall his wandering thoughts. Frequently, after these pauses, he would repeat what he had just spoken, apparently unconscious of having uttered them before.

In the course of his remarks Stevens said the country had nover produced a political

the country had never produced a political party of such strength as the Radical party, party of such strength as the Radical party, and that it was destined to controll the Government, with, perhaps, occasional interruptions. The next House of Representatives, he thought, would be Locofcoo, but the Radicals would soon regain the ascendency. Stretching his long arm and clenching his fingers, he said: "There is the mighty northwest, which will never yield. Those men are ready to fight bears, wolves catamounts and the devil, or what was next, the locofocos. In speaking of the effect of congressional action in the South, he said the Republicans in those States have placed themselves on a foundation that can't be the Republicans in those States have placed themselves on a foundation that can't be shaken, and will stand with us, shoulder to shoulder, and the Republican party will be like a great breachy mule between two horses. If they don't pull with him, he will pull the guts out of them. Stevens said if he was about to die, an event he did not like to contemplate, and which he would like to put off two or three years longer, he would wish to have and which he would like to put off two or three years longer, he would wish to have some hearty friends to come and counsel with him, for, said he, we have a deep interest in the affairs of this world, and can have none in the other, and we must do our work here. Continuing his discourse he said the only danger to the Republican party was dissension amongst themselves; but they ought not to be allowed to divide and weaken the ranks. But if they refused to pull in the harness, he hoped the Republican wagon would pass over shelr bodies, and break their necks. Referring to the Presidential nomination, he said the moveand break their necks. Referring to the Presidential nomination, he said the movement was premature, and the Republicans should see their way clear before the discussion of that important question. He declined expression of opinion in regard to General Grant, but it seemed if Forney & Co. were looking to availability in their candidates, and he thought impeachment had died out. His own onlinions were unaltered on this subject. He said he would avail himself of the first opportunity to present his confis-

ject. He said he would avail himself of the first opportunity to present his confiscation bill, for he was determined to put the nation to a vote on it, and he declared emphatically, that there would be no modifications of the reconstruction act. That the party would not take one step backwards. He said that there was no doubt that the Senate would nominate Stanton, but he thought likely he would have to resort to legal proceedings, which, said he, is about me; as if, indeed, God, in His great mercy, had come to dwell in their hearts, and protect them from farther outrage. I would that this were so. Among men whose hearts are not entirely callous to every consideration of justice and humanity, there should always prevail a sentiment keenly alive to the suggestion that there should be both a measure and a limitation of punishment. Yet, strange to say, more strange to say of white men in this nineteenthe entury, the Radicals, as represented in the Radical

The Country Needs Peace.

We commend to all, and especially to Radical editors in this State, the following timely article from that leading Republican paper, the N. Y. Times:

What the country needs now more than anything else is Pacification. We want Peace—not only in form, butlin fact; Peace that shall involve harmony of sentiment, unity of purpose and of feeling among the people of the sections lately at war. Without such a peace as this, nothing else that we may think we have secured will be worth a straw. We may force negro suffrage upon the South, and maintain it by the bayonet; but until it is there by some different tenure than that, it will be a curse instead of a blessing to all concerned, and especially to the negroes themselves. When negro suffrage can be established in the The Country Needs Peace. instead of a blessing to all concerned, and especially to the negroes themselves. When negro suffrage can be established in the South with the assent of the Southern people—an assent passed on the conviction that it is intended for the common good, and is not simply another form of hostile force, it will consolidate Southern political society, and contribute largely to the good of the whole country. But this state of things cannot be reached until peace—the spirit of peace, as well as its form—is restored to the sections lately at war. And the same thing is true

lately at war. And the same thing is true
of all the changes and reforms which should
follow in the South as the result of the war.
We may force them upon the Southern
States when a sourced section. We may follow in the South as the result of the war. We may force them upon the Southern States, as upon a conquered section. We may maintain them there by military power. But solong as this is the only hold they have upon the Southern people, they will only breed strife and contention—not contribute to the peace and strength of the common country. The South will regard them as simply force in another form.

