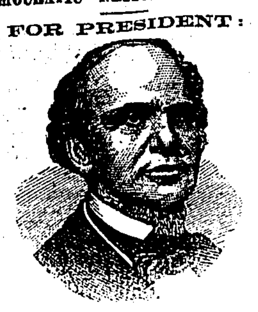
THE LANCASTER WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET !

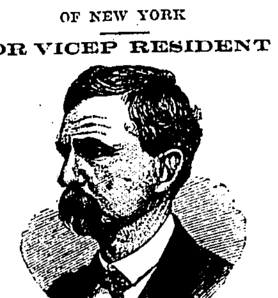
FOR PRESIDENT:



HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK

FOR VICEP RESIDENT:



GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.,

OF MISSOURI,

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
Gen. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia co

County Committee Meeting.

The Democratic County Committee will meet at the Democratic Club Room, Centre Square, in the city of Lancaster, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. The punctual attendance of every member is requested. R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman,
B. J. MCGRANN, Secretary.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the Bolton House, Harrisburg, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1868, at 8 P. M. A full attendance is desired.
WM. A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

In pursuance of authority granted to the undersigned by action of the County Committee, at its recent meeting of August 15th, the Delegate Elections ordered to be held on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, are hereby postponed until SATURDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, and the Democratic County Convention, ordered to assemble on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, is postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, when it will meet at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Fulton Hall, in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the ensuing October election, composed of the following officers:

A Member of Congress.
Four Members of House of Representatives.
Associate Judge.
District Attorney.
One County Commissioner.
Two Directors of the Poor.
Two Prison Inspectors.
One Auditor.

The township committees are requested to give early notice in their respective districts of the time and place of meeting for the election of delegates.

By order of the Democratic County Committee. R. R. TSHUDY,
B. J. MCGRANN, Sec'y. Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Hon. S. S. Cox will address the Democracy of Lancaster in the Court House on Friday evening, September 18th.

A Mass Meeting of West Hempfield and adjoining townships will be held at Edw. Hopton's Hotel, Silver Springs, on Saturday afternoon, September 12th. Hon. I. E. Hiester, S. H. Reynold's, Esq., and others will address the meeting.

The Democratic Club of Little Britain township will be addressed on Thursday evening next, Sept. 3d, by H. G. Smith and Geo Nauman, Esqs. The meeting will be held at Oak Hill. The Democracy of surrounding townships are earnestly requested to attend. All Clubs, without respect to party, are invited to attend.

A mass meeting of the Democracy of Providence township will be held at Hickory Grove Hotel, on Saturday, September 12th. S. H. Reynolds, J. W. F. Swift, and A. J. Steinman, Esqs., will address the meeting.

There will be a pole raising and Democratic meeting at Gordonville on Saturday, September 12th. Geo. Nauman, Esq., H. G. Smith, and others, will address the meeting.

Circulate Political Truth.

The campaign draws to a close. The work which is to be done must be done quickly. In no way can so much good be effected as by the systematic circulation of sound and reliable Democratic newspapers. The INTELLIGENCER is unsurpassed by any journal in the State. Spread it among all who will read it. THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER *will be furnished to clubs of five or more until after the Presidential election* FOR THIRTY CENTS.

No further reduction in price will be made. Then forward at once the names of such persons as you desire to have the paper sent to.

The cash must accompany the order.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
901 ARCH STREET,
Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1868.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The Radicals re-produce the stale slanders of the past, and try to ignore the grave questions of the present.

They prate of their loyalty and make it the excuse for their corruption, their extravagance and their misrule.

They imagine that you have slept during three years of their iniquitous misgovernment, and that you will forget that taxation oppresses you, that your commerce languishes, and that your business is broken up.

They have proven themselves powerful to destroy and powerless to restore.

Their only policy is hate, and upon this they ask a new lease of power, forgetful that a thinking and practical people require them to answer:

Why is the national debt greater now than when Lee surrendered, and why does it still increase?

What has become of the fifteen hundred millions of dollars they have wrung from the comforts and necessities of the people since June, 1865?

Why are more than one hundred millions of dollars annually wasted on the unreconstructed South, and why is it not made to yield us as much, to relieve us from taxation, and aid in paying our debt?

Why is the white man made the inferior of the negro in every Southern State?

Why is one class of men totally exempt from taxation whilst all others groan beneath the load they should aid in bearing?

Why shall the 5 20 bonds be paid in gold when by the express terms of the contract, they were made payable in legal-tender notes?

Why is the Constitution violated and the Union not restored, and why are our resources wasted, and the people oppressed, the cost of living trebled, and our trade destroyed?

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

AROUSE THE PEOPLE.

Organize a speaking canvass in every locality. Go into the strongholds of Radicalism, and

TEACH THE PEOPLE.

Direct your arguments to reason and not to the passions. Confine them to the living issues of the present and of the immediate future.

PURSUE THE ENEMY.

Our grand old State moves steadily but surely into her true place in the Democratic line.

From every section comes the glad news of a defiant and united Democracy, and of a torpid and dispirited foe.

Organization, energy and united effort will bring you a glorious victory.

AROUSE THE PEOPLE. TEACH THE PEOPLE.
PURSUE THE ENEMY.

By order of the Democratic State Committee. WM. A. WALLACE,
Chairman

IF the people would know how the public money has been squandered under Radical rule, it is absolutely necessary to choose a Democratic Legislature.

Why a Change is Needed.

The National debt is now twenty-six hundred millions of dollars. Lee surrendered on the 9th day of April, 1865; the National debt on that day was twenty-three hundred and sixty-seven millions.

In three years of peace the debt has increased two hundred and thirty-three millions.

The people have paid into the Treasury in those three years, fifteen hundred and twenty millions. In 1865, $561,572,000; in 1866, $490,634,000, and in 1867, $471,700,000.

The official statements show that in the last two months the debt has increased $13,258,593.

All of this money came from the earnings of the people, and should have been applied to paying the debt; for it is a mortgage upon all of our property, and encumbers and oppresses us in our business.

Every article that enters into our daily use and consumption is taxed to raise this money. The poor man's tea pays twenty-five cents in gold; his sugar, four cents; his coffee, five cents; the leather out of which his shoes are made, the matches with which he lights his fire, the shovel, the pick, the plow and the harrow, all bear their share of these taxes, and all these increase the cost of living.

This system of taxation is more severe on the poor than the rich—for the necessities of a man (and not his property) are taxed, so that a poor man with a family of six, pays three times as much tax as the rich man with a family of two.

In the year ending June 30, 1868, four hundred and seventy millions of dollars were taken from the comforts and necessities of the daily lives of the people, and were put into the Treasury of the nation.

There are thirty millions of people in the Union, and this is more than fourteen dollars for each man, woman and child.

This is mainly paid in buying what we eat, drink and wear.

About eight days work are now required from the laboring man to buy a barrel of flour, while in 1860 four days work would buy as good a one. One day's work now will only buy five pounds of coffee, while in 1860 it would buy twelve pounds.

