tivating about Colfax. The ticket was The Executive Committee appointed by the Soldiers' and Sallors' Convention, held at Cleveland in 1806, have called a National Convention of the Conservative Soldiers and Sallors of the United States, to meet at the city of New York, the 4th of July next, to take action with a committee of Conservative candidates politicians of the Radical faction, who are in mortal terror lest they may be driven away from the public crib. Grant is in the keeping of such men ates as Washburne and Forney, and Colon the nomination of Conservative candidates for President and Vice President. As it is defax is unknown to the country exfor President and Vice President. As it is de-sirable that Pennsylvania should be fully rep-resented in said Couvention, we request our late comrades in arms to take the necessary action to have delegates elected or appointed from every Congressional district in the State. As the time is rapidly approaching when the Convention will meet, there should be no de-lay in the matter. cept as a third-rate Radical politician, who happened to be elected

lay in the matter. WELLINGTON H. ENT. Brevet Major Gen. JACOBSWEITZER, Late Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.
WILLIAM McCANDLESS, Late Colonel.
JOHN P. LINTON, Late Colonel.
JOHN S. McCALMONT, Late Colonel.
LEVI MASH, Late Colonel.
AG- All Democratic and Conservative editors
throughout the State are requested to publish
this notice and call attention to it.

The End of Impeachment.

The impeachment farce has flually ended. After all the efforts of the Radical majority they could accomplish nothing, and after taking a vote on the ginning to end. They carry too much first three articles, on each of which the President was rightfully acquitted, the Court, on motion, adjourned sine die. So, in the deserved and complete discomfiture of those who began it, ends this most rascally piece of business.

WADE has reconsidered his intention "coming in with the apple blos- conceivable direction, will not commend soms;" and has concluded to go to seed with the other beets in the fall. WE hope the Radicals will patiently await the appearance of Grant's letter

of acceptance. Washburne was at Chicago, and he will have to get back to Washington before it can be written. able argument against every article of question of suffrage to be decided by the impeachment. The only one of the people of the loyal States for themselves. seven who voted for acquittal on the In few words, the position of the Repubeleventh article who is uncommitted on

the remaining ones is Senator Ross. ('URTIN, "the Soldier's friend," made we of the North are not to be thus forcia very poor figure at Chicago. He rea few complimentary votes on the first ballot and wasquietly dropped. Forney was put at the head of the delegation from this State. Perhaps that had something to do with the complete

failure of the Curtin men. IT is said that the Radicals in Congress seriously contemplate a complete reconstruction of the Supreme Court, place. Such an act would be of a piece with other usurpations of the present infamous Congress.

None of the dozen negro delegates in the Chicago Convention were invited to make speeches. Why did not the whites who sat cheek by jowl with the colored brothren give them a chance to be heard? Perhaps a speech from one of them might have gone far towards

THERE were some fifteen or twenty negro delegates to the Chteago Convenlion, and they were objects of note on the floor. Of course they were all enbeen assured that he was in favor of es- | will be a gathering of the true and patablishing and perpetuating their supremacy in the South, and of giving the right of suffrage and all other political and social privileges to their race in the North. The dark complexioned delegates were a unit for Grant and

THE Radicals throughout the country had prepared large quantities of came of the removal of President Johnson. Impeachment having failed, they are now economically using up their amunition in making a noise over the nomination of Grant and Colfax, but the people are not responding to the voice of the guns. The populace are not prepared to exhibit any signs of reloiding over nominations made by so corrupt a party.

The Radical papers are all parading the announcement that Colfax is an ultra temperance man. This is done to offset the accusations of habitual drunkenness, which Wendell Philips, and other Radical leaders have so repeated ly made against Grant. If the Radicals themselves are to be believed, Grant is often staggering drunk, while Colfax is a fanatical tectotaler. pair of candidates to be hitched up together. But, like everything radical, the ticket is consistent in its very inconsistency.

The other night the Radicals of Washington city serenaded Grant and Colfax. Hiram Ulysses replied to a long speech | naturally allied himself with the Rewhich was made to him, by informing the crowd that he could not make a speech. Colfax spoke for the great smoker, and, after praising him in the tion in reference to naturalized citizens most extravagant terms, declared that adopted by the Chicago Convention greater than all his victories was the was merely a tub thrown to the whale; action of the Republican party by and when that is quoted every naturalwhich the ballot was put into the hands | ized citizen will recall the antecedents of the party and of its nominee, Schuyof the negro. The next thing in order will be the letter of acceptance which | ler Colfax, the Know-Nothing. Washburne is preparing for Grant. It will be published in a day or two.

No greater evil could beful this counon the platform on which he stands .- for the Vice Presidency completely ig-Of very moderate abilities, wholly ig- nored, but the peculiar political hobby norant of the political history of the of Pennsylvania Republicans was not country, and utterly incapable of come even mentioned. What are we to unprehending the great issues upon which derstand by this ominous silence? Has such transparent vell of falsehood a set of unprincipled political adventurers ever since he entered the political they will see to it that no such disaster | tinctive feature in the creed of the Re-

The Deserter Act. The case of Edward McCafferty against George Gruger, J. C. Dickson and Alex. Ale, election officers of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, who had refused to receive the plaintiff's vote, came before the Supreme Court on appeal from the Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and was argued on

Wednesday, at Harrisburg. selfish and corrupt politicians, whose It was admitted that McCafferty had only object in life is to scheme for office hean drafted and had failed to report, and to devise means whereby they may and that a certificate to that effect had be enabled to filch from the National been presented to the defendants, as Treasury the money which is wrung from the sweat and toil of the laboring provided in the act of June 4, 1866, which disfranchises those whose deserwhite men of the nation. There are praises of the negro and promises to him, but not a word from which the tion is so certified to; the question of the constitutionality of this act of 1866 overburthened white toller can derive was therefore squarely presented. any comfort.

The Court reserved its decision, but the intimations thrown out by several The Radical nominations fell "flat" upon this community. Nobody was surprised and nobody cared. Geary ordered a salute, (at the expense of the Shute, it is said,) which was fired by a couple of gunners before an appreciative assemblage of nine little white boys and fifteen little black ones, and that was all. of the Judges clearly indicate that the says: act; will be pronounced unconstitutional: Justice Strong intimating that when the Constitution prescribes the qualifications of an elector, it is equivalent to

The Negro Suffrage Plank in the Chicago No Enthusiasm. The Radical Convention at Chicag was a tame and utterly spiritless affair.

tement, and the nominat

The Negro in the Chicago Convention.

