Signs of the Coming Political Revolution.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, a paper which came out for Grant on the nomination of Seymour, gives the following impartial account of the condition of the political canvass as viewed at the Capitol of the nation:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1868.

The capital is just now the point at which reports from all parts of the country accumulate in regard to the political situation. It is the depository of information furnished by leading men engaged in the canvass in all the States, varied, of course, according to the political bias of those who send forward the data upon which the friends of Grant and Seymour base their calculations. To what extent these statements are reliable cannot be concluded with satisfactory accuracy; nevertheless they are available as the only basis upon which to rely for such speculations as I propose to give in this letter touching the political situation.

The resident members of the Democratic Executive committee affirm with confidence that the following States are certain to go for Seymour and Blair:—New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, the three Pacific States and all the Southern States except South Carolina and Florida. The canvass in Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin is being vigorously contested, and while the indications favor the radical success in them all, the most favorable advices are received from Wisconsin. Even in the most radical of the New England States the Democrats count upon some gains in members of Congress. The reports from Maine correspond with those already given by the *Herald's* correspondent, which indicate a reduced Republican majority.

On the other hand the Republican Central Committee here profess to have information upon which they ground, in many respects, very different conclusions. They tacitly concede the loss of New York, but they are hopeful of carrying Ohio and Pennsylvania. They claim all the Western States, but are distrustful of the South, and while they are hopeful as to the general result the disinterested observer cannot fail to notice the most positive evidences of anxiety and alarm.

Now for this condition of the political sentiment as shown by the representative men of the two parties, there are natural causes that are capable of explanation and appreciation by all whose minds are not imbued with partisan malignity and prejudice. Those who view the situation from an unselfish stand point do not fail to be impressed with the signs of a political revolution. They foresee that the popular voice will demand a change and that such a result is inevitable unless the Democrats by the inauguration of or persistence in some flagrant folly may stay the tide that is apparently drifting them into power. The evidences of such a result seem to be conclusive, and it will be attributable only to the logic of events and the desire of the people for a change of rulers. This assumption is easily demonstrated. The action of the New York Convention was most unexpected to the party. It failed to place coveted and popular names in nomination. It had been conceded that to insure success it was indispensable to resort to some expedient that would divide the radical party and draw from it a large proportion of those who, during the past eight years, had identified themselves with its organization. Favorite and popular names were repudiated, and a ticket was chosen calculated by a resort to strategy. During the progress of the canvass there have been no developments of enthusiasm in favor of the nominees. The personal merits of the candidates are not discussed, but the whole system of warfare is based upon the belief that a blunder in omission and commission. In this has been found the key that has unlocked the popular heart, and secured the *entree* to the prejudices of the masses, who are resolved upon a change of the radical policy and upon the election of a statesman in lieu of one that will relieve the white population of the degradation imposed by turning the negro element to political account.

Another cause for the changes to which reference has been made is referable to the prejudices of the radical party. The chagrin and astonishment of its leaders General Grant is not, as is every day made manifest, a popular candidate. His name is not the signal for enthusiastic demonstrations among the masses. While this is a truth too palpable to be controverted, it is the fact that he was for a long time the coveted candidate of both parties, on account of his supposed availability. It may be accounted for by the simple announcement that he is no politician. His participation in the Stanton and impeachment "two shot" business has shown him, simply because it identified him with a political quarrel in which he had no interest, save to the extent to which he could aid a few politicians, and from the nature of the case he became the unwilling advocate and defender of a man whose innate pertinacity disgusted and wearied the people and added its moiety to the burden of taxation. Subsequently, by the scheming of politicians, he was drawn into the impeachment vortex, which covered its projectors with confusion and is lending its potent aid to bury them politically. In addition to the causes already enumerated which are apparently drifting the democratic party into power, there are others discernible from which no reasonable doubt whose preponderating influence must add no little weight.

The President and his Cabinet, with two exceptions are unquestionably favorable to the success of Seymour and Blair. Mr. Johnson will not, of course, assume the character of a politician, nor make an exhibition of his anxiety for the success of those who have thwarted the success of his measures and sought to depose him for persistence in the course to which, in his judgment, his oath and duty bound him. With a dignified and judicious adherence to the line he has thus far pursued, his influence will inevitably be felt. The Secretary of State, while sympathizing with the President upon all questions of governmental policy, and holding, as may be inferred, coinciding views upon most subjects with the democratic nominees, will vote with his ancient enmity to Mr. Seymour, and ignore his principles out of dislike for the man. A practical and popular comment here upon Mr. Seward's peculiar course is, that, "to be consistent he must be inconsistent."

Secretary Browning is a cautious man and does not hastily place his political views upon record. No one questions his desire for the success of the democratic ticket, nor that he will long delay in declaring himself clearly and emphatically.

