Horrible Outrage by Negroes in Tennessee.—Men Castrated—His Daughter Outraged by Five Negroes.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Union, Sept. 12.

We learned yesterday the particulars of a horrible outrage perpetrated near Tyner's Station by five negroes. Our informant, Mr. Standifer, is a gentleman well known to the citizens of Chattanooga, and his statements are true in every particular.—He is a farmer residing in the neighborhood of the scene he relates. It appears that the vicinity of Hoise's Camp-ground, about one and a half miles from Tyner's Station, in the eastern part of Hamilton County, has for some weeks past been infested by a number of negroes, who have been a terror to the citizens by their numberless thefts, and their outrages upon the women of the farmers' households. On Saturday evening last, a family named Gardner, from North Alabama, at the Camp Ground, as the village is known, intending to make a permanent settlement. The family consisted of Hiram Gardner, an old man of about sixty years, and three daughters, all attained to womanhood. They had traveled from their old home in a wagon, continuing their few personal and household effects. Arriving in the outskirts of the village, they determined to stay there until the following morning. After their frugal meal, they laid down in the wagon and went to sleep. About midnight they were awakened by loud noises, and, sitting up in affright, found that a number of negroes were in and around the wagon. Mr. Gardner, a feeble old man, spoke to them. The negroes replied with oaths, and, seizing Mr. Gardiner, beat him severely. The women screamed, and, afraid of assistance arriving, the negroes hastily seized them, took them from the wagon, and, tying the two eldest, took the youngest of the women, who was about 25 years old, and the father, bound their arms, and hastily mounting their horses, disappeared in the woods. The two women, bound to the trees, screamed madly, but no person came to their assistance. After a fearful night of suffering and suspense, daylight dawned. Soon after daylight a farmer drove by the helpless couple, and at once went to their assistance. Unbinding them, they soon told him their sad story. The farmer took them in his own wagon and hastened back to the village. The news soon spread, and in half an hour a dozen strong men, armed to the teeth, started out to find the negroes and their victims. Taking the course pointed out to them by the two women, who accompanied them, they rode for about three miles through the woods, when they came upon the father and daughter, tying on the ground within twenty feet of each other, and both, to all appearances, dead. Mr. Gardiner was covered with blood, and a bullet-hole found in his breast.—Miss Gardiner was lying entirely naked, and showed evident marks of outrage. Whiskey was at once applied to both the victims, and in a short time they were enabled to be moved. They were carried back to the village, and by evening Mr. Gardiner recovered sufficiently to relate the cruelties to which they had been subjected at the hands of the barbarous and moreless negroes. Mr. Gardiner stated that the negroes five in number, had taken them rapidly to the spot where they were found, and after dismounting, had tied Miss Gardiner to a tree, and two of the negroes seized his daughter while another proceeded to outrage her person. Maddened by the scene, feeble as he was, and numerous as were the negroes, he attempted to break his bonds and go to his daughter's rescue. His attemps were vain, and he cried out in anguish for help. One of the negroes with an oath told him he would stop his mouth, and immediately fired at him. He was hit, and lost all consciousness for the bullet glanced off his breast. From the appearance of Miss Gardner, it is plain that all the negroes must have violated her person. The unfortunate girl had not recovered sufficiently when Mr Standifer left, to tell her story. It is doubtful if she will recover at all. The citizens are afraid to allow their women out of their houses. A perfect reign of terror exists; all who can get away have gone, or are going. Mr. Stantifer came to this place on Thursday, for safety. We learned last evening that one of the negroes had been arrested, and conveyed to the jail in Harrison.

A Man Pierced to the Heart by a Red Hot Iron Rod, and Almost Instantly Killed.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 12.)