North must speedily follow.

A Democratic Holiday.

Colfax a Know-Nothing.

No Tariff Plank.

and if so, why?

Platform.

The second resolution of the Chicago platform reads as follows: The proceedings elicited no popular ex-The guarantee by Congress of equal and age to all loyal men at the South was de frage to all loyal men at the South was used manded by every consideration of public safety of gratitude, and of justice, and must een received very coldly throughout the country. Nowhere has there been os maintained; while the question of rage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States. any exhibition of enthusiasm. The name of Grant fails to charm the popular ear, and there is still less that is cap-

We have already declared our conviction that the above resolution would set up by the corrupt and scheming prove entirely satisfactory to the most extreme advocates of negro equality and we had not to wait long for the clearest proof of our assertion. The Philadelphia Post of yesterday has the following commentary upon it:

Philadelphia Post of yesterday has the following commentary upon it:

There is nothing in the Republican platform, adopted at Chicago, which we cannot heartily approve, for even the second article, which is the only one open to objection, pledges the party to maintain Impartial Suffrage in the South. THAT MAINTAINED, IT IS INEVITABLE THAT IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN THE NORTH, for it is impossible that the Republican party can divide its principles and hold to a two faced policy. It is certain to lose the colored vote in the South, unless it gives the ballot to colored citizens in the North. And if it requests to become the champlon of freedom everywhere, it will deserve to be disgraced and defeated. The right of the loyal States to decide for themselves the suffrage question does not, in our opinion, give them power to prevent citizens of the United States, and here it is that Congress should interfere. We trust Mr. Stevens will not forget his bill prahibiting States from disfranchising citizens of the whole country. And it is to be regretted that the Convention did not more explicitly declare that the people of the loyal States ought to grant the ballot to their fellow-citizens, without respect to color. BUT WE REPEAT THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CONFER FULL CITIZENSHIP ON THE MILLIONS OF COLORED PEO-Speaker of the lower House of Representatives. He is part and parcel of the present infamous and unpopular Congress, and the people will not be at a loss to determine where he stands. were the Presidential nominations of any great political party in this country received so coldly by the masses s those of Grant and Colfax. The Radicals go into the present contest with the weight of popular judgment against them, and there is nothing in the names, or the character of the men, they have put forward, to rouse their party from the apathy into which its masses have fallen. We predict that they will find the campaign a dragging one from be-

TO CONFER FOLD CHARMENT THE MILLIONS OF COLORED PEO-PLE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, AND TO CONTINUE TO WITHHOLD IT FROM THE THOUSANDS IN THE The platform adopted by the Radicals at Chicago, though full of glittering generalities, and, like india rubber. NORTH. Now we ask every Northern man capable of being stretched in almost any who is opposed to negro suffrage and itself to the people of the United States. | consequent negro equality to look this Regarding it as of prime importance the proposition squarely in the face. Here Convention announced its position on we have it asserted by one of the ablest the negro question in the first two reso- Republican papers in the country that lutions. The party, and its nominees, the platform on which General Grant Grant and Colfax, are pledged to the has voluntarily taken his stand, if carmaintenance of negro supremacy in the ried out by his election, renders negro Southern States. This is followed by suffrage and negro equality an inevita-SENATOR FOWLER has filed a very a declaration in favor of leaving the ble necessity in every State in the Union. The Post very truthfully declares that "it is impossible to confer full citizenship on the millions of colored

contest is, that Congress shall enforce withhold it from the thousands in the negro supremacy in the South, while North," Let no one make a mistake about this bly dealt with just at present. That matter. The election of Gen. Grant with impunity violate the ideas of prothe leaders of the Republican party ex- | will certainly fasten negrosuffrage upon pect very soon to make voters of the Pennsylvania. There can be no escape negroes in every Northern State, if they from it except by his defeat. The Pos succeed in electing Grant, no sensible points out the precise method by which man can doubt. The truth is that with the result will be acchieved, when it one-half the Union under negro domi- says that, "the right of the loyal States to decide for themselves the suffrage nation the right to vote and hold office cannot be long denied to that race in question does not give them power to any State. The blacks will hold the prevent citizens of the United States (nebalance of power, and will dictate their groes as well as white men) from voting is to be deposed and Stanton put in his own terms. This the Radical leaders for officers of the United States. And know, and they are perfectly satisfied though Congress may not adopt Thadwith the position taken at Chicago. Stevens' bill for granting such privi-They see that with negro supremacy in leges to the negroes before the next the South thus squarely made part of Presidential election, General Grant Grant's platform, negro equality in the will not have got warm in his seat until North must inevitably follow his elec- It will be pushed through.

assurance that the election of General Chicago platform, but that we take that Quartermaster's department and occu-Grant will enable them to break down of one of the ablest Radical newspapers | pied other positions where there | of one of the ablest Radical newspapers | pied other positions where there | sult themselves, and then gave both the tion of the two great political parties n law will be at once passed declaring that only way to defeat negro suffrage in

The coming Fourth of July will see Colfax. the grandest assemblage of Democrats

thusiastically for Grant, as they had ever convened on this continent. It Who is Responsible for Extravagant Expenditures? triotic men of the nation in the commercial metropolis of the country to sistent generalities, which was adopted take counsel together for the good of the by the Radicals as a platform at Chipeople. And, while our wisest men are | cago, a deliberate attempt is made to thus spending the national holiday in shoulder upon Andrew Johnson the patriotic deliberations, the Cincinnat! extravagance which has prevailed in the Enquirer suggests that the masses of general government during the past the Democratic party who remain at seven years. Does any one suppose the try in their respective neighborhoods fools as to believe an assertion of that on Independence day. We deem that Surely there can be no man in that in that suggestion eminently timely and the country who does not know that The concluding sentence of his speech that suggestion eminently timely and the country who does not know that was as follows: Let there be a gathering ever since Mr. Johnson became Presiproper. Let there be a gathering ever since Mr. Johnson became Prest together of the Democratic masses all over the country, on the coming 4th of sponsible for every dollar which has been expended, and that the President July. It will be an admirable method of inaugurating the most important and his Cabluet have been utterly pow-American people ever engaged. Let gance which has prevailed. arrangements be made for carrying out the suggestion all over the country.— Every election district should have an assemblage of the Democratic voters, with their wives and children, on the wrung, are justly indignant at the excoming Fourth of July. It is a Demo-

eratic holiday, and should be celebrated Colfax, the Radical candidate for Vice President, is a politician by trade, ud has always been notorious in Indiana as a chronic office beggar. He was an original Know-Normino, and necessaries of life, and see luxuries he is the representative of negro suas such was elected to Congress, being one of the most bitter and loud-mouthed defamers of Catholics have produced such a result. They equality in the North. and of our foreign-born fellow-citiand of our foreign born fellow-cut-zens. Like others of his class, he have looked at the reckless and enor-naturally alliad binsoit with the Reernment, and have investigated the publican party, when the fusion bematter for themselves until they are tween the Know-Nothings and the satisfied that their burthens have been Abolitionists took place. The resolugreatly increased by Congress, without the nation's receiving any compensa-

ting benefits.