The South will regard them as simply lorce in another form.

The great mistake in what has been done since the war was closed is, that it has been done in the spirit and temper of conquerers dealing with a conquered people. After a war between independent nations peace comes through a treaty,—a compact to which both are equal parties, it is not imposed by the victor, without the consent of the vanquished and maintained by a constant display of armed power. Such a close posed by the victor, without the consent of the vanquished and maintained by a constant display of armed power. Such a close of war would not be peace. It would have nothing of the spirit of peace. It would heal none of the wounds, scothe none of the asperities, allay none of the hatreds which the war had caused; and this is far more true of the peace that should follow a war between contending sections of the same country. The terms of peace in such a case, if it is to bring with it the fruits of peace, must be such as the judgment of both parties can approve and such as both can accept without a sense of humiliation. The President's policy had this feature to recommend it at all events. Whether right or wrong in its details, it made the South an assenting and a willing party to the peace which it sought to bring about. And the great defect in the policy of Congress has been, that it springs from a different temper and breathes a different spirit. Whether right or wrong in its details, it is imposed upon the South by force. It goes out under threats—backed up by military power, and enforced as an act and badge of subjugation rather than offered as a basis of peace which to the parties can accept with honor, and as conductive to their common

and enforced as an act and badge of subjugation rather than offered as a basis of peace which both parties can accept with honor, and as conductive to their common interests. Differences of detail would have been very easily adjusted, if the subject had been thus approached in the spirit of a real and substantial peace.

But this has not been done. We are as far from real peace to-day as we were when the war closed. Indeed, the feeling that now prevails between the two sections is less peaceful, more bitter and more hostic, than it was when Lee surrendered to Grant. The people feel this to be the fact, and they deplore it as calculated to plunge the country deeper and deeper in trouble and confusion. We are not coming out of the war with either credit to ourselves or profit to the country. We are simply prolonging its enmities and widening the breach which the cessation of armed strife ought to have closed. Nor does the progress of Reconstruction, under the law of Congress, promise speedy relief. That it is regarded as a hostile act by the people of the Southern States—as intended to overbear and hnaneiate them, and as calculated to disorgtyl, their society and destroy their prosperizm.

Address of the Conservative Citizens of The Conservative citizens of South Caro-tina have issued an address from which we make the following extracts. It will be read with interest:
We, therefore, feeling the responsibility of the subject and the occasion, enter our most solemn protest against the policy of investing the negro with political rights. The black man is what God, and nature, and circumstances have made him. That he is not fit to be invested with those im-portant rights was no fault of his, but the fact is patent to all that the negro is utterly portant rights was no fatte of his, but the fact is patient to all that the negro is utterly unfitted to exercise the highest functions of the citizen. The Government of the country should not be permitted to pass from the hands of the white man into the hands of

hands of the white man into the hands of the negro. The enforcement of the Recon-struction acts by military power, under the guise of negro voters and negro Coventions, cannot lawfully re-establish civil Govern-ment in South Carolina. It may for a time hold us in subjection to a quasi civil Gov-ernment, backed by military force, but it can do no more. As citizens of the United States, we should not consent to live under States, we should not consent to live under negro supremacy, nor should we acquiesce in negro equality. Not for ourselves only, but on behalf of the Anglo-Saxon race and blood in this country, do we protest against this subversion of the great social law whereby an ignorant and depraved race is placed in power and influence above the virtuous, the educated, and the refined. placed in power and influence above the virtuous, the educated, and the refined.