The farmer, the mechanic and the merchant, find their profits all spent in the increased cost of living; in the large taxes imposed for State, county, municipal and city purposes; in the increased cost of tools, of clothing, of labor hired, and of taxes upon income, and they have nothing left.

Increase of the debt means increased hours of labor, increased taxes, and increased privations to the mass of the people.

The Radicals have wasted your money and ought to be turned out.

The reconstruction of the South, with the negro above the white man, prevents prosperity there. The enormous taxes we pay go to maintain the army and the Freedmen's Bureau in the South for this purpose. Instead of us paying over 100 millions each year to do this, the South ought to be put to work to earn 200 millions to help us to pay the debt and the taxes.

Take away the army and the Bureau and give the white man as good a chance as the negro, and it will be done.

They cannot buy our iron, cotton and woolen manufactures as long as we persist in keeping them poor. Put them to work to develop their resources, and allow them to aid in governing themselves, and we will relieve ourselves from a grevious burthen.

The Radicals have put the negro above the white man and ought to be turned out.

The exemption of Bonds from taxation is unjust and oppressive. The poor man who owns a house and lot, has no right to be taxed to protect the property and educate the children of the rich man, who pays none, because his property is all in United States Bonds.

The Radicals made this system, and defend it, and they ought to be turned out.

A greenback dollar is now worth about sixty-eight cents in gold. There are sixteen hundred millions of 5-20 Bonds, which the Bondholders want paid in gold, but which the law promised to pay in greenbacks. We now pay them one hundred and thirty millions in gold interest every year, and we find this a grevious load. The debt bearing gold interest has increased sixty-seven and a half millions in the last two months. This has added four millions to our burthens. If the principal of the 5-20s be paid in gold, it will add eight hundred millions of dollars, to the value of the claim they make, and this terrible debt will crush the energies of the people. They paid greenbacks for the Bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, and the contract was they were to take the same in pay.

The Radicals are for paying the Bondholder in Gold, and ought to be turned out.

Reduce the enormous, useless and corrupt expenses of the government, and thus dispense with taxation and leave the money with the people. Pay the debts as rapidly as possible; remove the curse of negroism in the South, and let the white man govern himself and help us pay our debt; tax the people equally and reduce taxation; reduce the amount of interest we must pay by paying part of the debt in greenbacks; restore the Union and obey the Constitution. Pursue this policy and business will brighten, our national troubles will be over, our credit will be at par, and a specie currency reestablished.

The Radicals refuse to do this and ought to be turned out.

The debt must be paid, but we must commence to pay it now or it will never be paid; the people in power have learned to be extravagant, and cannot quit it if they wished to; a change will reduce taxation and ensure the payment of the debt.

Let us go for a change and turn the Radicals out.

Attention, Democrats.

A number of Democratic meetings are advertised to be held in different parts of the county. Let there be a full attendance at them. Go yourself, and be sure to take as many of your Republican neighbors with you as you can induce to go. Let us move upon the enemies works from all points! Every thing gives assurance of a glorious and crowning victory. Then, forward, along the whole line!

☞ See notices of meetings at head of this column.

Political Meetings.

The Chairman of the State Central Committee, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, recommends that meetings be speedily appointed at convenient points for the assembling of the people of a number of townships. We think the idea an excellent one. Such meetings will attract to them numbers of thinking Republicans, and, there being less show and parade than at County Mass Meetings, the speakers will be attentively listened to. We hope to see a number of such meetings in this county, and we have the assurance of Mr. Wallace that he will furnish one or more effective foreign speakers for such occasions. Let the proposition be judiciously considered and the most available points selected. The meetings should be so arranged that at least one speech can be made before dinner, and two or more in the afternoon. Such gatherings, if properly conducted, must prove very effective. Let the leading men of the different districts take the matter in hand.

Lamentation over the Ingratitude of the Negro.

The *Express* is much exercised about the negro vote of the South. It publishes more than a column of extracts from Southern newspapers, interspersed with editorial remarks of its own, to show that the Democrats of the South are using the negroes, whom the Radicals have made voters, to defeat Grant and Colfax. It candidly admits that the blacks are likely to vote with their old masters, in spite of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, the efforts of the Northern adventurers who are so appropriately styled "carpet baggers," and the few mean native whites who have consented to make common cause with the negroes against their own race.

This is truly a lamentable state of affairs, and we do not wonder that the *Express* is fast losing faith in Sambo. Everybody knows that the Radicals of Congress never would have enfranchised the blacks of the South if they had not believed they could control their votes. The whole reconstruction scheme was framed and patched up from time to time, for the express purpose of ensuring a continuance of Radical rule throughout the country. At first the negroes seemed ready to obey every mandate of Radical politicians. But no one who knew the character of the race needed to be told that the whites of the South could control the votes of the negroes with the greatest ease whenever they saw fit to attempt to do so.

The election in Mississippi, at which the negro majority went to the polls in compliance with the request of the white minority, and voted down the constitution which was framed for the express purpose of giving all political power to the blacks, was a startling revelation to Northern Radicals. It dashed all their cherished hopes to the earth. Negro Supremacy in the South was shown to be the most unsubstantial political fabric that ever had an origin in the brains of unpracticable fanatics.— From that hour the leaders of the Republican party began to regard the negroes, whose loyalty and sagacity they had extolled so highly, as a set of degraded barbarians. Many of them now believe, what the Democratic party has always asserted and maintained, that the negroes are unfit to be entrusted with political power.

The *Express* does not deny the right of Southern Democrats to make political capital out of the negro vote, but it is much humiliated to see that the Southern States are likely to be carried for Seymour and Blair by the negro votes which were regarded as certain to be cast for Grant and Colfax. The retribution is a righteous one. The Radicals deserve to be defeated in the coming Presidential election by the very agency through which they had hoped to carry it. They forced negro suffrage upon the Southern States against the earnest protest of every Democrat in the country. It only exists now by force of the unconstitutional acts of the Radical Congress. It is galling to the white men of the South. They do not desire its continuance, and would be glad to return to the old and safe rule of the Constitution, which guarantees every State the right of deciding who shall exercise the elective franchise. But, while the negro continues to be a voter, the Democrats of the South will do their best to control his ballot. This they have a perfect right to do, and the Radicals dare not murmur if by negro ballots the Electoral votes of the Southern States should be cast for Seymour and Blair.

We do not wonder that there is a wail of lamentation throughout the Radical camp. It must be hard indeed, in this the hour of their falling fortunes, to see even the negroes deserting their ranks Still we cannot pity them. They deserve to be beaten with the weapons they provided to be used against the Democratic party.

Facts for the People.

The value of all U. S. property before the war was $1,600,000,000. Since then in the Northern States it has increased in value, and in the Southern States diminished. The productive industry of the country is usually estimated at 2½ per cent. upon the whole value of the country, which would make $400,000,000 a year the productive interest of the country. The amount of taxes drawn from the people which reached the public Treasury in 1866, was $559,000,000; in 1867 it was 490,000,000, and Mr. Wells the Special Revenue Commissioner, has made a statement in which he says that for the past year, 1867, ending on the 1st July, there were $460,000,000 of money drawn from the people by way of taxation, which went into the Treasury. Here then is a system of annual taxation far beyond the annual income from the productive industry of the country.