The Radicals who nominated Gen. Cirant at Chicago know how general is the spirit of inquiry, and this dissatisfaction which exists among the masses. They have heard the mutterings of the coming storm of popular indignation The Radical Convention at Chicago against Congress, and they attempted had not a word to say about a tariff to shield themselves by the passage of try than the election of General Grant Not only was Pennsylvania's candidate a resolution in which they undertake prevalent extravagance and corruption

to throw the responsibility for the The people cannot be blinded by any its ruln or welfare depend, his election | the party been converted to the doctrine | hood. They know full well that Mr. would be a national disaster. He has of free trade? Was this thing done at Johnson has been utterly powerless been the more tool of Washburne and the demand of the West? Was the in- ever since he came into office as Presifluence of that section so great in the dent. They know how completely su-Convention as to secure both candidates preme has been the rule of Congress. and the platform? We desire to see They know that not a dollar has been trolled by them while in the Presiden- what explanation will be given for this expended during all that time, except tial chair. If the people of this nation omission of a tariff plank in the plat- under the direct appropriation and aphave any regard for its best interests form. Heretofore it has been a dis- proval of the Radical majority in Congress. Nor will the people forget the purposes for which those gigantic appublican party. Is it to be abandoned, propriations have been made. They will remember, when they come to No Word of Cheer for the Laboring vote, that they are called upon to endorse or to condemn the expenditure o dorse or to condemn the expenditure of There is not a single resolution in the one hundred and fifty millions a year Radical Chicago platform which will to keep up a large standing army in the strike a responsive chord in the breasts South whose only business is to prop of the millions of honest working men up the negro governments which have in the North. The industrial classes een set up on the ruins of ten States of are passed by with silent contempt. the Union; they will remember that The Convention was a gathering of they are to vote for or against the con-tinued expenditure of many millions nore to maintain that refuge for idle and vicious negroes, the Freedmen's Bureau; they will not forget that while the masses were groaning under the most grinding taxation, and when the laboring man found it difficult to provide food and clothing for himself and family, that the members of Congress deliberately voted to double their THE Harrisburg Patriot and Union salaries which were already more than

sufficient to pay for their services

These, and a multitude of other methods

by which the Radicals in Congress have

been eating up the substance of the

people, will be remembered by the

And they will not forget that against giving evidence of prosperity.

masses when they come to vote.-

these things Andrew Johnson and the Rew the New Hampshire Election was Demogratic parts have protested but Democratic party have protested, but protested in vain. The people will see to It that the Radicals are not encouraged to continue their career of reckless extravagance and corruption by the election of Grant, the tool of Washburne, Forney & Co., and Colfax, the leader of the Congress which is responsible for the wrongs under which the masses are suffering so grievously.

Wade. Our evening cotemporary endeavors to excuse Ben. Wade's infamous vote for conviction, by alleging that he had determined to resign his position as President of the Senate, in case of conviction, and allow Colfax to become acting President of the United States. If the facts warranted this statement, it would afford some palliation for Wade's conduct, but unfortunately they do not: Wilson wanted him to resign his posiion, offering in that case to withdraw in his favor at the Chicago Convention. and allow him to receive the nomina fused their offer, declaring that he had that he would likewise retain his place as next in succession to the Presidency. "Do you think," said he, "that any one who knows me would believe that I would vote for acquittal if I was not all he had to offer in defence of his action. His conduct has been so bitterly

liste it; but the less they say about it the better, for the facts will not warrant any defence. At Chicago even, in the house of his friends, where the disposition is to give him the nomination to mark disapprobation of the votes of the seven "recreants" on impeachment, the correspondents report that the attempts to "swallow" him are attended by so great marks of loathing and disgust, that it is very doubtful whether the feat can be accomplished. "All the gentlemen" in the Convention, a despatch says, are opposed to him; and the Ohio delegation itself would be secretly glad to see lican party in the coming Presidential people in the Southern States, and to him defeated. Poor Wade finds that that men in high station upon whom are fixed the eyes of the people, cannot

denounced by the journals of his own

friends he has should attempt to pal-

priety which prevail in the community. A So-called Soldiers' Convention. One of the methods adopted by the candidates they have put forward, was the calling of a convention of soldiers to meet at Chicago the day before the politicians assembled. It was supposed that such a gathering would impress the public with the idea that the soldiers are ready to vote for Gen. Grant without taking into consideration the character of the party by whom he is nominated, and the platform on which he is placed. The programme was garried out accordthe extreme men of the party. They member that we put no construction of marked absence of real soldiers. Of her trusted is constructed to him, by our own upon the second plank of the seedy politicians, who had served in the Connecticut, who was so badly beaten Army. If Grant should have vention of office-seekers and political

It made no difference whether the citizen was white or black, he was a citizen still. He believed, if necessary, two million boys in blue would come again and protect him in his rights. [Immense applause.] General Stokes, of Tennessee, followed, saying he was there to defend the home, hold meetings all over the coun- people of the United States are such black man. He declared that the negroes had preserved his State to the on Independence day. We deem kind. Surely there can be no man in Radical party by voting their ticket.