Mr. Evarts is undoubtedly conservative in his views, but as the newly appointed law officer of the government and a hitherto Republican he will refrain from participation with either party.

Secretary Wells is a declared democrat and will support Seymour with all his strength.

Secretary McCullough does not conceal his desire for the election of Seymour.

Postmaster General Randall hesitated at first, but is understood now that he is in full accord with the democracy. He had nowhere else to go.

In connection with this subject something may be said of the republican Senators who voted against impeachment, whom Garret Davis denominated "the seven murdered men of the Senate." It shall not assume that any of them will openly favor the democratic nominees, but that some of them will unconsciously contribute to their success is inferable.

Senator Fowler by the violence of his radical persecutors has been driven so far from participation and sympathy with his party as to be disqualified from consistently acting to its support. Under such circumstances he will survive its defeat. Senator Grimes is quietly enjoying the watering places, an indifferent spectator of the strife for power. Senator Henderson is looking to his Missouri home with the possible chance of seeing his State sustain his impeachment vote. It is conceded that Mr. Van Winkle is powerless in Virginia, and that his State will be democratic. In the face of continued denunciations Mr. Fessenden will be passive, from the same reason, and in view of his late affliction, Senator Trumbull will not participate in the canvass.

The question of a September assembling of Congress is regarded as another indication of the anxiety and distrust of the friends of Grant and Colfax. The ostensible object of calling Congress together at that time is to devise ways and means to save the Southern States. The most sagacious republicans do not hesitate to declare that the democrats have practised seductive arts upon the negro and white men in the support of Seymour and Blair. This result has long been apparent, but while they had confidence in carrying most of the Northern States they were willing to risk the contest and to sacrifice their reputation for skill in the art of reconstruction. With the indications of changes North, South and everywhere a feeling of alarm has set in and many of the leaders are disposed to listen favorably to the cry of the carpet baggers for more legislation to save the Southern vote. Still there is no with strong adverse feeling to this course. A Southern lobby clamoring for help would produce a deplorable revelation of weakness, and add its convincing testimony to the rottenness of the Congressional scheme of reconstruction. Nothing short of transferring the power of choosing electors from the people to the Legislatures would avail, and this, besides disgusting the people of the North, would result in a future serious and possibly a disastrous conflict. The democrats do not object to a September session. They contend that it would call off the radical speakers who cannot be spared; that there would be a repetition of the demand for legislation solely in the interest of the radical party and involve a retersation of those damaging declarations in which speakers have indulged in their anxiety for party perpetuation. They also believe that the radical portion of Congress has lost much of its party adhesiveness, and that this element of strength has been greatly impaired by the death of Thaddeus Stevens, who, during his enfeebled condition, exerted his private counsels with salutary effect. An extraordinary session, under the aggravating circumstances which would call it together, would be a scene of strife and struggling for the mantle of the great leader, and of constant dissensions and conflicting projects in the humiliating effort to save the party from defeat by special legislation, in response to the cry of distress whose notes are now piercing the country and affording edification, aid and comfort to the democratic enemy.

From these conclusions it is apparent, that the only hope that Grant and Colfax have of success is that the democrats, by some unforeseen blunder, will ruin their own prospects; but in this they have but little encouragement, inasmuch as the indiscreet members of the party are being brought under proper restraint, and a vigorous effort is being made to repair past errors, and to avert the consequences of unauthorized and damaging declarations. In all respects the political situation resembles that which produced the election of Pierce over Scott, and a degree of cheerfulness and confidence seems to pervade the democracy, corresponding with that memorable canvass.

General Rosecrans' Mission.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—General Rosecrans, in noticing an article which has just appeared in one of the newspapers, with the heading, "Rosecrans' mission to the White Sulphur Springs," has addressed the editor a note complaining of the unkindness of its tone and temper, and the untruthfulness of its assertion of facts. He concludes as follows:

If you mean to deal fairly, permit me through your columns to say to your readers, and to all who love our country, that "my mission" was one of my own conception, and was inspired by a most earnest desire for the welfare of this nation, for which I was as willing to lay down my life as any one who lives beneath our flag. No party had anything to do with it, no individual. I alone am responsible, and any information you may have received to the contrary is erroneous.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Willard's, August 29, 1868.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, in a letter dated White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, August 27, says that while there General Rosecrans addressed a letter to General Lee and others, in which he states that he came there of his own accord, in the interest of his country, to get from the Confederate leaders in the late war, in whom the North knows the South has perfect confidence, a full expression of their views upon the political questions of the day, and he hoped and expected it would be such a one as would materially aid in the reconstruction of our common country upon a basis of permanent peace and prosperity.

In this letter he propounded sundry inquiries to Gen. Lee, among others, whether he can hope for any permanent peace and prosperity under the present Congressional plan of reconstruction, which surrenders to the control of negroes and a few whites nearly all of the Southern States; whether if the whites were all enfranchised and given the control of the South, they would treat the negroes justly and kindly, etc.