Vast as this tax is, according to Freeman Clarke, Republican, and Commissioner Wells, Radical, not one half the taxes assessed reach the Treasury, which is a double injustice to the People; first, in the wrong done to the honest taxpayer, and, secondly, in the reduction of revenue through an unjust administration of law.

During Mr. Polk's administration we had war with Mexico, and had transported armies and munitions of war to that country. The whole expense during these four years was only $90,000,000, while during the present year, and the three or four years past, the expenses have been about $120,000,000, so that it cost $30,000,000 more for these Radicals to run the department in a single year in the time of peace, than for four years during a foreign war under a Democratic administration.

In Great Britain the property is valued at double ours, their debt also; yet they expend for all purposes $289,000,000, including interest upon their debt, and we expend $400,000,000. We expend about $100,000,000 more yearly than Great Britain. Their army of 200,000 men, four times larger than ours, cost less money.

Is it not high time we had a change?

C. M. Duncan, Esq.

C. M. Duncan, Esq., has been nominated for Senator in the Adams and Franklin District. Mr. Duncan was fairly elected three years ago, but was turned out of his seat by the Radical majority. How this was done may be judged, when it is known that a prominent Radical Senator afterwards said, in a fit of passion, speaking of McConaughy, to whom Mr. Duncan's seat had been awarded, "*I perjured myself to give that d—d scoundrel his seat.*" Mr. Duncan is a gentleman of fine abilities, a good speaker and an excellent business man. He will be elected by such a majority that the Radicals will not dare to unseat him.

Hon. F. M. Kimmell.

Hon. F. M. Kimmell is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 16th district. He is one of the ablest and most effective stump speakers in the State. We suppose he will challenge John Cessna to stump the district with him. Should Cessna accept there will be warm work during the canvass. The district is very close, but Judge Kimmell ought to be elected, if the campaign is vigorously conducted.

The Vermont Election.

The election in Vermont was quiet, and a special despatch leads us to believe the Democracy have made a good fight, and reduced the Radical majority of last year.

WHAT has become of the "soldier choirs" which were to sing Grant and Colfax into office? Have the "boys in blue" refused to train in such associations? Hereabouts we do not hear even a shout for Grant, much less a song in his praise. The only excitement is the quarrel of the different factions over the spoils of county offices.

Carl Schurz' Defence of the Radical Policy.

We take it that Carl Schurz made as complete a defense of the policy of the Republican party in his speech at Fulton Hall the other night as can be framed by ingenious sophistry and plausible rhetoric. He is recognized as one of the most thoughtful and argumentative Radical orators in the country, and is so heralded by his political friends wherever he goes. He is a deliberate speaker, cool and collected in his manner, and evidently a practised logician. We have seldom listened to any one more capable of making the worse appear the better reason. That he made the very best speech possible out of the material before him we candidly admit; but we do not believe it possible that the intelligent Republican in his audience could have failed to detect the great weakness of his labored defense of the Radical policy. We cannot review his speech in detail, but must content ourselves with calling attention to a few of the many fallacies in which it abounded.

Gen Shurz argued that the Southern States were fairly outside of the Union when the war ended, and that their people had no rights which we were bound to respect. This assertion he undertook to prove by a reproduction of extracts from the law which has been laid down for the government of the conduct of foreign nations in wars with each other; all the time ignoring the fact that the rebellion was a contest between parties in the same government, living under a written Constitution, which was obligatory alike upon the victors and the vanquished. He carefully avoided any allusion to the continued and perpetually repeated declarations of his party, that the sole object of the war was the preservation of the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution; and that it was not waged for subjugation or conquest. The two fighting "loafers" whom he introduced as an illustration, the stronger one of whom continued to pound the weaker, until he made him submit to just such terms as he chose to dictate, was a fitting representation of the idea upon which the Radicals have been acting ever since they repudiated the terms accorded to the defeated rebels by General Grant, and sanctioned and approved by President Lincoln. He could not have chosen an illustration more perfectly fitted to give a clear idea of the lawlessness and the brutality of the policy he was endeavoring to defend.

His attempted defence of the establishment of negro supremacy in the South was weak in the extreme, being only propped up by his appeal to prejudices against the white people of that section. He said not one word about the employment of a standing army, at a vast expense to keep those bastard governments from falling to the ground, and when he alluded to the disfranchisement of the whites, he was guilty of deliberate misrepresentation, unless he was more ignorant than we take him to be. The records show that with all the negroes converted into voters, the registered vote of the South was less than the vote polled before the war, when none but white men were voters. Gen. Schurz could not be ignorant of the fact that his party so manipulated the vote of the Southern States as to ensure that the negroes would have complete control, if they voted as they were expected to do. When he undertook to ridicule the idea that three million negroes could control nine million whites, he neglected to state that the nine million whites included the population of Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Missouri. He left the ignorant portion of his audience under the impression that he was speaking of the so called reconstructed States alone. Such was his method of dealing with every point on which he touched. He concealed half the truth, glossed over all the rough features of his subject, and by skillful sophistry made the worst acts of his party seem excusable to the thoughtless and the ignorant, but not to those who read and reflected.

In dealing with the financial question he was unfair from beginning to end. His statements were not correct, and his deductions were fallacious. When he represented the government as a bankrupt, begging for favors, he did not put those who took advantage of its necessities in a light to entitle them to any special sympathy. When he spoke of the law creating the 5-20 bonds, he took for granted, without attempt at an argument, that the terms of the act positively required them to be paid in gold. Any other plan he denounced as repudiation. He assailed Pendleton and other Democrats, but had not a word to say in regard to the views of Thaddeus Stevens, Senator Sherman and other distinguished Republicans, who, having helped to frame the law and being familiar with all the provisions, hold as firmly as Mr. Pendleton does, that these 5-20 bonds are payable after four years in the "lawful or paper money of the country." It will take more than the loose sophistries of Mr. Carl Shurz to convince a majority even of those who have acted with the Republican party that there is no option left with the government in this important matter.

In treating of the proposed payment of the debt he, grossly misrepresented the Democratic platform, declaring that it called for the immediate payment of the whole debt. Any intelligent Republican in the audience must have detected the utter falsity of that statement. The wording of the third resolution is, "*payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable,*" a very different thing from payment at once, in greenbacks, of the entire amount. Neither Mr. Pendleton nor any other Democrat proposes to flood the country with irredeemable paper currency. The Democracy know too well the evils of depreciation of the currency, and they only proposed to pay as fast as it can be done without unsettling values.

The views of Mr. Pendleton have been too often expressed for Mr. Schurz to be ignorant of them. He proposes to substitute legal tenders for the bank currency now in existence, thus saving eighteen millions of a bonus now annually given to the national banks, and to pay off the 5-20s to the extent of the three hundred millions now in their hands. Beyond this Mr. Pendleton and all other Democrats intend to feel their way with caution. They will pay the debt as speedily as possible, but they rely principally upon doing so by reducing the expenses of the government, and by applying every available dollar to lifting from the shoulders of the masses the heavy burthen which Mr. Schurz and those who think with him propose to continue for an indefinite period, if not forever.