At noon yesterday, while a man by the name of Thomas Thomas, a "heater" in the Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, was quietly eating his dinner at the boarding house of Thomas Reese, No. 474 East Front street, he was attacked by a fellow workman of the name of John Kimbley. The two men had always been firm friends, and Thomas had done nothing that he was aware of to rupture the good feelings existing between them. He tried to make Kimbley understand this, but the latter, who acted like a drunken man, would neither listen to what his friend had to say, nor give any explanation of his conduct, and kept up the attack, as if resenting some insult or injury, and was only prevented from severely injuring Thomas by the landlady who forced herself between the two, and made him leave the house. At one o'clock, when Thomas went down to the mill to resume work at his furnace, Kimbley met at him again, with a flat piece of iron and his hands full of oleomocal. When this second attack was made, Thomas was standing in front of his furnace, lighting his pipe with the red-hot end of a small rod of iron, used by many of the workmen for the same purpose. He saw that Kimbley was drunk or crazy, forcing him into a fight, and knew that if he was drawn into a difficulty, he would be the sufferer; for Kimbley was a larger and much stronger man than he. He sought to make peace with his assailant, but that failing, tried to get away. Kimbley followed him up, however, and struck him several times with the bar of iron, once on the forehead and twice or thrice on the arms and body. These blows roused all the sleeping passions of Thomas; he turned upon Kimbley, clinched with him, and plunged the rod of iron, still red-hot and spitting fire, into his breast. As soon as he threw the iron from him, scarcely knowing what he had done, but anxious to avoid any further difficulty with his persecutor, started to run into the street. He need not have feared pursuit, for Kimbley, pierced to the heart by the red-hot iron, never rose from the ground, except to convulsively gather himself up and hurl a heavy piece of iron at the retreating form of Thomas. The missile fell short of the mark, and he fell back in a dying condition. The man in the mill took him up and carried him to his home across the street, where he expired almost as they laid him upon the bed.

When Thomas was told that he had killed Kimbley, he seemed greatly shocked, but declared it was the result of self defence. He gave himself into the charge of the police, and was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station house. Thomas is a large and powerfully built man, about thirty years of age, a native of Wales. He has a broad, good-looking face, fair, and a pair of honest eyes that gaze squarely into yours while he converses with you. Nobody would take him for a passionate or quarrelsome man. His reputation in the Cincinnati Iron Works, where he has been steadily employed for about four years, is as excellent as one, nearly all his fellow-workmen testifying to his industry and good behavior. He has been in this country thirteen years, three of which years he spent in the Union army.

John Kimbley was an Englishman. He had been in this country and in this city for a number of years. His reputation was as fair as Thomas', neither of them being men of dissolute habits or quarrelsome dispositions. He married his second wife about two months ago, since. As we have stated, they always seemed to be on terms of friendship, working amicably together in the mill, and spending much time in each other's society in their leisure hours.

Coroner Emmert was summoned to hold an inquest on the body of Kimbley, and at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon empanelled a jury and examined the body. Without taking any testimony in the case, the jury adjourned until to-day.

Humors of the Campaign—From Donelly's Speech against Washburne, Delivered at St. Paul, Minn., August 24.

Ben Butler is troubled with strabismus, and it is related of him that when he was a boy he was assisting a butcher to kill an ox. The butcher was holding the horns when Ben was to strike him with an axe. Glancing up, he caught Ben's wandering eye, and asked, "Do you strike where you look?" He replied, "Certainly, I strike where I look," when the butcher begged to be excused from holding the horns. A vow for Elihu Washburne, to whom I alluded when I addressed you last. I believe God never made a baser man, and indeed, I sometimes think that God never made him, but let him come in the lowest bidder, like the custom-house, and that the devil was the lowest bidder. (Applause.) My opponents have tried to drum up candidates to run against me, why, my tried and true friend, Gen. Sanborn, was urged to return to this district and become an opposition candidate. It is said that the great Indian chief, Thunderbird, was once assaulting the position of some of our troops in the mountains. The Indians were pressing forward to almost certain ruin, when, by some caste and confusion, some one touched off a swivel gun that was fastened upon the back of a jackass. The rebound sent the animal heels over head rolling down the mountain side among the Indians, upon which they beat a hasty and disordered retreat. Afterward, in treating for peace, the chief was asked why he retreated on that occasion, and replied; "Me stand white man's knife and pistol, but Indian no stand when whole jackasses are fired at him." I can stand gallant Gen. Hubbard, or C. C. Andrews, or any of my other opponents, but I can't stand to have a whole jackass fired at me in the shape of one of the Washburne family. (Roars of laughter.)

Another Horrible Outrage by a Black Fiend.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—It appears that the German girl who was the morning reported accidentally killed by a negro named Jordan, at Ponds' Postoffice, in this county, on Friday last, was deliberately shot by the negro Jordan. It is reported that he made improper overtures, and on Friday attempted to effect his object by force, but was foiled in his design, and procured a gun and shot the girl. Yesterday an incensed crowd of Germans took the negro from the officers having him in charge, and hung him.