Gen. Rosecrans requested Gen. Lee to confer with other leading Southern generals and civilians, and obtain their views in connection with his own.

A careful and well-digested statement was prepared, addressed to Gen. Rosecrans, in reply to his letter. All the parties to the conference signed it, and others are expected to do so. After Gen. Lee's name came that of Beauregard, and the signature of Stephens, of Georgia, is third on the list.

General Lee, in his reply, states that he believes the people of the South sincerely desire peace and a restoration of the Union. He does not think it possible that the country can prosper while the control and management of the government of the States of the South remained in the hands of negroes and a few whites, and while the class of men representing intelligence are disfranchised. He believes if the whites are relieved of all political disabilities, and thereby given ascendancy, that they will, if left to themselves, treat the negroes with kindness, forbearance, and justice. The Southern people, in his opinion, regard the questions of slavery and secession as settled finally by the war, and they have no disposition or inclination to re-establish the one or again try the other.

It is the unanimous wish, says General Lee, of the Southern people that we shall have lasting peace. They long for it. The people of the South have the greatest interest in having a good state government, lest they protect them in their rights and their property, and under which they may go to work properly, and with the confidence that whatever they may accumulate by their labor may be secure for themselves and their children. The reply covers five pages, and reasserts emphatically the declarations of the Conservative Conventions of the South.

The Undercurrents and Whither it Is Tending.

The Chicago *Tribune*, (Radical) a short time ago, published what it said was a conversation between Governor Seymour and Rev. C. E. Hewes, a Universalist minister of distinguished reputation in his profession. The alleged conversation was calculated and intended to damage Governor Seymour. The Syracuse (N. Y.) *Standard* (Radical) copied the article from the *Tribune*, and in that paper it met the eye of the reverend gentleman, who immediately sent a reply to the *Standard*.

He emphatically denies that Governor Seymour ever made such declarations to him as the *Tribune* article alleged. He never had any conversation whatever with Governor Seymour on political matters. He says:

"The Governor is a farmer as well as myself; and both of us are accustomed to address agricultural associations, and our conversations, as I remember them, related chiefly to topics of that character."

The Reverend Mr. Hewes, then, has something to say personally of himself.—Hear him:

"Your correspondent speaks of me as a waverling Republican. Permit me to say in reference to my political history, that, while I never held extreme views, my first vote and every vote thereafter for twenty years, was with the Democratic party up to 1856, when sympathizing more thoroughly with the Republicans, I gave them my vote and voice, and have continued to do so until this time. I devoted my efforts to raising volunteers, and was largely instrumental in gathering the material for six regiments; and entered the service with my three sons, (all that I had, one of whom lies upon the shore of the Mississippi) reporting at Albany as early as April, and rendering all the service I was capable of doing until the close of my term of service.

"My views are unchanged, except upon the question of finance and taxation, *and so strong is my sympathy with the laboring and tax-paying classes, that it is quite likely I shall co-operate with the Democrats in the ensuing campaign, as I have more confidence in their willingness to remedy existing evils.*"

The italicized part of the above shows which way the great undercurrent of popular sentiment is tending. The men who fought for the Union and the fathers who gave their sons to die in its behalf; the laboring man, on whom the burdens of taxes fall the heaviest; the man of business, to whom the depressed condition of the country is ruinous; indeed, all classes, but bondholders; indeed, all classes not out of the reach of want, are doing a good deal of thinking for themselves, and will vote, this fall, independent of former political ties, just as the Rev. C. E. Hewes is doing and means to do. There are thousands on thousands, who have been co operating with the Republican party, and whose views may remain unchanged as to some of its former distinctive issues, whose sympathy is so strong with the laboring and tax paying classes, that they will co-operate with the Democrats in the present campaign, because they have more confidence in the willingness of Democrats to remedy *existing evils* than the Republicans. It is the which is moving the undercurrent, and whose results will astonish the managers of the Radical party.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Indian Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—A Denver despatch says, the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians continue their depredations, murdering unoffensive settlers in Central and Eastern Colorado. On Tuesday they attacked Keeneyo Station, 100 miles east of Denver, capturing 300 horses and carrying off one woman and a child, whose remains were found yesterday, shockingly mutilated, and brought here for burial.

Another band killed three men yesterday at Latham Patto, ran a stage coach, and chased the Smoky Hill coach several miles, keeping up a running fire without damage.

Governor Hall organized a company of sixty volunteers and left at three o'clock this morning.

General Sheridan authorized him to call on the commander of Fort Reynolds for assistance. No doubt every effort will be made to overtake and punish the Indians. Great excitement exists. The Indians are stripping the country of all the stock and provisions, and twelve persons are known to have been murdered in the past few days.