Gen. Schurz in denouncing the proposition to tax government bonds drew a sort of fancy picture, which was as unsubstantial as the baseless fabric of a vision. He forgot to tell his audience that a majority of Republicans in the Lower House of Congress deliberately voted to do the very thing he so much deprecated.

If the speech of General Carl Schurz at Fulton Hall is to be taken as the best defense that can be made for the Republican party, then are its fortunes desperate indeed, and Grant will be the worst beaten candidate this country has seen for many a year.

GALUSHA GROW says that if Seymour and Blair shall be elected there will be "war." Do Grow and his friends mean to make the war? Or do they want to scare such of their own party as are disposed to vote for the Democratic candidates? "Go slow," Mr. Grow. Stop this kind of talk. You are not carrying on a *Reno* speculation.

McClure's Abuse of Seymour.

Col. A. K. McClure made a speech in Fulton Hall the other night of which he ought to be ashamed. It was utterly unworthy of him, and even his Republican friends were open in their expressions of disappointment and disgust. Not for a moment did he attempt to argue any of the great questions now agitating the nation. His harangue was a tissue of misrepresentations from beginning to end, and was abusive in the extreme. He spent some fifteen minutes in an attempt to describe what Governor Seymour was doing about the 4th of July, 1863. According to his statement, Governor Seymour was then busy in opposing the prosecution of the war, and encouraging the rioters of New York city to kill negroes and Union soldiers. Col. McClure seemed to have no recollection of the fact that Governor Seymour was just then engaged in equipping and forwarding the militia of New York to defend Pennsylvania. Yet he could not have been ignorant of the fact. If he had never read the grateful despatches of Lincoln and Stanton, voluntarily thanking Governor Seymour for his invaluable aid at that time, he had other means of knowing what was transpiring.

About the 4th of July, 1863, Col. A. K. McClure was fleeing in wild terror from his home at Chambersburg, down the Cumberland Valley. He took his departure by way of an unfrequented road known as Rutherford's lane, leaving his wife and family to the tender mercies of the advancing rebels. On his way east he met the troops who were being hurried forward to the defence of our State by Gov. Seymour, and then, for the first time did his terror begin to abate. How he then blessed the man whom he so foully abused the other night is well known. We were astonished at his forgetfulness, and his utter want of gratitude for past favors. If there is a man in Pennsylvania who ought to speak well of Gov. Seymour, who is in honor bound to bear testimony to his loyalty and patriotic services in 1863 and throughout the war, that man is A K. McClure, who in his wild and disordered flight from home, did not feel safe until he met the New York troops, who were marching to the protection of the defenseless ones he had left behind him.

The Whisky Frauds.

It will be seen from the report of the examination of the U. S. Assessor in Berks county on a charge of defrauding the Government, made before Commissioner Smith at Philadelphia, which we publish in another column, that the doings of the "whisky ring" in our neighboring county are being brought to light. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Rollins, is charged with being cognizant of the fraud, thus confirming the conviction which has been generally entertained, that he has all along known of the doings of these whisky rings in all the Revenue districts, and has received a percentage of the spoils from each of them. It was difficult otherwise to account for the perfect safety with which the transactions of the ring have been conducted, and the absolute impunity its members enjoyed in the perpetration of the most barefaced frauds.

During the past year affidavits and communications were poured into the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington from all parts of the country, testifying to numberless instances in which the Government was defrauded out of its tax and implicating the Revenue officers in the execution of the fraud; but no attention was ever paid to them by the Commissioner. Even reports made to the Department by Detectives and officers who were not in the ring were disregarded, and the reporting officers generally very soon found their services were no longer required. How was it that some Distillers could run their Distilleries and grow rich while others laid idle? How was it that whiskey could be bought for $1.40 to $1.60 per gallon from Distillers in the ring, when the tax was $2.00 per gal. and that they could guarantee to their customers perfect safety in the transaction? Everybody who kept his eyes open knew of these things, except we are asked to believe the officers of the Revenue, whose duty it was to know them before any one else. We are glad that these transactions are at last being unearthed, and we are of the opinion that it will turn out that Berks county is not the only county in this State where these Whiskey Rings safely prosecuted their fraudulent schemes, by reason of their connection with the officers of the government. Let the guilty stand from under.

Shall Extravagance and Corruption Continue?

Should General Grant be elected President the corruption and extravagance which now prevails would not only continue unchecked but would be indefinitely increased. He is in the hands of the most unscrupulous and reckless political scamps in the Republican party. The thieves and corruptionists would flock to Washington as buzzards flock to a decaying carcas, upon his inauguration. The Forneys and Washburnes, who are the keepers and chief fuglemen of the no-policy candidate, would have things all their own way. The extravagance of Congress would be unchecked. They would say with truth that the people had sanctioned their course.

If we are to have economical administration of the government, a lightening of the burthen of taxation which is now crushing the life out of the masses, a reduction of the army and navy to a peace standard, self supporting governments in the Southern States, the abolition of that infamous political engine the Freedmen's Bureau, an application of the revenue to the payment of the debt, and the inauguration of such a policy as will drive the army of thieves away from the public treasury, we must have a change of rulers.

If the people desire to see a perfect carnival of extravagance, fraud and corruption, let them vote for Grant.

If they want an honest administration, low taxes, payment of the public debt, and prosperous, peaceful times, they must vote for Seymour and Blair.

Grant is the mere tool of the most degraded and desperate men in the Radical party, and Colfax is intimately connected with all the outrageous corruption of a Congress which is rotten to the core.

If the people are not fools they will vote to protect themselves, and not to encourage a continuance of the carnival of open fraud, unblushing rascality and unparallelled corruption which prevails under Radical rule.

Another Increase of the Public Debt.

The forthcoming statement of the public debt for the month of August will show *another increase*; and that too in spite of the fact that the receipts from customs during the month were extraordinarily large. The importations for the fall trade come in during August.

How much longer do the taxpayers intend to keep a party in power which squanders over four hundred millions a year, while the national debt continues to increase from month to month?— Will the bondholders still vote the Radical ticket? If they do the day is not far distant when their cherished securities will be absolutely worthless. No nation can long maintain its credit, when, with every interest taxed as in this country, the public debt continues to increase, instead of being diminished. Let the monopolists remember that.

THE Radical State Senate of Louisiana has just ousted a white member and put a negro in his seat. That is a specimen of the policy which will be pursued, if Grant should be elected.

Butler Fastens the Charge of Brutal Cruelty to Union Soldiers upon Gen. Grant.

We lately published a remarkable letter from Robert Ould, the Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners during the war. In that letter Mr. Ould appealed to prominent Union Generals for the truth of the statements made by him, to the effect that the Federal authorities at Washington were responsible for the failure to exchange prisoners, and for the consequent suffering which was the direct result. The facts set forth by Mr. Ould have not been successfully contradicted. No Republican paper that we have seen has attempted to disprove them, but, on the contrary, all of them have contented themselves with denouncing Mr. Ould as a rebel, as if the mere fact of his having fought on that side could annul existing and indisputable facts.