In reference to negro juries it argues: Think you that when the great masters of the Common Law of England pronounced their enconiums upon the trial by jury that they contemplated for a moment such an instraument as an ignorant negro panel? Think you that when the framers of the Constitution of the United States incorporated into that instrument the provision that trial by jury should always be held inviolate, that they intended to engraft upon it such an enormity as negro jurymen fresh from the cotton and rice fields of the South? Think you that when John Rutledge and his illustrious compeers signed that instrument on the part of South Carolina, that they intended to forge a chain which, in a period no longer than an ordinary life-time, would drag their grandchildren who were then playing around their knees and some of whom are now living, for trial before a jury of their own slaves?—Talk of additional humiliation? Talk of confiscation? Complain of clemency to Rabels after this? God foolid? The fov-

confiscation? Complain of clemency to Rebels, after this? God forbid? The Gov vernment of the United States has enforced vernment of the United States has enforced against the Southern people the most stupendous act of confiscation that has ever been enforced in the history of nations. Their property in slaves has been confiscated to the amount of \$3,000,000,000. Other personal property—in the shape of cotton provisions, stock, plate and money—has been cantured or destroyed to the value of been captured or destroyed to the value \$1,000,000,000; and from these causes the

\$1,000,060,000; and from these causes their land has deteriorated to the extent of \$1,000,000,000—making in the aggregate the enormous sum of \$5,000,000,000.

It concludes as follows:

What do these reconstruction acts propose? not negro equality merely, but negro supremacy. In the name then of humanity to both races, in the name of citizenship under the Constitution, in the name of common history in the past, in the name common history in the past, in the name our Angle-Saxon race and blood, in the our Anglo-Saxon race and statement on the civilization of the nineteenth century, in the name of magnanimity and the noble instincts of manhood, in the name of God and Nature, we protest against these acts as destructive to the peace of society the prosperity of the country, and the great ness and grandeur of our common future. The people of the South are powerless t avert the impending ruin. We have been considered and the responsibility to powerborne, and the responsibility to power the statement of the second of the south and the second of overborne, and the responsibility to pos-terity and to the world has passed into othe hands.

Horrible Barbarities by an African King. The latest news from Abyssinia develops King Theodore in a still more bloodthirsty aspect. He had made an expedition to the small Island of Metrata, in the Lake Tana, and put every inhabitant to death by fire; then he made a trip to Ifag, a flourishing town in Foggara, seized lifteen hundred peasants, placed them in five large houses and burned them alive. It is said that there are to a single man, woman or child and burned them alive. It is add that there is now not a single man, woman or child alive between Dehio Tabor and Emfars, on the borders of Dembea. In the camp his Majesty has been pursuing the same game. Having heard that two thousand of his troops wished to desert he had them surrounded by the others and their throats cut like cattle, the mothers, wives, children and like cattle, the mothers, wives, children and nearest relatives of the men being pistoled by the soldiery. Two hundred and ninety-five chiefs of districts have had their hands and feet cut off and have been left to starve That fellow ought to be brought to this country and elected by his fellow-negroes to the United States Senate, to sit between Brownlow and Ben. Wade.

Browniow and Ben. Wade.

Terrific Destruction of Life and Property in St. Domingo.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1867.

A terrible hurricane blew over the island on the 30th of October. It desolated the capital and destroyed two hundred lives. The hurricane lasted four hours and destroyed nearly all the shipping in harbor. No American vessels are reported. Commercio street, St. Domingo city, is in ruins, There was no news from the interior.

Mosby in the Gold Room.