A Cheyenne despatch says: Edward M. Pratt, of Peoria, Ill., in company with B. J. Everett, herding horses two miles from the city, early this morning, was surprised by five Indians and scalped. He was brought into the hospital, where he died at 10 o'clock. The Indians succeeded in driving off thirty horses. Everett escaped.

The Delaware Democratic Convention.

WILMINGTON, DEL., August 27.—The Democratic State Convention met at Dover yesterday, and nominated Benj. T. Biggs, of New Castle county, for Congress. He was a candidate in 1862, and was beaten by George P. Fisler, Union, by a small majority.

Andrew C. Gray, James D. Auld and Wm. H. Senvener were named as Electors to support Seymour and Blair.

In adopting a State platform, the following resolution, which was passed by the State Convention in 1864, was again affirmed as one of the party principles:

Resolved, That the elective franchise is a political privilege and not a natural right, and is to granted or withheld by the several States to their respective inhabitants in the free sound judgment and discretion of each State shall be deemed best for the public interest and welfare.

Burglars Rob a Newly Married Couple by Means of Chloroform—The Bride Not Expected to Live

We learned yesterday of a robbery which was committed on Monday night last, in the western part of the city, upon a newly married couple by means of chloroform, the effect of which, it is thought, will cause the death of the bride.

The couple were married early on the night mentioned, and after the usual festivities everybody in the house retired. Sometime during the night some negro burglars climbed upon a shed in the rear of the house, and easily gained access to the bedchamber of the young couple, to whom they administered chloroform, and then ransacked the room, taking out of it everything of value and placed the plunder on the shed of the house adjoining. Into that house the rascals also went, and proceeded to clear it out of valuables. Their operations created some noise, which aroused the inmates, and the burglars becoming frightened, ran off, leaving all the goods on the shed, which were recovered in the morning.

The young husband awoke late the next morning, and ascertained that the room had been robbed. The peculiar smell in the room in a moment told him that the thieves had used chloroform to accomplish their purpose. He attempted to awaken his bride, but could not, and up to yesterday afternoon she still remained in an unconscious state. It is thought that she cannot recover.—*Savannah, Ga., News, August 27.*

Latest by Telegraph!

Terrible Storm.—Distressing Accidents.

NEW EGYPT, N. J., Sept. 1.—A severe storm passed over this place yesterday afternoon. The rain poured in torrents, and was accompanied by sharp flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder. At the house of Judge Jobes, in Ocean county, located about a mile and a half from this place, a distressing accident occurred.—Anna B., aged 19 years, and Hannah M., aged 12 years, daughter of Mr. Jobes, were instantly killed by a stroke of lightning. They were on the piazza. One was standing on the floor, and the other was seated with one arm around the neck of the sister and a hand on her shoulder. The lightning struck a large buttonwood tree in front of the piazza, glanced off and killed both sisters. The bolt must have passed between them. The hair of both on the side which they had to each other was singed, and there was also a mark along the back of the face. One shoe of each was torn where the fluid evidently passed out. A piece of the seat where one of the girls had her foot, was taken out as clean as if it had been done with a chisel. A post against which one was leaning was splintered. A brooch on the young ladies was lying upon a sofa in the parlor at the time—the lightning struck a mirror hanging over his head, cracked it in two places, blackened the frame, and then descended to the sofa, passing out of one leg breaking it in three places and knocking the castor off. The young man was thrown to the floor and had his left arm and both legs scorched. A young lady who was sitting within three feet of deceased was slightly stunned, and two children who were playing on the piazza were thrown flat on their faces, but fortunately they were not severely injured.

The Methodist church in this place was struck by lightning and slightly damaged. The barn of Joseph Hainesport was struck and set on fire it was totally consumed, and its contents were burned. The barn of Job. H. Gaskill, State Senator, near Pemberton, was burned.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sep. 1.—The bursting of the Jersey City bogus insurance companies has raised a row among our shaky companies, and it is said several concerns are about to close up in case an investigation is threatened.

John Allen's noon-day prayer meetings are largely attended. He has got rid of four of his wives, all of whom say he is a hypocrite and humbug, and is only good now because it pays better.

It is now proposed to run the ex-"Wickedest man in New York" for Congress.

The excitement about the rinderpest is passing away, and the Board of Health officers report that there are no diseased animals in this vicinity.

Gen. Rosecrans is still here. A newspaper man has made a heavy bid for the exclusive right to publish the Southern address, but Rosecrans has refused the offer.

An impromptu reception is to be given by our financial and railroad men to Mr. James McHenry and his friends on their arrival here, and it is reported that the sale of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad to the Erie Company will be at once arranged.

The weather continues very sultry, there were two deaths from the heat yesterday.