The statement of Mr. Ould fastens the responsibility for not exchanging prisoners upon General Grant. It might seem hard to some, to hold the Radical candidate for president convicted of so serious charge upon rebel testimony alone. But there are other witnesses, and one in particular, whose *loyalty* no Republican can dispute. Gen. Butler was intimately associated with Mr. Ould in negotiations for the exchange of prisoners, and he was perfectly cognizant of all the facts in connection with the matter. If he corroborates the statements of Mr. Ould no one can well question their truthfulness. Has he done so? Let us see.

On the 28th day of January 1865, General Butler made a speech at Lowell, Massachusetts, in which he expressed his opinion of General Grant quite freely. Grant was not then dreamed of as a Radical candidate for the Presidency, and Butler had no idea that he would be called upon to support him. So he spoke of him with unbiased freedom and truthfulness. In that speech he fastened upon General Grant the imputation of brutal indifference to the fate of the Union soldiers who were deliberately left to starve and die in Andersonville and other Southern prisons. Butler distinctly stated then and there that he had agreed with Commissioner Ould for the exchange of all our *white* soldiers against an equal number of the rebel prisoners in our hands, leaving the exchange of negroes to be considered in a separate and subsequent arrangement. This he said would have left a balance of fifteen thousand rebel prisoners in our possession, and only about five hundred negro prisoners in the hands of the rebels. When the negotiations had reached this stage General Butler was brought to a sudden halt. What followed was so remarkable, and fraught with such painful interest, that the account must be given in General Butler's own words:

I reported the points of agreement between myself and the rebel agent to the Secretary of War, and asked for power to adjust the other questions of difference, so as to have the question of enslaving negro soldiers stand alone, to be dealt with by myself; and that the whole power of the United States should be exerted to do justice to those who had fought the battles of the country, and been captured in its service. *The whole subject was referred by the Secretary of War to the Lieutenant-General commanding, who telegraphed to me on the 14th of April, 1864, in substance: "Break off all negotiations on the subject of exchange till further orders."* And, therefore, all negotiations were broken off, save that a special exchange of sick and wounded on either side went on. *On the 20th of April I received another telegram of General Grant, ordering "not another man to be given to the rebels."* To that I answered, on the same day: "Lieutenant-General Grant's instructions shall be implicitly obeyed. I assume that you do not mean to stop the special exchange of the sick and wounded now going on." To this I received a reply in substance: "Do not give the rebels a single able bodied man." From that hour, so long as I remained in the department, exchanges of prisoners stopped under that order, because I could not give the rebels any of their able bodied men in exchange. By sending the sick and wounded forward, however, some twelve thousand of our suffering soldiers were relieved, being upwards of eight thousand (8,000) more than we gave the rebels. In August last Mr Ould, finding negotiations were broken off, and that no exchanges were made, wrote to General Hitchcock, the commissioner at Washington, that the rebels were ready to exchange man for man, all the prisoners held by them, as I had proposed in December. *Under the instructions of the Lieutenant General, I wrote to Mr. Ould a letter, which has been published, saying: "Do you mean to give up all your action, and revoke all your laws about black men employed as soldiers?" These questions were therein argued justly, as I think, not diplomatically, but obtrusively and demonstratively, not for the purpose of furthering exchange of prisoners, but for the purpose of preventing and stopping the exchange and furnishing a ground on which we could fairly stand.* I am now at liberty to state these facts, because they appear in the correspondence on the subject of exchange now on the public files of Congress, furnished by the War Department upon resolution. I am not at liberty to state my opinions as to the correctness and propriety of this course of action of the Lieutenant General in relation to exchanges, because, as it is not proper to utter a word of condemnation of any act of my superiors, I may not even applaud where I think them right, lest, not applauding in other instances, such acts as I may mention would imply censure. I only desire that the responsibility of stopping exchanges of prisoners, be it wise or unwise, should rest upon the Lieutenant-General commanding, and not upon me. I have carried the weight of so grave a matter for nine months, and now propose, as the facts are laid before Congress and the country, not to carry any longer any more of it than belongs to me. Since I wrote my farewell address to the Army of the James, I have received letters from the far West saying, "Why do you claim that you have not uselessly sacrificed the lives of your men, when you have left thousands of our brothers and sons to starve and rot in Southern prisons." In answer to all such appeals I am allowed only to repeat I have not uselessly sacrificed the lives of the soldiers of the Union; their blood does not stain my garments.— This is not criticism upon the acts of anybody but only the enunciation of a fact, in explanation of which the responsibilities of my position will not allow me to say more.

Who will dare to say, in view of this scathing exposure, that General Grant was not responsible for the horrors which befel the brave men who were doomed by his order to languish in Southern prisons, through many long months, at a time when the blockade prevented the Confederates from obtaining medical stores, and when the operations of our armies had so crippled their railroad communications that it was impossible for them to supply their own troops with a sufficiency of food. By orders from Grant and Stanton the food which the people of the North would willingly have supplied to our prisoners, was not permitted to be forwarded. These transactions are a horrible blot on the character of General Grant, and not all the sophistry of Radical newspapers and stump speakers, can clear him of the charge of brutal cruelty to the Union soldiers who were left to languish for want of food and medicine at Andersonville and elsewhere.

According to Butler's own account, he lent the resources of his lawyer-like cunning in writing a piece of chicanery deliberately planned for the purpose of placing the whole subject in a false light. Gen. Grant, with deliberate cruelty had determined to let the Union prisoners starve and die, rather than consent to the exchange of an equal number of rebels, and Butler at the time tried to cover up the infamous transactions from the view of the people. He afterwards made some amends by confessing his own rascality and uncovering the brutality of Grant.

What have the apoligists of Grant to say to the evidence of that pattern of loyalty B. F. Butler?

And what have the friends and the survivors of those whose sad fate is so much maimed to say to the cold-blooded cruelty of the Radical candidate for President?

TO-DAY Vermont holds her annual election. State officers and members of Congress are to be chosen. The candidates for Governor are John G. Page, Radical, the present Executive, and J. L. Edwards, Democrat. Page's majority over Edwards last year was 20,184. The candidates for Congress are:

Dists.	Republican.	Democratic	Rep. maj. '66.
1.	Charles W. Willard	John Cain	7,582
2.	Luke P. Poland	Chas M. Chase	6,909
3.	Worthington C. Smith	Waldo Brigham	5,844

The Deserter Law.

The Attorney General of the State has authorized the publication of the following letter:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 25, 1868.

JAMES F. BATHURST, Esq., *Sheriff of Huntingdon county:*

DEAR SIR—Yours of yesterday is duly received inquiring my opinion of your duty as to inserting the law in relation to *deserters* in your election proclamation. The decision of the Supreme Court, to which you refer, decided the law unconstitutional so far as relates to deserters who have never been tried by court martial, but leaves the law in full force to such as have been tried.