About noon on Tuesday a strange scene occurred in the Gold Room, on Broad street. Sitting by the side of the Vice President, Mr. Hoyt, was a person wearing a grey coat, who, it was whispered round, was the ex-rebel chief, "Jack" Mosby. The breasts of the loyal brokers burned with indignation, which burst forth in the shape of a note, written by Mr. J. B. Colgate and sent to Mr. Hoyt, asking him if the rebel Mosby was sitting at his side, and, if so, protesting against his being there. On receiving the note and glancing over the contents, the Vice President read it aloud and then said, "Gentlemen, allow me to introduce you to Colonel Mosby." Mosby then arose and was received with mingled cheers and hisses. The brokers of the New York Gold Board were evidently never more divided than on this occasion. While some advanced to the Colonel to shake him by the hand, others protested against the proceeding by loyally shaking that hands and ges-Mosby in the Gold Room. hand, others protested against the proceed-ing by loyally shaking their heads and ges-ticulating their indignation. Amid the din and confusion the following broken sen-tences might have been heard: "No place

and confusion the following broken sen-tences might have been heard: "No place for a traitor." "As much right there as anybody else." "Who have rendered them-selves infamous by their rebellious acts?" "Colonel Mosby was a brave soldier." "Good judge of horses." "A better man never lived." "A worse was never hung," &c. These delectable and entertaining exw. These delectable and entertaining expressions of the difference of opinion in which Mr. Mosby was held by the brokers present were suddenly silenced by that worthy leaving the room and the Vice President calling a special meeting of the Board, when he desired to know whether or not he was to be sustained in introducing his friend into the room. Tableaux! The Vice President was supported by the majority, who endorsed his action in introducing from his elevated position one of his friends (Colonel Mosby, the ex-Sperilla chief) to the loyal brokers of the New York Gold Board.—N. Y. Heradd.

Sir John Franklin's Remains. By the arrival of the steamer Nimrod, Capt. Chapel, at St. John's, N. F., from the Artic fishing grounds, we have some information of the progress Captain Hall making in his search for the remains of the late Sir John Franklin. It appears that, having been disappointed in obtaining a making in his search for the remains of the late Sir John Franklin. It appears that, having been disappointed in obtaining a team of dogs, Captain Hall had started on a sledging tour, in the course of which he met a party of hostile Esquimaux, from whom he learned that at about the time of the loss of Sir John Franklin's vessel, some white men carried a dead body on shore, and built a brick vault, which they carefully comented, and in which they deposited the corries, afterward covering the vault with cemented, and in which they deposited the corpse, afterward covering the vault with heavy stone flags. This body Mr. Hall believes to be the remains of Sir John, and his intention is to visit the locality and satisfy himself upon the point, if possible. Since, however, this region is inhabited by hostile natives, Mr. Hall has thought it necessary to take with him a small force of white men. To secure this he offered \$500 in gold each to any five men from the whalling fleet who would accompany him. Of course, he secured his men, and all hands will start this fall on their journey, so that it is not improbable that next summer we may receive definite information as to the resting place of Sir John Franklin. Capt. Hall has secured many valuable articles formerly owned by Sir John's party.

The R: suit of the Election in Minnesota A Radical paper in Minnesota acknowedges and thus bewails the defeat of negro suffrage in that State: The official returns force us to the reluctant conclusion that the amendment is lost by something over 1,000 majority. Carver county gives 745 votes against it—nearly 800 more than the Democratic majority in

800 more than the Democratic majority in that county. Stearns gave 722, Le Sueur 554, and Scott 1,176 against it. This is bad, but it is, perhaps, no worse than might have been expected from Democratic counties. But it is not the Democratic counties from which the death-blow of the amendment has come. It is from Winona county, which, increditable as it may seem, gives 834 majority against it, or some 720 more than the Democratic majority; from Wabashaw, where we had confidently looked for 500 majority at least for it, but which bashaw, where we had confidently looked for 500 majority at least for it, but which gives 358 againstit; from Wright, which it, and from Blue Earth, which, with a majority of 419 for the State ticket, gives but 80 for equal suffrage. We can hardly believe that the Republican sentiment of those counties is so far behind that of the rest of the Staie as the returns would seem to indicate, and we presume the small vote given for the amendment resulted, as we know it did in Wright county, from its not being printed on the general ticket. But we have the consolation of knowing that an immensely larger yote was given for equal suffrage of knowing that an immensely larger vote was given for equal suffrage this year than two years ago, and that while every Democratic vote in the State was against it, it has failed only by a few votes—whose loss is the result of accident—of being triumphantly adopted. It is demonstrated, at least, that the Republican sentiment of the State is fully ripe for it, and that one more trial will insure its complete success. "Three times and out" is the game."