The demand for money from the West has almost ceased. Commercial paper is scarce, call loans are quoted at 3 per cent.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—One of the boldest attempts at robbery ever perpetrated in this city, happened on Third street, between Chestnut and Market, five minutes past 9 o'clock this morning. The clerk of Fred'k. Steeb, a broker doing business at No. 10 South Third street, while carrying a tin box containing a large amount of money in bonds and papers, which Mr. Steeb was in the habit of depositing in the vaults of a neighboring bank fore safe-keeping over night, was met by two well-dressed young men, and struck in the forehead by some sharp instrument, staggering back for a moment, but, before the thieves could secure the box, the boy recovered his self-possession and, with the blood streaming down his face in a frightful manner. He halloed murder, police, etc., gathering a crowd instantly. The thieves, finding they could not secure the box, jumped into a light wagon standing in front of Mr. Steele's door, in which a confident was sitting, and drove rapidly out Market street, endangering the lives of many people crossing that thoroughfare. Before the alarm of the robbery could be realized, the thieves were several squares off. Chase was immediately given and they will probably be captured.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—An accident, which it is feared will have a fatal result, took place yesterday at Bustleton. A new church edifice for the Methodist congregation is in course of erection in the village, and the wooden spire upon it is partly built. Yesterday, Jefferson Daniels, who was employed upon the building, was engaged in hoisting up a piece of timber for the spire, when the tackling gave way, causing Mr. Daniels to fall to the ground, a distance of about fifty feet. In his fall he struck three or four times against portions of the building causing fractures in his bones, and severely injuring him internally, but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

A young man named Houghton was arrested yesterday at the store where he was employed as clerk, upon the charge of having been accessory to the murder of Lawton, who was a victim of malpractice in Brooklyn. The accused was taken to New York this morning.

Destructive Fire.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1.—A fire broke out in the Exchange Hotel stables, on Spring st., about 10 o'clock last night and destroyed the Exchange Hotel, three dwellings on Pitman street, and barns adjoining the hotel, also two business offices of Drs. Allen and Babcock on Spring street, and the roof and interior of a wing of a brick building of A. Cox & Sons, and a frame building in rear of the New York Hotel. The total loss is estimated at $40,000. The insurance is light excepting that on the Exchange Hotel.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 1.—Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins were together this morning for nearly two hours trying to come to an agreement relative to appointment of supervisors. No arrangement was effected. Rollins, it is stated, made the Secretary a proposition, which the latter asked time to consider. It is thought he wants the advice of the President before taking final action on anything that Rollins may propose. Commissioner Rollins has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury for the appointment of Spencer Kirby as supervisor, under the new internal revenue law for the city of New York, but the President is in favor of Gen. T. W. Eagen for that position.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Reliable information received here, states that in the counties of Lowndes, Moxbee and Monroe, three of the richest cotton growing counties in the State of Mississippi, the cotton crop will be one-third less than was predicted a month ago, owing to ravages of the bolt worm, which has been very serious recently.

Both political parties here are secretly organizing in anticipation of a serious trouble. Arms are being distributed in several counties, and the Democrats are trying to ascertain their whereabouts.

The house of R. W. McKee, at Pacific Stock Yards, was struck by lightning last evening, and a woman named Mary Cotterill was killed.

The Chief of Police issued an order last evening, detailing large bodies of police for the purpose of preserving order at all political meetings.

From Baltimore.

A North Carolina merchant, in this city yesterday, had his pocket picked of $3100.

A negro named Michael Bell, charged as the murderer of Ramsey Gilmore and wife in Queen Anne county, was arrested yesterday at Wye landing. There was great difficulty to prevent people from lynching him.

From Omaha.

OMAHA, Sep. 1.—On the passage of steamer Success from Fort Benton, and when near York, Augustus Baker, of Chicago, fell overboard and was drowned. He had on his person $10,000 in drafts and a check for $50,000 in gold. The body was not recovered.

Local Intelligence.

FOREIGNERS, TAKE NOTICE!—All foreigners who can comply with the requirements of the Act of Congress and who will vote for Seymour and Blair, can have their papers taken out by applying to the following Attorneys: F. S. Pyfer, Abram Shank, or George Nauman. The following can be naturalized:

1. All who came to this country under 18 years of age and have resided in the United States for 5 years.

2. All who have been in this country for 5 years, and who made their declaration of intention at any time before November 2, 1866.

3. All who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

There will be Court from August 31st to September 5th, from September 21st to September 26th, and on October 12th.

By order of the City Executive Committee

POLE RAISING AND ENTHUSIASTIC DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT MOUNT VERNON.—The Democracy are returning to the old and time-honored custom of planting hickory poles throughout the country. Yesterday afternoon at Mt. Vernon, in Salisbury township, a splendid and shapely pole, 140 feet high, was erected in front of the hotel of H. Brinton Skyles. The un terrified had assembled to the number of over two hundred, and with their strong arms they raised the heavy mass aloft with the greatest ease. As the flag fluttered to the breeze the Waynesburg Brass Band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and loud shouts greeted the emblems of Democracy and Constitutional government.