Inasmuch, therefore, as the eighth section of the act of fourth of June, 1866, is imperative on the sheriff, and the law is in force as to the one class of deserters, I conceive it to be your duty to include it in your proclamation.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
F. JORDAN.

It will be seen that Mr. Jordan fully recognizes the binding force of the decision of the Supreme Court, so far as it relates to all who have heretofore been denied the right to vote on the charge of desertion, except such as were "tried by Court Martial." Of course, "tried by Court Martial" and acquitted, can disfranchise no one. So, under the interpretation of the Radical Attorney General, no one can now be denied the right to vote on a charge of desertion, unless it is proven that he was "tried by Court Martial" for desertion, *and convicted.* This reduces the class to so small a number that it will amount to nothing. Still under the order of the Attorney General, the Sheriffs of the different counties will continue to include the law of June, 1866, in their proclamations.

The law was oppressive because it deprived many soldiers of the right to vote who had been wrongfully reported as deserters; it was unconstitutional in that it allowed men to be disfranchised without proof that they had deserted. The decision of the Supreme Court is a righteous one, and Mr. Jordan fully recognizes its binding force upon all Election officers. They will act in accordance with it, and refuse the vote of no one until it is proven that he was duly convicted of desertion by a Court Martial.

Is Grant A Drunkard?

On the authority of some obscure Radical paper in the West, the *Express* charges that General Blair was intoxicated some time in August. This is said to have occurred at a private house. The *N. Y. Sun*, and other Republican journals of standing and respectability have denied all such reports in reference to the Democratic candidate for Vice President. They assert that he is a tetotaler. But, how is it with Grant? We have never made any charge of drunkenness against him except upon the very best Radical authority, and for the benefit of that very consistent temperance paper, the *Express*, we are now tempted to quote a few of the proofs:

New York Tribune, April 8, 1868, "Mack's" Washington letter in which he reports President Johnson as saying that Grant had been in the Executive mansion "so drunk that he could not stand."

Anti-Slavery Standard, April 11, 1868, in which Wendell Phillips charges Grant with drunkenness.

Independent, (Theodore Tilton's paper), January 31, 1868, Tilton's own telegram from Washington, stating that Grant was "occasionally seen fuddled in the street."

Wendell Phillips' speech in a convention held at Boston, May 28th and 29th, 1868: "Imagine a Republican candidate for the Presidency—the most popular man in America—who cannot stand up before a glass of liquor without falling down."

Col. Donan, of the Missouri *Vindicator*, a gentleman of whom a cotemporary remarks that "he never told a lie," asserts positively that "Gen. Grant, on his recent visit to St. Joseph, Missouri, was so drunk as to require two gentlemen to support him, and was utterly unable to address the people."

These are all the authorities we can lay our hands on at the present moment. They are good and strong, however, and undisputably and radically loyal. The *Express*, and all other temperance advocates can obtain the most indisputable proofs of Grant's habitual drunkenness by applying to officers of the Army who are intimately acquainted with him, or to any person who is in the habit of seeing him often at Washington or elsewhere.

A "No Policy" President.

Gen. Grant declares that he will have no policy of his own if elected. That is a distinct avowal on his part that he intends to commit the government to the unrestrained control of the Radicals in Congress. He voluntarily pledges himself not to interfere with them. There will be no vetoes of any measures they may favor. Unconstitutional laws without number may be passed, and the wildest and most impracticable schemes which fanaticism can devise will be approved. Gen. Grant has so declared in plain terms. Is such a man fit for the office of President? Will the rights of the people and the interests of the nation be safe in his hands?

Radical Row in Dauphin County.

The Radicals are indulging in a nice quarrel among themselves in Dauphin county. A meeting was held in the upper end of the county on Saturday and resolutions denouncing "the ring" who had set up the county ticket were adopted. The following resolution is a specimen of the series:

WHEREAS, We, the citizens of the Upper End, have been grossly misrepresented and indignantly insulted by a clique of *pusillanimous* political *hacks*—who, Judaslike, have gone and sold the party for a price; and connived at the explicit instructions of the loyal Republicans in this community—therefore, we have unanimously

Resolved, That we do hereby denounce the course pursued in the Republican Convention of this county, by a party of mean and despicable tricksters, who would barter their own souls for a little filthy lucre, and we do censure and look with the utmost contempt upon them for betraying the faith and confidence reposed in them by every true Republican voter.

That is very plain talk, but we have no doubt the *pusillanimous* political *hacks*" are just as mean as the "citizens of the Upper End" declare them to be. "Let us have peace," as Grant says.

Who Are Loyal in Tennessee?

The Radicals of Tennessee, under Brownlow, have been preparing to arm the negroes of that State so as to carry the coming election by force of arms. It is now said that United States troops will be sent there to keep the peace. This has caused great commotion in the Radical camp. Those who are styled rebels desire the presence of Federal soldiers, and it is the Radicals who fear them. The announcement that United States troops were coming was greeted with cheers at what was called a "rebel" meeting at Nashville. Who are loyal now in Tennessee? Is it those who cheer the coming of Union soldiers or those who dread it? The Radicals fear that even Tennessee may be carried for Seymour if a fair election is held, and they dare not trust to the supervision of Federal soldiers. That is the secret of the matter.

Our Export of Gold.

Since the 1st day of January last we have shipped from New York sixty-four millions of specie, and this rapid drain of gold has sent it up to $1.50, raising the prices of all commodities in proportion. European capitalists now hold not less than seven hundred million dollars of our bonds, purchased for about half what they call for, and on these they are drawing twice as much interest in gold as is paid on English or other European bonds. Is it strange that the price of gold goes up steadily in this country under the system of finance adopted by Congress? Is it not high time some other system was adopted? Let the people vote for a speedy payment of the debt, and a return to the good old Democratic times.

GOVERNOR GEARY has issued a Writ of Election to fill the unexpired term of Thaddeus Stevens. This will give the people of Lancaster county the opportunity of voting for two Congressional candidates at the October election.

The Auditor General's Office as it Is.

How Hartranft Guards the Treasury.

Nearly $10,000 Paid Out to Legislative Committees Contrary to Law.

We have shown, in a previous article, that the expenses of the Auditor General's office, for clerk hire, etc., under General Hartranft's managements, are upwards of $6,000 per annum, over and above those of the same department under former administrations. We will now prove from Gen. Hartranft's last annual report, that, during 1867, he authorized the payment of nearly *ten thousand dollars to special commitees of the Legislature, contrary to the provisions of the law.* We quote from the Appropriation Bill for 1867:

SEC. 61. That the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the necessary expenses, including clerk hire, of the select committees appointed by the House and Senate, at the present session, upon accounts to be certified by the respective chairmen, and approved by the Auditor General; and that the pay of witnesses before said committees shall be two dollars per day, and of clerks, five dollars per day, for every day actually employed, and usual mileage; *Provided,* That this section shall not be construed to authorize the payment of any witnesses not regularly subpœnaed before the committee, or the payment of any sum of money to *any member of the committee for his services,* or of any expense accruing after the adjournment of the Legislature.