> Such was the tone of this so-called Soldiers' Convention. That it reprearmies we do not believe. The soldiers ing masses, from the sweat of whose pared to subject the white men of the honest brows the many millions which South to the domination of degraded have been uselessly squandered were and barbarian negroes. They do not desire to see one-half the States of this travagance which has prevailed. The Union ruled by the inferior race. They tax gatherer in this country has more | see and know that such a policy must hands than the fabled monster, whom greatly impair the character of our govmen called Ægeon and the gods Bria-ernment, and they are not ready to give reus. The masses see what a heavy the balance of power in the nation into percentage is added to the cost of every- the hands of the African. When the thing which they buy by taxation. As soldiers are asked to follow the lead of they find themselves cramped in the Gen. Grant, they will remember that which they once enjoyed put out of premacy in the South, and the candltheir reach by taxation, they begin to inquire sharply into the causes which enforce the odious doctrine of negro

That Attack on Logan a Myth.

us on Tuesday, from Philadelphia, that teneral John Logan had been attacked while passing through the borough of contesta used-up man, York on his way to Chicago, a volley of The report came from Chicago to the candidate, and trust that we may have Now York Tribune, and was thence telegraphed to us. Although we of course | tion. would have heard of this terrible outrage, if it had really occurred, long before the valiant Logan could have carried it to Chicago and confided it to the Tribune correspondent, yet the Express, ever ready from its own inherent vileopponents, gleefully credited the story alarmed at the advance of Lee's army nto their town, we will venture to say they were not half as badly scared and | before it, for their votes and their actions lid not act half as pusillanimously as during the trial? did several distinguished and "truly could name, although the broad Susquehanna separated them from the enemy. ough, and led him to mistake the bark of a dog or the screech of the engine for

the sound of a volley of bricks aimed at his own lovely head:
York, May 2R—There is not a word of truthin the statement published editorially in the New York Tribune of the 19th, and its Chicago letter of the 18th inst., of an attempt to assassinate General Logan on his passage through this place on Saturday night last, nor was any assault made upon the train in which he was a passenger. The railroad officers on duty at the stainon here publish the following article on the subject:
York, Pennsylvania, May 20.
We hereby certify that we were on duty at the York Station when the Buffalo express train above referred to passed through soon after midnight. There was no rioting, nor any attempt made to create a riot, nor was any one on the platform oxcept the passengers and the officers of the road.

W. F. Busser.
Ticket Agent, N. C. R. W. Co.
GEORGE W. OGDEN,
Baggage Master, N. C. R. W. Co. his own lovely head :

The Lycoming Daily Gazette comes

The Radicals have been most unfortunate in their attempts to prove that platform of the party in the coming Presiential campaign: money was used to influence those able and conscientious Republican Senators Onted States, assembled in Vacional Con-vention in the city of Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1808, make the following dec-laration of principles: First. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction who voted to acquit President Johnson. The evidence that Pomeroy, of Kansas, offered to sell himself and four of his Radical companions was a hard lick.

And now Thurlow Weed, the great Radical political manager of New York, in answer to the question, whether he had not received some thirty thousand dollars, testifies that he had, but not with reference to impeachment "but, to be used, and it was used to carry the New Hampshire election for the Repub-

licans." Here is a revelation under the oath of one of the most prominent Radicals in the country, of the means which were used to carry the State of New Hamp-Wade himself has never offered the excuse stated, but has said that Colfax and the attention of the people to it, and we would ask those Radicals who imagine that Grant's election is sure, to remember that the election in New Hampshire was regarded as a test of his popularity tion for the Vice Presidency. Wade re- and that in spite of the use of his name in the canvass, and of all the money made up his mind for conviction, and raised by Weed and others, the result showed a Democratic gain of nearly a thousand votes since last year. The result in that State, when we remember how lavish the expenditure of money must have been, leads us to believe that resident of the Senate?" and that was the Democracy can carry it at the coming Presidential election. It will take more money to prevent than it did to purchase the reduced Radical majority party, that it is natural that the few

at the Spring election. Forney in Trouble. Dead Duck Forney, who is a delegate to the Chicago Convention from this State, started for that city early last week, hired a suite of rooms opposite the Opera House, flung out a large flag from the window inscribed with the names of his two papers, both daily, laid in a stock of liquors, and manifestly expected to make his rooms the headquarters of the delegates, and himself the leader of the Convention. But, unfortunately for his hopes, Cameron was after him, and Don was in the field as early as he was; so that, although the chevalier was the most prominent delegate at large from Pennsylvania, it was with great difficulty that he finally sucthe way of the transgressor is hard, and ceeded in getting himself elected chairman of his delegation, that honor being temporarily given to Galusha Grow, who was not a delegate; nor can he get the Pennsylvania delegation to adhere been instructed for him.

to Curtin, notwithstanding they have A rumor reaches us from Washing-One of the methods adopted by the Radicals for creating capital for the Forney's immediate return thither.— Now, although it will be very disagreeable to us to interfere in the private flnancial affairs of any one, yet, if the Congressional Smelling Committee, through Beast Butler, will insist upon examining the bank account of Senator Ross, we shall consider ourselves excused in inquiring why the necessity at this time upon Mr. Forney to raise \$35,000 is so pressing, that he requires the control of his wife's Washington

Will Grant Resign ? reconciling the faithful to negro equality, which will inevitably come if Grant and Colfax should be elected.

Grant and Colfax are from adjoining Western States. The bondholders, the Western States. The bondholders, the Position States are an absolute and imperative necessity.

Grant and Colfax are from adjoining Western States. The bondholders, the Position States are an absolute and imperative necessity.

The question now recurs, since Gender decicuraged by a interial and option of the Crant's nomination for the Presidency, tirely in its expressed conviction, that the maintenance of negro suffrage in the army. To the tune of "Old Grimes is the Army." If he does not he will afford the least evidence that he has no for the States lately in rebellion renders.

The question now recurs, since Genders its opinst The question now recurs, since Gen. extreme Radicals and bloated monopo- lists of the East framed the platform to suit themselves, and then gave both the suit themselves, and then gave both the candidates to the West. The people of each section were ignored by the Con- of our section will not vote to subject may be considered by the Con- of our section will not vote to subject to work and the manner of the control of the contr each section were ignored by the Consection will not vote to subject negroes are declared by the Radicals to vention, and their wishes disregarded.