A comfortable stand had been erected under a huge sycamore, and a meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Isaac Walker, Esq.

Vice Presidents—George Boon, of Bart twp; W. W. Armstrong, of Sadsbury twp., Chester co.; Joseph Hamilton, of Salisbury twp.; Daniel Brun, of Leacock; George Hong, of West Bradford, Chester co.; Benjamin Brubaker, of Lancaster; Thos. W. Henderson, of Salisbury:

Secretaries—Wm. Martin, John S. Wallace, and H. S. Kerns, of Salisbury twp.

On taking the chair Mr. Walker made a short but appropriate speech, after which the questions of the day were discussed by H. G. Smith and George Nauman, Esq. The meeting was a decided success, and showed that the Democracy are fully alive even in the very strongest hold of Radicalism. A number of ladies were present to grace the occasion.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT ELIZABETHTOWN.—The Democracy of Elizabethtown and West Donegal township had a large and enthusiastic meeting on Saturday evening. The Club marched to the residence of Capt. H. A. Haines and Mr. Price. Captain Haines stated in plain terms the objects for which the "boys in blue" had fought so gallantly, and denounced the attempts of Radicals to prevent a restoration of the Union in strong and emphatic language. Mr. Price discussed the important issues of the day in an effective manner. The meeting was in all respects a decided success, and there are healthy signs of a change in sentiment on the part of numbers of honest men and out-spoken Republicans. The Democracy are gaining ground there constantly.

The versatile Doctor, to whom we alluded a few days ago, we are informed, attempted to get up another Radical meeting, but it was a failure. It appears that when the first, not half a dozen assembling. So, with a carpet-bag under his arm, he left for parts unknown.

"Where he's gone, and how he fares,
Nobody knows, and nobody cares."

WARWICK DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—The Democracy of Warwick Township has fitted up a very handsome club room at Litiz. The walls are draped with flags and banners, newspapers are provided, a fine transparency is displayed from one of the windows and seats to accommodate a couple of hundred people have been provided. They meet every Saturday night. Last Saturday evening there was a very full turn out to listen to a speech from H. G. Smith Esq., several of the surrounding townships being represented. The Elizabethtown band was in attendance. The Democracy of Warwick are always ready to do their whole duty. I. F. Boomberger is President of the club.

A VERY SMALL RADICAL MEETING AND A BIG FREE FIGHT AT QUARRYVILLE.—A correspondent from Quarryville informs us that the Rads attempted to get up a meeting at Quarryville, on Saturday night. Certain Hon. Reas went down to address them, but the crowd was too very small. He only talked some ten minutes and quit in disgust. A foul tongued fellow named James Givin then blackguarded and swore for a short space of time, until no one was left to hear him. Nothing wound up by a free fight among the Radicals, which made night hideous and disgusted all decent people. "Let us have peace."

RADICAL FIZZLE IN CARNARVON TOWNSHIP.—A reliable correspondent, a gallant Soldier, sends us the following account of a Radical fizzle in Carnarvon township:

Messrs. Editors: The Republicans of Carnarvon township had announced by large, flaming bills, that a pole raising would take place in Churchtown, on Thursday evening, Aug. 27th, at Wm. Shirk's hotel. On the bills names of some three or four prominent speakers appeared. Everybody expected a respectable turnout. Some fifteen or twenty Democrats came to town to hear what they would have to say, but they were very much disappointed. The hour for meeting arrived, but no speakers came. About a dozen Republicans were on hand, and the pole being a small one, only about thirty feet in length, they managed to raise it. It being on the evening which the Churchtown Band met they sent for it to come and play for them until they went home. A Vinzey or Emanuel Ent township. After some time he came and made a silly little speech in which he appealed to them in the beginning and at the close to raise a Grant and Colfax club, but no more in that direction was made by any one present. The people were disgusted with the affair. The band struck up, and the chop-fallen Republicans sneaked away guilty to their homes. One of the Republicans said it was the greatest fizzle he had ever seen; I thought from his remarks that the hole in the sky which he expected from one of his speeches for deposed American Presidents would be a suitable place for Gen. Grant after the November election, provided it is large enough to hold a horse and Marshal Dallas' pups. The party is very much demoralized in this district, the few Democrats of which some of the most prominent Republicans name their young dogs after the great General—Grant.