Attorneus-at-Zaw. WM. LEAMAN, No. 5 North Duke st. Lancaster GEO. NAUMAN, No. 15 Centre Square, Lancaster A. J. NTEINMAN, No. 9 East Orange st., Lancaster

H. M. NORTH, Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa. R. A. TOWNSEND, No. 11 North Duke st., Lancaster,

H. B. SWARR, No. 13 North Duke st., Lancaster CHAS. DENUES, No. 6 South Duke st., Lancaste ABBAM SHANK, No. 36 North Duke st., Lancaster.

J. W. F. SWIFT, No. 18 North Duke st., Lancaster A. HERR SMITH, No. 10 South Queen st., Lancaster. EDGAR C. REED, No. 16 North Duke st., Lancaster

B. F. BAER, No. 19 North Duke st., Laucaster. D. W. PATTERSON, No. 27 West King st., Lancaster F. S. PYFER, No. 5 South Duke st., Lancaster

S. H. REYNOLDS, No. 53 East King st., Lancaster. J. W. JOHNSON, No. 25 Bouth Queen st., Lancaster. J. B. LIVINGSTON, No. 11 North Duke st., Lancaster.

A. J. SANDERSON. No. 21 North Duke street, Lancaster. S. H. PRICE, No. 6 North Duke st., Lancaster, WM. A. WILSON, No. 53 East King st., Lancaster

WM. R. FORDNEY,
South Duke street, Lancaster, Pa.
Nearly opposite the Farmers' National SIMON P. EBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE WITH N. ELLMAKER, Esq., NOBTH DUKE STREET, LANCASTER, PA. 19w*

PEUBEN H. LONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NO. 8 SOUTH DUKE STREET, Special attention paid to procuring or opposing discharges of debtors in bankruptcy, proof and presentation of claims, rendering professional assistance to assignees, and all business, in short, connected with proceedings in voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy, whether, before the Register or the United States Courts. Parties intending to take the benefit of the law will usually find it advantageous to have a preliminary consultation.

Je 19

11 June 12 June 13 June 14 June 15 Ju

DOOFING SLATE—PRICES REDUCED The undersigned has constantly on hand DOFING SLATE—PRICES REDUCED.

The undersigned has constantly on hand a full supply of Roofing Slate for sale at Reduced Prices. Also, an extra LIGHT ROOFING SLATE, intended for slating on Shingle roofs. Employing the very best slaters all work will be warranted to be executed in the best maner. Bullders and others will find it to their interest to call and examine the samples at his Agricultural and Seed Warracoms, No. 28 East King street Lancaster, Pa., 2 doors west or the Court House.

GEO. D. SPRECHER.

dee 12

WROLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLERY

NOS 1 AND 2 EAST KING STREET LANCASTER, PA. J. ROHBER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FRENCH BRANDIES,
WINES, GINS,
WHISKIES, &C,
NO. 15 SOUTH QUEEN STREET,
(A few doors below Centre Square,)
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BUSINESS ADVENTISEMENTS, \$12 a year per gonare of ten lines; \$6 per year for each \$2-ditional square. REAL ENTATE, \$12 a year per ditional square. PROFEST, and GREAL PROFEST, and GREAL ENTATE, PRESCRAIN PROFEST, and GREAL ADVENTISES, 10 cents a line for the first, and 5.5ents for each subsequent insertation. Springly Northern Proceeding marriages and deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each year line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each year line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each year line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each year lines or less, one-year lines or lines or less, one-year lines or lines or less, one-year lines or lines or less, one-year lines or EGAL AND OTHER NOTICES

three times.