A FLORIDA correspondent of a Northern paper says: I think the Northern tax payers, who make their living by honest toil, should know that for two months the Government has been distributing free rations to the negroes in this State. In Leon county, where the negroes register about 2,700 votes, some 35,000 rations were issued last month alone. Do you give free rations to the laborers of the North?

News Items.

Apples sell at 75 to 87½ cents a bushel in Ohio.

There were 252 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

Peaches are 50 to 72 cents a bushel in Eastern Texas.

Butter is 70 cents a pound in Philadelphia.

The average Parisian drinks five times as much brandy as in 1840.

Virginia has its best tobacco crop in eight years.

There are 336 convicts now in the Mississippi penitentiary.

Gen. Torbert is the radical nominee for Congress in Delaware.

Scotch plaids are now manufactured in this country.

Ohio claims to have 172 woolen mills within her borders.

Colts and calves are stung to death by mosquitoes in New Jersey.

There are 6,000,000 of bodies buried in the catacombs of Paris.

The are nearly 20,000 Americans in and about Paris.

Jay Cooke boards twenty clergymen at his place on Lake Erie.

William Gilmore Simms is among the Berkshire hills.

Forrest is to receive $2500 for five performances in Troy.

The Austrian Crown Prince is learning the trade of a locksmith.

A negro "Tammany" club has caused a dissension among truly loyal Chicagoans.

New Haven thinks its elm trees produce sore throats.

John E. Hays, editor of the Savannah *Republican*, died on Wednesday.

There was a slight frost in Central and Northern New York on Wednesday night.

Velocipedes can be "called from the stand" and hired like cabs in Paris.

The British Treasury was short of revenue last year $18,000,000.

The hop growers in Michigan figure up this years crop at 782,500 pounds.

South Haven, Michigan, ships 50,000 bushels of peaches this year.

A tornado swept over portions of Minnesota last Friday, causing much damage.

Deer are so numerous in the county of Prescott, Canada, that they are destructive to grain fields.

The potato crop of the State of New York, it is stated, amounts to about 25,000,000 bushels.

The Siamese twins have left Wood's Museum N. Y. and are now exhibiting on their own account.

The barque Clough was wrecked in Lake Erie on Tuesday night, and all on board, except the second mate, were lost.

The Utica *Herald* says that Fred Douglass' figure has been done in wax. It should be done in tar—the insolent nigger.

Complaints are general that the negroes of Carolina and Georgia are engaged in military operations conducted at night.

Mrs. General Dix and M'lle. Fanny Janauschecke have arrived from Europe in excellent health.

Brigadier Brevet Major General Joseph Hooker has been ordered before retiring board at New York for examination.

Gen. Sully has started from Fort Dodge with a force of cavalry in pursuit of the Indians.

A Man was attacked in the streets of New York and killed by ruffians, on Monday night.

Five men have been found drowned in the Champlain canal, New York. They were drowned during the recent freshet.

Albert Pike, and Robert W Johnson, of Arkansas, formerly Senators from the State, have opened a law office and taken up their residence in Washington.

A poor widow at Newberu, Va., who receives $270 salary as postmistress is assessed $11 by the Radical cormorants. She has three children to support.

It is said that the California mustang is the most endurable animal in the world. One recently ran two hundred miles in eight hours at San Francisco.

George Cruikshank, the venerable English caricaturist, is illustrating a new edition of Lowell's Biglow Papers, just issued in London.

The stock pens near Cincinnati refused to receive a lot of Texas cattle that arrived on Friday. The *Commercial* proposes the establishment of a cattle quarantine.

A despatch from Canada states that Whalen contests the election of his shot Thos. D'Arcy McGee, but knows who did, and a confession is expected from him.

M De Champs, the French Interpreter attached to the Chinese Embassy, will soon return to Boston to espouse the widow of the only son of Harvey D. Parker.

There is a new town in Wisconsin established by one hundred families of Poles. A Western paper thinks they will be very useful in a hop-growing country.

Gov. English, of Connecticut, has given all railroad conductors commissions as special policemen, thus enabling them to more completely govern the conduct of passengers.