CHURCHTOWN, Aug. 28th, 1868.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A man named Benjamin Ruggles, from Carlisle this State, who is in the employ of a firm engaged in putting up lightning rods in this county, had a hearing at the Mayor's office this morning. Ruggles, in company with a number of others, was drinking in the bar room of Christian Shenk's Hotel in West King street, when he became angry at some remarks made and commenced throwing glasses at his companions in a dangerous manner. One of the glasses struck Charles Leeds, a sugar maker residing in Millersville, and inflicted quite a severe wound on his head. The parties concerned in the affray were arrested Ruggles who so resisted arrest that the officers were compelled to put the handcuffs on him. The affair occurred last evening between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Leeds did not appear at the Mayor's office this morning to prosecute the complaint and consequently Ruggles was committed to the County Prison for a further hearing.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Pennsylvania State Fair will be held at Harrisburg, commencing the 29th of this month, September, and will continue four days. The Fair promises to be one of the largest ever held in this state. The locality is very central and is accessible from all parts of the State by railroads. The Secretary states that already many inquiries are being made by exhibitors with great promises of an exhibition of their articles. The grounds contain sixty acres and are located on the banks of the Susquehanna, within a convenient distance of the City of Harrisburg, and only about one-half mile from the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The locality should insure a large and most interesting fair.

FIRE ENGINE IMPROVED.—The Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* states that in the latter part of this week the hand-engine of the Friendship Engine Company of Elizabethtown, this county, will be shipped for home. It has been thoroughly overhauled, and repainted red and blue, tastefully set off with good striping. It is not provided with a gallery, such as our hand engines possess; the levers are set on brass scroll-work. There is considerable of a history attached to this engine. It was built by Rodgers & Son, of Baltimore, originally for the Friendship Fire Company, of that city, who, in honor of one of their old members, had his portrait painted on the front box panel, and set inside of a wreath, with two figures of females on each side supporting it and holding a scroll with the following explanation, "Elected to the Friendship Fire Company, March, 1805." This machine was purchased from the Friendship by the Mechanical Engine Company of Baltimore, and they in turn had painted on the hind panel of the box a likeness of one of their oldest members, like the one in front, with the following underneath: "Elected to the Mechanical Fire Company, March, 1814," and also had two large brass plates placed over each of them, with the word "Veteran" engraved thereon in bold letters. It is the intention of those having her in charge to give the veteran a "squirt" prior to her departure for home.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Quite a destructive fire occurred on Friday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, at the extensive Hardware establishment of Geo. M. Steinman & Co., West King street, this city. The fire originated in the building called the iron-warehouse, in the second story of which was stored an extensive assortment of carriage axles, lifting-jacks, forks, shovels, etc. It appears that oil used for painting purposes is prepared in a vault entirely inclosed with brick, in the North end of this warehouse. Joseph Wolfong, the workman who has charge of the fire by which the oil is prepared says, that about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he, as usual, carefully extinguished the fire in the furnace below the oil by raking out the coals and throwing several buckets full of water upon them. The fire seems to have originated near this furnace, but it is very doubtful whether it caught from any fire in or about it, and the general impression among those employed about the establishment appears to be that the fire was the work of an incendiary.—The night watchman states that a short time before the fire broke out he was by the place where it is supposed first to have appeared, but did not, at that time, discover anything wrong.

Immediately after the alarm of fire was made the firemen of our city were promptly on the ground and soon succeeded in checking what might, at a later hour, have proven to be one of the most disastrous fires that ever occurred in this place; the quarter, in which the store and warehouses of Messrs. Steinman & Co. are situated, being densely built and surrounded with valuable building and stores of all descriptions.

The loss occasioned by the fire is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000, the lowest estimate being $10,000, as the large stock of carriage axles, forks, shovels, etc., stored in the second story of the warehouse are greatly damaged by the fire. The warehouse is injured probably to the extent of $1,000. We were informed that this loss is covered by an insurance to the amount of $15,000 in the following Companies: The Girard, Home, Ætna, Springfield, Commerce, Lancaster Home, and the Delaware.

LOCAL SUMMARY.—The river is said to be unusually low at Columbia.

Samuel Small, Esq., of the borough of York, York county, has been nominated by the Radicals of the 15th district for Congress.

The Order of the Junior Sons of America has increased in numbers over one hundred per cent. during the past year.

Miller's String Band, of this city, will make their first appearance since the Washington Hose Company of Harrisburg, in Hoffman's woods, near that city, on the 12th of next month.

There is much complaint made in the borough of York, York county, on account of the scarcity of dwelling houses in that place.

Mr. Dennis Coyle, residing in Church street this city, has in his garden a stalk of corn 11 feet 6 inches high.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* states that a camp meeting, under the auspices of the Church of God, commenced on Thursday, near Linglestown, nine miles from that city. A large attendance is expected.

The buyers and sellers of hay will be interested in knowing that it has recently been decided by weighing hay in the mow in February, which was cut in July, that the shrinkage amounted to about twenty-eight per cent.