It will be seen that the law especially prohibited "the payment of any sum of money to any member of the committee for his *services,*" and that payments of expenses of committees were to be made by the State Treasurer, only when accounts for such expenses had been certified by the respective chairmen of such committees, "*and approved by the Auditor General.*" Now, turn to the Auditor General's report for 1867, (pages 112, 113, 114,) and we find that, notwithstanding the express prohibition of the law, the sum of $9,594.25 was paid out to members of special committees, not for expenses, *but for services.* Thus:

To members of the Committee to inquire and report the amount of property exempt from taxation in the Commonwealth,	$1,893 00
To members of the Committee to investigate charges of discrimination in freight,	2,225 00
To members of Committee to inquire into the running of steam cars over the paved streets of Philadelphia,	1,908 00
To members of Committee to investigate charges of discrimination made by Pennsylvania railroad,	1,125 00
To members of Committee to inquire into the business in Philadelphia,	660 00
To members of Committee to investigate fast freight transportation company,	1,408 25
To chairman of Committee to investigate certain charges in reference to the passage of the Allegheny county license law,	375 00
	$9,594 25

How much more was paid to witnesses "not regularly subpœnaed," and to clerks for time during which they were not actually employed, we do not know, but when nearly $10,000 of the people's money is thus deliberately given away, in defiance of the law, it is scarcely to be presumed that other disbursements were made with greater scrupulousness? The question arises, is General Hartranft, *in view of these facts,* the proper man to fill the office of Auditor General? Can the people of Pennsylvania afford to endorse so reckless, may we not with truth say, so corrupt an administration of one of the principal departments of the State Government? Gen. Hartranft is a candidate for re-election. He must explain how he came to endorse the certificates by which this large sum of money was unlawfully taken out of the Treasury. If he cannot explain this matter to the people, how can he ask their endorsement at the ballot-box?

The section of the Appropriation Bill of 1867, above quoted, was inserted in that bill, on motion of Hon. C. E. Boyle, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, who was a member of the Legislature in 1867. This makes the contrast between the two candidates still more striking.

Elections Held this Year.

The State elections held so far, this year, have resulted as follows:

	Majorities.	Electoral Votes.
Connecticut, Democratic	1,700	6
Oregon, Democratic	1,000	3
Kentucky, Democratic	90,000	11
Nebraska, Democratic	1,000	3
Total	93,700	23
Rhode Island, Republican	5,000	4
Democratic maj. thus far	88,700	19

That looks about as favorable as we could expect or desire. That the tide is still rising we believe every succeeding election will show. In November will come the great popular deluge which will drown out Radicalism completely, and forever.

Kentucky Election.

The official returns from Kentucky show a majority of over 80,000. As an evidence of the wiping out of Radicalism look at the votes of a few of the counties:

Counties.	Stevenson. Dem.	Baker, Rep.
Owen	2,250	13
Henderson	1,500	36
Union	1,483	56
Fulton	848	1
Hancock	691	16
Total	6,780	122

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The Public Debt Increased Over $150,000,000 Since the Close of the War!

The following is the official statement of the public debt made by Secretary McCulloch on the 31st ult., as compared with his official statement on the 31st of March, 1865, at the close of the war:

July 31, 1868	$2,523,534,480 57
March 31, 1865	2,366,955,077 34
Increase	$156,579,403 33

Such is the effect of three years of Radical rule in time of peace!

What a Neutral Says.

The *Round Table*, a very ably conducted literary journal printed in New York, neutral in politics professedly, but in reality having strong Republican tendencies, at the time of Gov. Seymour's nomination for the Presidency, predicted the defeat of the Democratic party. It has since had occasion to change that view, and now says:

"We have become persuaded that there is a powerful undercurrent of popular dissatisfaction with the Radical rule and Radical measures, which is gaining rather than losing strength with the passage of time, and that, consequently, the chances, which at present we estimate as nearly even, may incline in November, in a victorious degree, to the Democratic side. * * * From present indications we are led to believe that the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will throw themselves into the scale for Seymour and Blair, and should they do so, not all the hosts of New England, backed as they may be by the West and South, by voters black or white, constitutional or unconstitutional, will avail to prevent the Republican forces from kicking the beam."

The Session For September.

Special Despatch to the New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.

The *pros* and *cons* of the September session question are eagerly discussed by politicians of every stripe. The advocates of a meeting at that time are nearly always Southern Radicals, who fear that they cannot carry their States without assistance in the way of a repeal of the law prohibiting the organization and arming the militia. They say that the order issued to-day from the War Department instructing military commanders in the South as to their power of interference in case of political or other disturbance is a nullity, so far as practical results are concerned. They argue that the mere presence of troops, without authority to act, as contemplated in the order, unless appealed to by the civil authorities, will not weigh a hair's influence against the inclination of the Democrats to interfere with the election. They further argue, after the Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil authority in the locality of a political disturbance, has taken cognizance of it, the delay necessary to the issue of a civil writ and obtaining military assistance, will give any party, so inclined, plenty of time to complete their design of controlling the polls. Many of them are extreme enough to say that this order will result in the loss of the South to Grant and Colfax. On the other hand it is argued that the assembling of Congress in September will take from the canvass, both North and South, two-thirds of the ablest and most directly interested speakers in the Republican ranks; again, if Congress should meet and pass such a bill as is demanded, the veto which would undoubtedly follow, and the time consumed in perfecting it, would prevent the possibility of its becoming a law until October, when it will be too late to organize and equip the militia in the South. On the whole, it is conceded that the adjournment to meet at as late a day as the 21st of September was a great mistake, and may be attended with fatal results to the country.

The meaning of the above is that the Radicals despair of electing Grant by a fair vote, but that they are afraid to call an extra session of Congress in September, lest that might only make matters worse. They are in a desperate condition truly.

A distiller in Philadelphia having received a license under the new tax law, eight rectifying establishments in the immediate vicinity had to close up because they were within six hundred feet of the distillery.

News Items.

Mrs. Stowe is engaged on a new novel.

Napoleon wears a $100 Panama.

Square parasols are making their appearance.

Pierre Soule is said to have inherited a large fortune.

A velocipede race by the Hanlons took place recently on Boston Common.

$30,000 were won by a young Bostonian in a Havana lottery a few days since.

Major Pauline Cushman is managing a theatre at Yonkers.

Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*, is about to play the part of *Falstaff*.

Queen Victoria has thirteen grandchildren, and the cry is still they come.

Foxes are devouring whole flocks of Turkeys in Freedom, N. H.

Victor Hugo predicts a revolution in France if Napoleon lives two years longer.

The culture of silk has become an important interest in California.

Snow fell on the summit of Mount Anthony at Bennington, Vermont, last week.

The Boston papers style the peanut venders of that city "a permanent nuisance."

Hon. Henry J. Raymond has arrived in New York from Europe.

Senator Nye, of Nevada, has gone to Europe.

Syracuse has built a skating rink, seating 5,000 at a cost of $35,000.

London has determined to license organ grinders.

American tourists in Europe will soon be flocking home in large crowds.