A paper mill, in which was manufactured paper, used by Benjamin Franklin, in his office, is still in operation in Delaware county, Pa. It is named the "Ivy Mill," and was created as long as the year 1778.

At the great canned goods establishment at Keyport, N. J. 600,000 bushels of tomatoes were canned yearly. Recently 100,000 pine apples were landed there, cut up, steamed and canned.

It is estimated that the amount of American securities held in Europe, including United States bonds, railroad and State stocks and bonds, &c., reaches the large sum of $938,100,000.

James Gilnes, of Lynn, a few days ago made fifteen pairs of ladies' gaiters in less than ten hours, making $7.50,—the greatest feat known to be accomplished by any shoemaker.

The Virginia sweet potato crop which this season has been very late on account of the drought in July, is now fairly ripe, and large quantities are being shipped daily to the Northern market.

The Georgia House of Representatives has expelled a member who had but one-eighth negro blood in his veins, on account of his color. A negro was yesterday sworn in as a member of the Louisiana Senate.

Dr. Holland writes concerning the death of Adoh Isaacs Menken: "A story is current, which I give for what it is worth, that she laid a wager she could drink a given quantity of whisky; won her bet and died."

Ten thousand dollars was squandered by the Radicals on the impeachment trial—a movement intended to put despotic power in the hands of such men as Butler, Ashley, and their associates. This is the way taxes are increased.

Prof. Whedon, of the New York East Conference, has been appointed to the chair of languages in Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy, in place of Prof. Fisk, who becomes the principal of a similar institution in New York.

James Whalon, tried at Ottawa for the murder of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on December 10th. After conviction, Whalen, in the course of some remarks, denied that he was a Fenian.

No clue has yet been obtained to the murderer of the little girl, whose outraged and mutilated body was found in a pool in Philadelphia on Monday last. At the coroner's inquest physicians testified that death was caused by strangulation, not by drowning.

Nearly all of the bank note paper used in this country is made in Philadelphia. There are two other mills in this country, but the one in Philadelphia does the most work by far. The paper is made of only linen rags, imported for the purpose from Ireland, and is as white as snow.

The New York Journal of Commerce announces, on the authority of a communication from the State department, that the "Sherman Funding Bill," passed at the last session of Congress, is it not regarded as a law by that department, as it has not received the signature of the President.

The official vote for Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, on Monday, has been announced. For George W. Downey, 48 companies; for Terrence McCusker, 34; for Erwin T. Jones, 2; tie, 2. The following Assistant Engineers have been elected: William Sweeney, First District; George Hensler, Second District; Daniel Williams, Third District; George W. Fry, Fourth District; George W. Day, Fifth District.

The Newport *Mercury*, established one hundred and ten years ago, has Benjamin Franklin's press, the first imported from England, in 1720, and on which the first newspaper of the country is said to have been printed, twelve years later. The *Mercury* bears an odd contrast to the great metropolitan dailies, typographically and editorially. It continues to be worked off on an old hand press, and one man does the greater part of the editorial labor, including sweeping the office and doing the "chores."

John Allen Going into the Lecturing Business.

John Allen, late "the Wickedest Man in New York," having closed his dance house, now proposes to turn his infamous life and unenviable notoriety to profitable account as a public speaker. John does not claim as yet to be a full blown saint; indeed, he is rather dubious of his conversion even; but he says he won't go back to the old business anyway. We trust he will keep his promise. His appearance upon the rostrum is said to have been suggested by a famous American showman, who, by long devotion to the moral drama led him to appreciate the brilliant future of money-making that lay within reach of this Water Street hero, if the opportunity were only duly improved. So the valuable advertising ought not to go to waste. So the showman suggested to the Wickedest Man a partnership in a lecturing tour, which was accepted, and prepared a graphic sketch, with all the dramatic points duly elaborated, for John's delivery from the rostrum; the boy Chester to be introduced at the proper point and put through his paces, as additional attraction. John took the manuscript, studied it up, got it by heart, and, calculating from the crowds that flocked to his den, now the "Tabernacle Mission," that he would "draw well" anyway, coolly told his partner that on the whole he guessed he could run that machine alone, without anybody's help. And he is going to do it too. Features are but for his dozen, which, singularly enough, is to be made at Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday next; tickets 50 cents, children half price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sep. 12, 1868.