They will have something to say at the representation of barbarian negroes, with the representation of barbarian negroes, with the representation of the repres nation of barbarian negroes, with the United States omcers in every State of the Southern States, to a great extent brought to bear upon Senators by the Presults assurance that the negro equality in the Union. That once accomplished, all the rest will speedily follow. The line to speeches. General Hawley, of in the hands of the General of the lident's particular friends, now shows that Pennsylvania is to defeat Grant and in the gubernatorial contest of last year frontery to use the dictatorial power ers was ready to sell out for a price. While by Governor English, and who was made permanent president of the Concuring his own election, the people may hacks, which met the following day. In the string of glittering and incon- made a speech which concluded as fol- ple to continue his rule by military force. The man who would be capable of attempting to secure the Presidency by such means would be ready to dispense with elections for all future time

Let Grant either resign the General ship or decline the nomination. Hon, Wm. W. O'Brien, of Illinois. The Democracy of Illinois have nom inated for Congressman at large the appears in the Ledger: Presidential campaign in which the erless to restrain the reckless extrava- sented the rank and file of the Union of the vilest Radicals in the land, and The taxpayers of the nation, the toil- who bore the brunt of battle are not pre- Managers of the Impeachment of An-

An absurd report was telegraphed to

tones having been thrown at the cars. cracy of Illinois on the choice of their

ness, to believe in the truth of any ac- used to induce him to vote for the accusation which reflects upon its political | quittal of the President. He of course, refused to comply with so impertment and inflicted upon its readers a long ac- and improper a request, and refers the count of the sins and shortcomings of matter to the Senate. What business York Sun, are so crowded that we are Little York. If the people of York were has the House of Representatives, the obliged to find room for a few special no count of the sins and shortcomings of matter to the Senate. What business prosecutor in the case against the President, to summon the judges to answer

The "Smelling Committee" has been loil" citizens of this town whom we organized on the most approved plans, copied in a great measure from the methods of procedure of its ancient The following despatch from York puts a quietus on Logan's story, and shows that an unquiet conscience must have been disturbing the sleep of the braggart General of the G. A. R. as he passed through our neighboring borough, and led him to mistake the bark methods of procedure of. Its ancient methods of procedure o sharp to see the product which it brings forth.

Conservative Soldier's National convention.

We publish elsewhere the call for a Soldiers and Sallors Convention, to be held in New York on the 4th of July. The conservative soldiers of Lancaster county will no doubt take immediate steps to appoint delegates. They are not few, and will no doubt respond responding to this call. Conservative Shidler's National Convenpromptly to this call.

THADDEUS STEVENS still persists in holding, as he declared years ago, that men should "throw conscience to the devil" when their party required it. He said on Monday in the House, in reply to a question from Mr. Ross, that "he did not think the would have hurt Smators if they had perjured themselves for the purpose of procuring the conviction of the President." In his political course he has always and in consistency with he has always acted in consistency with this sentiment; yet it shocks one to hear him still boldly proclaiming it, now that he is on the yerge of life, and o us, enlarged to seven columns and

expenditure is the rule.

The Radical Platform. The following series of resplutions was adopted by the Radicals at Chicago, as the The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Con-

and the driver fulls Generalized in the position of the positi

soldiers and seamen who endured the hard-ships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country. The bountles and pensions provided by hav for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care. Eleventh. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the resources and the increase of power to this nation, "the asy-

and devolopment of the resources and the increase of power to this nation, "the asy-but of the oppressed of all nations," should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and

Butler's renowned impeachment investi-gation has developed some facts which we not a tittle of evidence has been produced to show that Senator Ross acted in any other than an honorable and conscientious manwell conclude that he would not seru-

ner, the testimony of Col. Cooper conclu-Pomeroy, from Kansas, was willing to trade off himself and four other Radical Senators for the trifling sum of forty thousand dollars and the control of the Administration patronage for the State of Kansas. It further appears that Senator Morton, of Indiana vas one of the four whom Pomeroy expect ed to control. It is to be hoped that the managers will proceed with their investi-

gation. Read Col. Cooper's statement as

managers will proceed with their investigation. Read Col. Cooper's statement as it pare the Hon. William W. O'Brien, of Peorla, Illinois. His opponent is John Logan, whose record for some years past has been of such a character, as to have earned for him the souldriquet of Dirty-law of the control of the will be the subject of using money for the acquitant whose record for some years past has been of such a character, as to have earned for him the souldriquet of Dirty-law of the control of the will be the subject of using money for the acquitant and adviser of secession, he became one of the will be the subject of using money for the acquitant and adviser of secession, he became one of the will be the subject of using money for the acquitant and adviser of secession, he became one of the will be the subject of using money for the acquitant of the President of the Senate and his own, so as to insure the activity of Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Senator of the will of the President of the Senate and his own, so as to insure the activity of Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Senator for William W. O'Brien is one of the ablest men in the State of Illinois, both as a lawyer and as an orator. An honory orable, honest and fearless politician, he has one-very occasion advocated the true interests of the country, and has ever maintained the honest doctrine of adhesion to principle without regard to temporary expediency. At notime has a more able, conscientious and fearless champlon of the time-honored cause of true Democracy, been brought before the people of Illinois for their suffrages. His personal feelings and his large for the people of Illinois for their suffrages. His personal feelings and his large for the people of Illinois on the choice of their work Logan will find that he has met his superior, and will emerge from the call of the Democracy of his State he has yielded to their wishes, and we may strictly the person who approached him no doubt, to prefer the quite of civil Hie; but at the call of the Democracy because the subject the

Our advertising columns, says the Nev c obliged to find room for a few special notices among the editorials:

The firm of Chase & Greeley is dissolved, so nacount of the disgust of the function account of the disgust of the function of the disgust of the function of the disgust of the function of the functi

ary situation, and was designed as a summer residence for Andrew Johnson, who has concluded to remain in the White House. There are no near neighbors.

THEAPRICAL.—NOTICE TO MANAGERS—THATRICAL.—NOTICE TO MANAGERS—THATRICAL—NOTICE TO MANAGERS—THATRICAL—THATRICAL—NOTICE TO MANAGERS—THATRICAL—THAT

party has control, economy in public ____ counties are the following, those in Italics being Republican, the others Demo-eratic. Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Cambria, Clinton, Elk, Fulton, Juniata, Indiana, Luzerne, Montour, Pike, Somerset, Union, Venango, and Westmore

Letter from Ex-Presiden Duty of the Democratic Estional Con-trenties. Personal Preferences Not to Influence a Choice. Washington, May 17, 1868. The following letter from ex-President Franklin Pierce to Calonal J. D. Hooyer, of this city, will be found interesting at this

My Dearstire: I have just returned from Boston to find your letter of the 16th inst. The language attributed to me in the article to which you call my attention expresses substantially what I have thought, and doubtless what I have often said. You know how highly I estimate the culture, powers and elevated characteristics of Mr. Pendleton and Governor Seymour, Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Doolittle, and how gratefully I recognize the services rendered by them respectively in defence of the Constitution. I think I must also have spoken to you during the late civil war of General Hancock. I know him well twenty was at the opening of Spring. In Eric the fields had a yellow and unpromising look without material loss from Winter killing, and in Chautauqua there is some complaint to freezing out and sickly appearance. Throughout New Jersey, Pennsyllen to you during the late civil war of General Hancock. I know him well twenty was at the opening of Spring. In Eric the fields had a yellow and unpromising look without material loss from Winter killing, and in Chautauqua there is some complaint to freezing out and sickly appearance of the Constitution. I think I must also have spoken to you during the late civil war of General Hancock. I know him well twenty was at the opening of Spring. In Eric the fields had a yellow and unprantisely puny appearance at the opening of Spring. In Eric the fields had a yellow and unprantisely puny appearance of the constitution of the constitution of the drouth with the condition of wheat, and a conflict report. Irration of principles:

First. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction projects of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in a majority of the States lauly and political rights to all, and regard dult in these institutions securing equal all these institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

Second. The guarantee of Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith to all coreditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the labor of the lattion that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith to all coreditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the labor of the lattion that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith to all coreditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith to all coreditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the labor of the nation that taxation should be cated to the letter but the spirit of the labor of the nation that the spirit of the labor of the nation that the spirit of the labor of the nation that the spirit of the labor of the nation that the spirit of the labor of the labor of the nation that the spirit of the labor of the nation that the spirit of the labor of the nation that the spirit of the labor of the n

to meet every liability, however heavy, that touches the honor and integrity of the nation, through the old system and labit of rigid economy and storn fidelity in judgment of every public trust and obligation. Even if I were certain what my judgment will be when the Fourth of July shall arrive you are not, I hope, mistaken in believing that I would readily yield any personal preference to insure the overthrow of the more than instibute "roign of terror," now hurrying all that is valuable to swift destruction. There can be, in the Convention, no possible occasion for the sacrifice either of principle of of just pride, and hence, white there may

tions as they are by an honest constitutional victory at the ballot-box too overwhelming to be questioned.

Your friend,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Col. J. D. HOOVER.

Radical Misrepresentatives.

By a smaller majority in the Legislature than was expected, William A. Buckingham has been chosen from the State of Connecticut to the United States Senate for six years from March 4, 1869. Immediately after the late election in that State, when the Democrats more than doubled their majority of the peeceding year and elected their entire ticket, we showed how by outrageous gerrymandering the minority would secure a Senator to misrepresent the sentiment of the State. How outrageous this gerrymandering is in Connecticut is exhibited in the following table, which shows the votes and number of representatives in different towns:

3 towns gave 1881 votes, have 5 representatives. 10 towns gave 360 votes, have 20 representatives. 10 towns gave 9.00 votes, have 20 representatives. 20 towns gave 9.00 votes, have 20 representatives. 20 towns gave 3.00 votes, have 30 representatives. ----The majority of the small towns which have equal representation with larger towns and cities send Radical representatives who voted for Mr. Buckingham. That the Sen-

tor-elect by no means represents the views of the majority of his constituents, is shown in the annexed admirable letter of Senato Dixon, who has faithfully represented hi Dixon, who has faithfully represented his State in the United States Senato:

Senate Chamber,

Washington, May 16.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic and Conservative members of the Connecticut Legislature, as their candidate for the office of Senator of the United States, for the term of six years, from the 4th of March next.

Representing, as these members do, a majority of the people of the State, their nomination furnishes conclusive evidence that my course in the Senate has the sanction of the popular will. This is to me a source of great satisfaction—although my duty would have been the same, and I trust would have been the same, and I trust would have been as faithfully and conselentiously performed if I had been certain that I should be condemned for doing right, instead of being rewarded and sustained as I now am, by the approbation of the people. Regarding a nomination by the representatives of a minority, I accept it with gratitude, and remain with high respect.

Your friend and obedient servant, JAMES DIXON.

To the Hong Wm. L. Bennet, Chairman, and the Hon. John Kondrick, Secretary. Nor is it likely that this is the last honor the State of Connecticut will confer upon Mr., Dixon. Still in the prime of his years and his powers, his few remaining months of service in the Senato ought not to close a long and honorable political career which is without a single stain. Concerning the sentiments of the Congress, as now, no doubt that district will be faithfully represented. We have the precedent of John Quincy Adams's and Thomas II. Benton's return.

that district will be faithfully represented. We have the precedent of John Quincy Adams's and Thomas H. Benton's return to the House of Representatives after a lofter seat in the service of the country, and the consent of Mr. Dixon to descend from the Senate to the House, even such a House, might tend in a degree to elevate a body now mainly distinguished by "debates" like those between Donnelly and Washburne.—New York World.

Pirst in the Field.

The N. Y. Tribunc says: We give place, by request, to the following, which we believe is the first regular nomination of a ticket for the ensuing Presidential canvass. Geo. Francis Train, Daniel Pratt, and several more such, have each nominated himself for President. But the following is a complete ticket, and looks business-like, viz:

London, May 23—Evening.—Telegrams rom Sydney received this evening, in anmand of his ship, the steam frigate Galatea. He was quite well. Farrell, the attempted

Crop Prospects in the United States:
Washington, May 21.—The following is based on information furnished by the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture: "Rarely are our Winters so favorable to fill sown wheat as that of 1807-8. The New England States are eacouraged to attempt wheat culture more largely by the fine condition of that now in the ground. The season was equally favorable in the Middle States, which report discouraging facts affecting the Winter crops. In Live

part of it was torn off. around the spot where the around the spot whole was discovered, resulted in finding pleces of paper scorched and black if they had been fired from a gun.

a mile south of Waverly, Tuesday morning.

Miles says that he left Janesville, which is six miles south of Waverly, at about dusk Monday evening; and that about hine o'clock he was stopped about two miles from town by twonty or thirty men in disguise, who proceeded to take Melloberts away from him and leave him to come on to the city at his "leisure," where he arrived at cleven o'clock, made his return to the justice of his warrants, and went home. Miles also states that when McRoberts was taken out of his wagon, his "assistant," Nick kern, who had accompanied him from Janesville made his appearance, and whether he was mobiled with McRoberts, or whether he went voluntarily with the mob, he does not know.

The news reached Waverly about eight o'clock Tuesday morning, that the body of a man was hanging to a tree, about a mile south of the town, causing an intense extensive and divine the formoon hus-

nat nad been emitted from his mouth.— His arms were hanging straight by his side, and the body altered her water the

was suspended.

It is the general opinion, however, that the crime lies at the hands of the Horse Reliance Committee of Bremer County, of which Doputy Shoriff Miles is Captuin.

McRoberts served in the army as an Iowa volunteer during the late war, but bore a bad character there, as at home. He was short transfer of the servers of age. bout twenty-five years of age.