Sweet potatoes are now shipped in large quantities from Somerset county, Md.

Coasting vessels are said to be very scarce at Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Horace Greeley has invested $5,000 in a garden farm in Connecticut.

Wine of the present year's vintage was drank on the 25th of July in Bavaria.

Hungary is about to celebrate its thousandth anniversary as a kingdom.

Queen Victoria's traveling suite comprises thirty persons.

Professor Agassiz has gone to the Rocky Mountains.

At last accounts Gottschalk was giving concerts at Buenos Ayros.

Chief Justice Chase is visiting Senator Sprague, in Providence, R. I.

A "spicy" life of the Menken is announced.

Minnesota has more wild fruit this year than some of the old States have of cultivated fruit.

One of the finest plantations on the Arkansas river recently sold for five cents per acre.

Wm. H. King, proprietor of the New Orleans *Times*, died on Thursday, after a long illness.

According to a Louisville despatch the cattle disease is largely increasing in Indiana and Illinois.

Mr. Skea, the young Californian who is to marry Ada Webb, the actress, has an income of $5,000 a month.

We import more buttons than books, and export more fire arms than any other manufacture of iron or steel.

Out of four hundred and fifty soldiers stationed at Sackett's Harbor, only nine are in favor of Grant for President.

A negro fired into a car filled with passengers near Raleigh, North Carolina, the other day, but fortunately hit no one.

In Utica, New York, ten children were lying dead one day recently from eating unripe fruit.

Southern planters are much pleased with the result of ramie planting, which is stated to be a success.

Hon. Wm. Mungen has been nominated for reelection to Congress by the democrats of the Fifth Ohio district.

A fine obelisk was erected on Wendesday over the grave of the poet Fitz Greene Halleck, in Guilford, Conn.

John Morrissey denies that he is betting against Seymour and Blair. He says he cordially supports their election.

Nasby says of the late Mrs. Menken that "she leaves several widowers to divide the grief between them."

Hoo. Ge. Tsching, one of the attendants of the Chinese Embassy, is a devout Catholic.

By next season the railroad through Davenport, Iowa, will be completed from Desmoines to Council Bluffs.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg road carned $12,500 more for the first two weeks in August than it did last year.

Cincinnati pays nearly a million dollars in salaries to its 1,175 employees, from mayor down to sewer-cleaners.

Soldiers of the French provincial garrisons are in many places now assisting in getting in the harvest.

Sporadic cases of Asiastic cholera continue to be reported in New England towns. Jas. M. Doane, tailor, died of cholera in New Bedford last Sunday.

A Cincinnati paper says a woman in that city is looking for her husband whom she has lost after three days of married bliss, and whose name she has forgotten.

Henry Keep, a wealthy New York capitalist, has purchased a site on Fifth avenue, on which he proposes to erect a magnificent gallery of art, to be presented to the city.

Helena, Arkansas, is exhibiting fine white sewing silk, made from cocoons raised in Phillips county, in that State. It is said to be brilliant, soft and tough.

The manufacture of Madeira wine is about 1,000 casks annually, while some 200,000 casks of what purports to be Madeira wine are sold every year.

The Lyle Monument, in Philadelphia, will be finished by the 27th of November, when it is proposed to have a grand display of the fire department.

The Buffalo *Commercial* denies that ex-President Fillmore suffers from the gout. He walks briskly, and without the aid of a cane.

Three men have been arrested at Buffalo having in their possession $11,000 in gold, certificates, alleged to have been stolen from Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The Greenboro (N. C.) *Patriot* estimates the peach trade of that country the present season at $20,000. The peaches are very fine, and the usual price is $1 per bushel.

Four ex-governors of Minnesota walked abreast down Third street, St. Paul the other day; viz: Governor Sibley, Ramsey, Gorman and Miller.

Jeremiah Carhart, the inventor of the melodeon, died a few days since in New York, leaving a fortune after enduring adverse circumstances for many years.

Hon. Henry M. Watts, Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria, accompanied by his family, left in the steamship China on Wednesday.

"The McClellan Legion," of New York is now working for Seymour and Blair. The members propose to give Gen. McClellan a dinner on his arrival in New York.

Colonel E. H. Durfee, of Leavenworth, Kansas, has presented to the commissioners of the New York Central Park a fine specimen of the American black bear.

It is stated at the Treasury Department, that no counterfeit 7-30s have been presented since December last, and it is thought that any new counterfeit would be immediately detected.

A shark, ten or twelve feet long, appeared in Baltimore harbor on Tuesday, swimming close to the wharves. A baited hook was set for him, but he would not bite, and soon disappeared.

The petition to the President of the Maryland physicians for Dr. Mudd's release from the Dry Tortugas, is to be presented to the Executive by Hon. Stevenson Archer, of Maryland.

One of the numerous letter writers to the London *Press* on the sermon question, speaks of the preaching he is accustomed to hear as "the veriest platitudes wrapped up in the utmost obscurity of verbosity."

In a quarter of a century, says the Boston *Transcript*, German literature will come into full appreciation, and the study will be bestowed upon that language that has hitherto been given to the more superficial French.

Mindful of his loss in the destruction of the Winter Garden in New York, Mr. Edwin Booth will have a fire-proof room in his new theatre in which to keep his dramatic wardrobe.

The railroad time-tables between New York and Washington will be changed on the 6th of September, and the running time between the two cities be reduced to eight hours and a half.

Jason Rogers, who has for years been at the head of what is claimed to be the largest railroad engine manufactory in the world, at Patterson, New Jersey, died on Wednesday, leaving a large fortune.

The funeral of Ada Isaacs Menken, in Paris, was not well attended. A few actors and several of the female attendants at the theatre where the deceased had been engaged were present, but not one actress.

A letter from Lucerne says Queen Victoria occupies her time in Switzerland in making excursions on the lake and in the gorges of the Rougloch. A steamer has been placed at her service by the municipal council.

Mr. Elliott, the painter, it is said has left to his family a property worth $80,000. During the summer he painted no fewer than ten portraits. The first two (those of Commodore Vanderbilt and wife) yielded him but $50 each, but for the others he received an aggregate of $7,500.

Miss Maggie Mitchell is about commencing an engagement at Wood's new theatre, New York, in the new play of "Lorle," translated and adapted for her by Mr. J. H. Rosewald, of the Holliday Street Theatre, in this city. Her great success, "Fanchon," was translated for her by the leader of the orchestra in a New Orleans theatre.

The tunnelling of the Alps goes on slowly but regularly; 27,507 feet have been cut already, and a distance of 12,582 feet remain to be finished. The work accomplished last year was 5089 feet, and about the same will be made in 1868. It is estimated that about two and a half years will be required to finish the tunnel. From May 1 to June 1, 177 feet were drilled from the Swiss side, and 200 feet from the Italian side.

From Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1.—The Supreme Judicial Court has decided the act in relation to the naturalization of aliens, passed at the last session of the Legislature, to be constitutional, and the Governor has issued a proclamation to that effect. This puts off naturalization in the police courts, and regulates naturally the testimony in cases.