PATES OF ANYENTINES

Anion Lacific Bailroad. MILES

OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED. The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is b. ing pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

thrue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is b. ing pushed rapidly esstward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABOR-ERB ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the Companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent, currency interest at the rate of \$32,000 per mile for \$37 miles on the Planns; then at the rate of \$34,000 per mile for \$37 miles on the Planns; then at the rate of \$32,000 per mile for the renaining distance, for which the United States takes a scond tien as security. The Interest on these bonds is paid by the United States takes a scond tien as security. The interest of the mount of its bills in money for transporting its frieght, troops, malls, &c. The remaining distance, for which the United States takes a scond tien as security. The Interest on these bonds is paid by the United States takes a scond tien as security. The Interest on these bonds is paid to the same amount of this lien The claims against the government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest, 2.—First MonTGAGRE BONDS.

By I

rotal SS, 145,789
The company have ample facilities for s.pplying any deficiency that may arise in means
for construction. This may be done wholly or
in part by additional subscription to capital юск. Active inquiry has already been made for a

While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue 1, the Company are selling at 1 rom 35 to 512 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

The most significant have mover expressed a

West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

PITURE BUSINESS,
The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished the immonse business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor it can always charge remunerative rates. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New York is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between san Francisco and China and Jupan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines, that will treverse the Pacific Ocean laden with the teas, spices and other products of Eastern Asia. Excepting some very heavy or oulky articles, of comparatively low values, shortness of time decides the direction of freights and most of the comparatively low values, shortness of time decides the direction of reights and most of the cine, and that no other load will find a double track so necessary. Canifornia and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport for its passengers, mail, treasure and other freights, but the inhabitants of Dakotsh, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana will communicate with the older States almost entirely by this road, it will be the avenue to all the great mining districts, which is only awaiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which of itself would furnish ample business for a railway line.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BULLES.

While the through business of the Company will be amply romunerative, it is still in the road in operation has been most satisfactory. During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Rail's road was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

EARNINGS. EARNINGS.
Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and
Mails..... Transportation of Contractor's Ma-terials and Men \$723,755 51 479,287 41 .81.203.038 95

pay
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
and are offered for the present at NINETY
CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent in Currency from July 1,
Many parties are taking advantage of the
present high price of Government stocks to
exchange for these Bonds, which are over
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and, at
the current rate of premium or gold nay. FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and, at the current rate of premium on gold pay OVER NINE PER CENT, INTEREST. Subscriptions will be received in Lancaster by REED, McGRANN & CO., Bankers. LANCASTER CO. NATIONAL BANK, and in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK. No. 7, Nassau street. CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK. NO 1, Massau st. No 16, Massau st. CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st. JOHN J. CISCO, & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st. and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphilets may be obtained on application. Reinitiances should be made in drafts or other funds par lu New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, Letaber 28th, 187. Acw. York. bonds with best in Cisco, Treasurer, Express. JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, October 28th, 1807. New York, —Subscribers through local agents will look to them for their delivery.

Agricultural Implements. &c.

TO FARMERS! THE AMERICAN PORTABLE FIELD AND FLOOD FENCE.

THE SIMPLEST,
THE MOST DURABLE, THE MOST DURABLE,

THE MOST PORTABLE.

It is nited for Level or Rolling Ground. It is easily constructed, and cheap. It makes the most regular fence of rails, and is the best substitute for Post and Rail and Worm Fences yet discovered. The Fatentee has generously given the right for Lancaster County to the Lancaster County Boldlers' and Sallors' Monumental Association, and all those who wish to assist a patriotic purpose, and at the same time receive value for their money, can do so by calling at the Court House, in Lancaster city, where they can see a specimen of this fence and procure farm rights at moderate prices. Apply to the undersigned at the Froihonotary's Office, at the Court House, Lancaster, or at the Office of Maj. A. C. Rainoent, sep 18 5mw.