From the Anti-Slavery Stand From the Anti-siavery Standard.

The Dreadful Wrath of Wendell Philips on Impeachment.

When we think of the unsheltered heads of Southern loyallsis, white and black; whon we think of this Pacha of Assassins again let loose; of Andersonville again reopened; then, putting Fessender and Trumbull's name side by side with the infamous ones of Lee and Davis, and handing them down, blood-stained, to the loathing of history, we cannot but remember that those arch flonds of Mississippi and Virginia were angered to that horrible revenge by the defeat of a great revolution which they had nursed for years. But these, thormen allies from Maine and Illinots, steep the South in murder, from motives which I had nursed for years. But these, thefre mean allies from Maine and Illinots, steep the South in nurder, from motives which make even treason additionally contemptible. We beg paradon even of Lee and Davis for associating such despicable crime with theirs. Our work is plain enough; the old duty of showing the masses how little their leaders are to be trusted. This lamentable proof how weak and corruptible politicians are, how accessible to the lowest motives, must convince the most incredulous, that it is unasfe to trust men, and that it is indipensably necessary to grout, and cement into the Constitution itself the citizenship of the negro, his right to the ballot, to caucation, to pensably necessary to grout, and cement into the Constitution itself the citizenship of the negro, his right to the ballot, to education, to and to the most exact equality with the white race. Johnson convicted might have made us too trustful. It might have hiled us too trustful. It might have hiled us too trustful. It might have hiled us too the belief oven that Trumbull was wise, Possenden honest and Senators proof against bribes. Instead of this, one impochment has succeeded, even if that against Johnson should full. Judge. It remains to be seen whether the itopubilican party will prove its utter incompetency will prove its utter incompetency by fulling to understand the hour. We wait to soe whother Chicago comprehends that safety lies in going forward. Warned by this most conclusive proof of a party weakness, let that Convention give us a plutform pledging to the negro, throughout the States, ballot, education and land—gunantoeing to the Southern white loyalist adequate protection against the assassins of the

quate protection against the assassins of the White House and of the Senate Chamber, Let it place upon that platform mon whose past lives are the pledge that they will fulfil its promises. nast lives are the pledge that they will tilling its promises.

The Senate has still means of defending itself. Has it the coursage to use them? Meanwhile from a Chief Justice, debauched by ambition, whom, once before, the herosam of Margaret Garner could not rouse to duty, and whose age answering to his youth neither the woo of the North, or the blood of the South can lift out of selfish, vulgar ambition-from Senators, tools of feminine spite and brokers in patronage, the people appeal—trusting henceforth in themselves, able to execute justice, to secure liberty and sure to stamp with lasting infamy the men who betray them.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

In the House the vote stood as follows: ckingham.....124

he community, in which young Brocken-brough is much beloved, and a crowd start-

The murder of a man named Sharpe, and the arrest of one Harrington as his assassin, at Toledo, have already been mentioned. The Toledo Blade gives the following particulars of the nature of the evidence against Harrington:

Harrington:

Last evening detective Hanks and Mr.

John Becker, who have been using a gost
commendable diligence in making a gost
commendable diligence in making a stort
cough investigation of the matter, returned
from a trip across the river, in which they
had made discoverice of a most important
nature. Searching the house of Mr. Kenary, they had found in Harrington's satched
a quantity of shot, a dirk, and a "billy."
They picked up a vest belonging to Harrington, and in its pockets found a piece of
newspaper. Also, in the house, a Toledo
Commercial of April 15, was found, and a
part of it was torn loft. A search, made if they had been fired from a gin.

These were carefully picked up and brought to the station house, where a careful comparison was made of the paper found in the house with that found in Harrington's vest, and that picked up near the scene of the murdor. This comparison, being most carefully made by litting piece after piece together according to the reading matter, resulted in the conclusion that the paper in Harrington's vest and the wadding picked up near where the body was found both came from the nowspaper found in the house of Kenary. This ordence, circumstantial though it be, seems to point beyond a peradventure to Michael Harrington as the murdorer of Michael Sharpe; and this conclusion is strengthened by the comparison of the shot found in Harrington's satchel with that taken from the brain of the deceased. These shot were partly flattened, but are believed to be of the same size as those in Harrington's possession.

ton's possession A strange fight recently took place in Paris. Everybody who has been in the French capital knows that around the old barriers of that city were clustered numerous groups of various kinds of eating and drinking houses. At the old Barriere Fontainebleau, so-called because it was the portal by which the traveller for Fontaine bleau quitted the capital, three blind menentered a low drinking shop and ordered wine. They were merry when they entered it. The wine raised their spirits to a still ligher pitch, and by the time each one of

it. The wine raised their spirits to a still higher pitch, and by the time each one of them had two bottles under his waistcoat, they began to sing at the top of their voices. Their morriment was at its height, when three roughs entered the room in which hitherto they had been alone, and in a hoarse, broken, leering volee of the lower classes of Paris, one of the roughs said to the bilind "I say, old glass eyes, are you going soon to cease squealing?" The bilind men stop ped singing, and one of them said: "who is the blackguard who would make us slient?" The rough answered: "Put on your spectucies, old horse, and you will see." Its comrades, delighted with the reply, laughed heartify, and continued to ridicule the poor blind men, each hit being greeted with hearse laughs. The blind men's anger became great. They rose, One of them groped until his hand was on the lamp on the wall which lighted the room. He extinguished it, and then exclaimed, "Now we are equal. Joseph, tyle this door so that no one goes out." Joseph placed his stalwart back against the door, and his two companions selzed the roughs and beat and knecked their heads against walls, tables, and the stoor, kicked them until the terrible uproar brought the master of the shop; he, finding himself unable to push Joseph from the door, went for neighbors, and at hast when entrance was effected, the room was found in a state of great confusion. Tables and chairs wore turned over one another, bettles

chairs were turned over one another, bottles broken in a hundred fragments were sens-tered overwhere; the roughs, completely cowed and dreadfully beaten, were creating in corners. The shopkeeper put the billed men in an employs running towards their homes, and put the roughs out of the house. The blind men were greatly elated house, The onto the with their victory,

Death of an English Diver Death of an English Diver.