Commissioner Capron, of the Agricultural Bureau, has abolished the system of distributing seeds, except so far as to furnish seeds for experiment to those who desire to test them with a view to improve the products of the country.

Our exchanges state that the corn crop this fall, provided no killing frost occurs before it ripens, will be exceedingly large. In all parts of our county and State the fields are represented as being covered with the best looking corn noticed for years; the corn crop will, therefore, in a great measure compensate for the failure of the oats crop.

The Saturday Evening Post is undoubtedly one of the best weekly literary newspapers published; it always contains a variety of entertaining original and selected reading matter, which is of such a character as to interest and instruct all classes of persons. It is well adapted for the family circle, and will prove a most entertaining companion during the approaching long winter evenings. One copy (with large Premium Steel Engraving) $2.50 a year; extra inducements to clubs. Address Henry Peterson & Co., 319 Walnut street Philadelphia.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.—The second week of the regular term of Common Pleas Court for the trial of civil cases commenced on yesterday morning—Judges Long and Hayes present, the latter presiding. The following cases were put down for trial:

Geo. Reese vs. B. B. Martin and others; John Dorwart vs. B. B. Martin and others, but the counsel was too very small; he only talked some ten minutes and quit in disgust. A foul tongued fellow named James Givin then blackguarded and swore for a short space of time, until no one was left to hear him. Nothing wound up by a free fight among the Radicals, which made night hideous and disgusted all decent people. "Let us have peace."

RADICAL FIZZLE AT KNOTWELL'S.—The indifference of Radicals of this county continues. A correspondent informs us that the attempted meeting at Joseph Knotwell's, in Manor twp., on Saturday evening, was a very slim affair indeed. Mr. Brosius made one of his bifulatin speeches in favor of negro equality, going the whole figure. B. C. Kready repeated Carl Schurz' lame argument against the payment of government bonds and in favor of paying the 5-20s in gold coin. Captain Gotschalk tried to explain why he was defeated for the legislative nomination, and showed his sense and extensive information by declaring that Seymour sent 100,000 New York troops into Pennsylvania to help the rebels in 1863.—"Let us have peace!"

POTATOES.—The potato crop throughout our section of country is large and of good quality. They have been selling as low as 50c. per bushel at our warehouses, but the best brought $1 last week. There has been no complaint of the rot in the field, although we have heard of some rotting a few days after being brought to one of our warehouses—in this instance, however, they were not emptied out of the bags. They should be well dried upon the barn or other floors before they are put in boxes or bags.—*Oxford Press.*

MASONIC EXCURSION.—An excursion party composed of Knights Templar and Royal Arch Masons, is going to St. Louis next month. All the principal cities of the Eastern States will be represented. It is stated that the excursionists will take passage on regular trains in preference to those through to St. Louis. The fare for the round trip will be a trifle less than half the regular figures. We believe it has not yet been determined whether there will be any delegation from this city to accompany the excursionists.

TO POSTMASTERS.—We would call the attention of Postmasters to the fact that, when subscribers refuse or neglect to take their newspapers from the post-office, it is not a compliance with the law to simply return the newspapers marked "refused," "remove," &c., but the postmaster must in all such cases write a letter to the publisher of the paper, giving the reason for their return, if he neglects doing this he is chargeable.

THE LANCASTER PARADE OF AMERICAN MECHANICS.—The different Councils of American Mechanics in Harrisburg are making a great preparation for the grand parade in Lancaster on the 11th of September, and will send large delegations. Their members and efficiency have been increasing very fast lately, one Council, we understand, admitting and receiving fresh accessions, on meeting nights, of from a dozen to two dozen new members. The Councils are in a highly flourishing condition, and promises to prove the most prosperous and useful of the beneficial Orders in our city.—*State Guard.*

LEBANON AND PINEGROVE RAILROAD.—The Lebanon *Advertiser* says that the work on this railroad is progressing rapidly. A large force of hands is employed all along the line, and the work done is wonderful. The management bosses, &c., from the Chief, Mr. McFadden, down through all the departments, are gentlemen fully acquainted with their duties, and who will bring the great work to a speedy and satisfactory completion.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—It is said that the Cattle disease, has made its appearance in this county. Messrs. William and Josiah Brown, of Fulton twp., recently purchased a lot of cattle from a man in Baltimore and having brought them to the village of Texas in Fulton twp., and sold them to Mr. Edward Morgan who took them to his farm in Little Britain twp., where some seven or eight head of them have recently died. The West Chester *Republican* says that a letter was received a few days ago, by the Secretary of the "Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company" of West Chester, from the agent of that company in the southern end of Lancaster county, stating that the Cattle disease, known as the *Spanish* or *Texas* fever, had been introduced in that neighborhood, by a lot of cattle which had been purchased in Baltimore market. The appearance of the disease, caused great excitement amongst the farmers in the neighborhood, and measures were at once taken