For some days past Derby and the neighborhood has been placarded with startling announcements that Mr. Worthington, the "Star Diver of the world," would exhibit on the river Derwent, at Derby, yesterday afternoon, and two following days. Among the feats, he was announced to jump from a height of 100 feet into the river. The entertainment was announced to commone at 2:20 in a field on the banks of the Derwent, between Dorboy and Darloy grove. The performer, a young man of 22 or 23 years of ago, appeared on the ground at the appointed time, dressed in a bathing costing, and commenced performing a series of feats under the water, including drinking milk from a bottle, peeling and eating an orange, blowing a trumpet, etc. He also threw a lad into the water and rescued him. After remaining some minutes in making the necessary preparations, he put himself in position for diving, and jumped into the river. In his progress downward, he made three evolutions of his body, and a medical man on the bank remarked to some of the bystanders that he was a dead man. Worthington fell heavily on the top

casion for the sacrifice either of principle or of just pride, and hence, while there may be—nay, in the nature of things, must be—differences of opinion in regard to the platform, and decided individual proferonces in relation to the porson, around whom the people are to rally for "our country, our whole country and nothing but our country," yot I anticipate cheerful harmony when the work is done, and with it and beyond it complete success. We can wisely postpone minor maters or issues that may hereafter involve earnest discussion. The primary and overshadowing object of all conservative-men is now and will continue to be to rescue the work of the fathers from destroying hunds, and to save the foundations as they are by an honest constitution—to be the constitution—to the constitution—to the constitution of the constitution. The primary are destroying hunds, and to save the foundations as they are by an honest constitution—to the constitution. to the bottom of the river. The people seemed to expect that he would rise to the surface as was his custom, and some infinity at the surface as was his custom, and some infinity at the surface as was his custom, and some infinity at the surface as was his custom, and some infinity to the surface. At last Mr. Smith of Little Eaton, dived into the water, and after several unsuccessful efforts succeeded in bringing the lifeless body of Worthington to the surface. Four Medical men, Drs. Topham, Jamleson, Fant and Illife, who had been witnessing his performances, promptly attended to him on his being brought to the bank an a boat, and every means were used to resuscitate him, but without success, as life was extinct, the opinion being that he died from concussion while diving. There was a large attendance, both of ladies and gentlemen, and the excitement was of the most intense description, indeed, caused quite a gloom in the town. The body was taken into the tent used by the decembed for the purpose of dressing, and was shortly afterwards removed to his lodgings. His mother and two brothers were present, and were the painful spectators of his untimely death. Great praise is due to Mr. Smith for his exertions to find the bedy. The height of the jump was about ninely feet.

—Monday Daily News, May 8th.

The Spectroscope.

One of the most notable things about the

height of the jump was about ninety feet.

Monday Daily News, May 8th.

The Spectroscope.
One of the most notable things about the development of modern science is the manner in which discoveries or Inventions in and signal service in clucidating other and apparently unconnected matters. Of such inventions the spectroscope is one likely to be of inculculable advantage, as by means of its refracting prisms it is enabled to separate and exhibit the spectra or rays of light which different substances reflect, each in its own characteristic system of bands and lines of color. By this means several new metals have been discovered, the atmospheres of the sun and other heavenly bodies analyzed, and discoveries are opening up to its powers on every hand. It has been put to practical use in analyzing the flame of a furnace during the process of making Bossamer steel, so that the exact moment when the process is complete is instantly shown by the change in the spectrum—anost delicate point of metalizing not other wise determinable. The latest use to which this been put will give it fame in the sunals of medicine and of law, as it furnishes means of analyzing and recognizing human blood, whether in abnormal secretions of disease or in dried stains upon other material. The hammatine, or coloring matter of the blood, shows a spectrum outlord will instantly detect so small a matter even the microscope fails, the spectroscope will instantly detect so small a matter she one-thousandth of a grain of dried human blood. Thus all sciences gain from onch one's progress.

Michigam Child Murderer Mentenced to Michigam Child Murder Cor. Chiege Post.

The min George Dixon, some necount of

Minto Prison for Life.

Cloiwater Cor, Chicago Post.

The man George Dixon, some acquent of whose cruelties to his little son was given last winter, has been tried and convicted of an assault with intent to murder this same boy, and Judge Bacon, has sentenced him whose crusities to his fitted soil was given last winter, has been tried and convicted of an assault with intent to murder this same boy, and Judge Bacon has sometened him to the State Prison for life. The testimony on the trial showed about the following facts: Some time in January last, about nine o'clock in the ovening, the boy, who was thirteen years old, sat on a step leading from the kitchen to the sitting room and was crying from the pain occasioned by frozen feet. The father took him by the throut, thrust him backwards down across the steps, and then, while in that position sprang on him with his knees with such force as to broak his breast bone and produce other injuries, from which he died in about a week. Dixon was a farmer, living in Algansee, in this county. He is about forty-live years old, and coarse and brutish looking. Dr. Beach and Dr. Cutter, the physicians who examined the body, both testified that the feet looked as though they had been frozen a long time before death; that both teet were evidently mortified before the boy died, and the decayed fiesh had commenced sloughing off; that there were marks about the limbs and on the head, resulting from injuries which must have been inflicted but a short time previous to death; that they had be they had bead of the poor little fellow had had starvation added to his other sufferings. Dixon's wife was the only witness who saw the assault. It was shown that she had a husband living when she married Dixon, and was therefore allowed to testify. This boy was the child of a former wife.

Sharp Practice.

Sharp Practice.

Sharp Practice.

Sharp Practice.

**Henry De Haven and Henry Longwood were arrosted in New York, on Monday for swindling of a novel character. They had called oh several parties, offering to sell alcohol by sample, at about haif the market price. Bargainswere madeln two or three instances, the liquid delivered in barrels, and the more representation to the market price. Bargainswere madeln two or three instances, the liq

had called on several parties, one-ring to sell alcohol by samble, a tabout half the market price. Bargainswere madein two or three instances, the liquid delivered in barrels, and the money paid—the purchasers first tasting samples, drawnfrom the bung in the usuni way. When occasion required that the barrels should be emptied of their contents it was found that only five quarts of alcohol could be obtained from the bung. The heads were then tapped, and a very liberal flow obtained; but it was a rather inferior article of water. The mysterious barrels being investigated, it was found that under the bung hole was fitted a tin tube, which being quite wide in diameter at the top, rapidly dwindled to a sharp point, which was fixed in the opposite stave from it. By this ingenius and not cessily detected contrivance, the barrel had been fitted with two distinct inferiors, the others forty gallons of water.

do the jail with the purpose of lynching, the figro. Gen. Lee, however, very properly interposed, and prevented the execution of this purpose. The excited drowd dispersed, and the law will be suffered to the the ourse. Lengthering Expublication