The news from Georgia and Alabama is of the most cheering character. There is no doubt we shall carry both of these States. Hon. W. W. Boyd, of Dahlonega; Hon. A. A. Wilbur and Hon. Edward R. Harden of the Radical Electoral Ticket in Georgia have declined running, and have announced themselves for Seymour and Blair.

Hon. W. B. Jones, and Hon. J. K. Chisolm, of Lauderdale, (both on the Radical Electoral Ticket in Alabama) have declined running and announced themselves for Seymour and Blair. Dr. F. W. Sykes, (President of the first Radical Convention in Alabama,) Thomas Masterson, Gen. W. Austin, Moses Maples, and James Williams, Radical Representatives in the Alabama Legislature, and Judge Jas. S. Clarke, of same State, have abandoned the Radicals and support the Democracy.

Hon. James R. Hubbell, of Delaware county, Ohio, is stumping that State for Seymour and Blair. Mr. H. is a valuable recruit to the Democratic party. He was twice Speaker of the House of Delegates of Ohio, was a Fremont Elector in 1856, and was the Radical member in last Congress from the 8th Congressional District, (Ohio,) now represented by Hon. John Beatty, Radical.

The late victory of the Democracy in Colorado, and our late triumph in Alton, Illinois, the late residence of Senator Trumbull, and the residence of Geo. T. Brown, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. Senate, are portentous facts.

We have gained thirteen per cent. on our vote in Vermont. Less than half that gain in New York and Pennsylvania will sweep the States. The news received here daily by the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee from the various parts of the West is truly animating.

RED PATCH

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, Mr. Ross in the Chair. Dr. Gray, Chaplain, in the course of his prayer invoked the wisdom and grace needful to support the members in their public duties, so that whatever course they pursue may meet the Divine approval and sanction of the whole nation.

The Clerk commenced reading the journal but, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the further reading was dispensed with.

Mr. Anthony offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives concurring that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representative adjourn their respective Houses until 12 o'clock noon of the 16th day of October, 1868, and that the Secretary, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, further adjourn their respective Houses until the 10th of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, and that they then, unless otherwise ordered to further adjourn their respective Houses to the 1st of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.

On motion of Mr. Sherman there was a call of the Senate, when 34 members answered to their names, exactly a quorum.

Mr. Anthony stated that his colleague Mr. Sprague was not present owing to sickness.

The question was then taken on adoption of the resolution, which was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 1—Mr. Buckalew.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, at 12 o'clock the Senate took a recess for half an hour.

HOUSE.—The House met at noon. A quorum was present.

Mr. Schenck offered a joint resolution: "That, the Senate concurring, both Houses adjourn till October 16th, and after that, unless otherwise ordered, till November 10th, and then, unless otherwise ordered, till the first Monday in December."

He called the previous question, which was sustained, and the resolution passed without a division.

The Surratt Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Surratt case was called up in the Criminal Court before Judge Wylie to-day, this being the first day of the special term set aside in May last for the trial. The counsel on both sides remain as they were at the last term. Surratt being accompanied by Messrs. Bradley Sr., and Junior, the former as advisory counsel and Mr. Merrick, while Mr. Carrington, assisted by Messrs. Riddle and Wilson were present on the part of the government.

The District Attorney stated his readiness to proceed with the trial on the second indictment, charging a conspiracy, having decided to enter a nolle prosequi if it met with the approbation of the court, on the first, charging Surratt with murder. He filed a letter from Acting Attorney General Browning, in vindication of his course; in this respect, the communication presenting no advice in the premises, but leaving it to the discretion of the district attorney.

The Court allowed the motion of *nolle prosequi*, which was accordingly entered, and the case was then called on the second indictment, when the defence stated their surprise at the motion which had been entered to not prosecute the first charge as they came into court fully prepared to try it. They requested a postponement until to-morrow, in order to make a special plea, setting forth the amnesty proclamation of July 4th last in defence. Surratt did, on the former occasion, plead "not guilty" to the conspiracy indictment, but it was at a time when his counsel had represented their unwillingness to engage upon a trial under the new charge as that of murder was still held. He was then, they assert, acting without counsel and they now desire to withdraw that plea and enter a final one to-morrow. After a short argument the Court said the request was reasonable enough and he would grant it. There were but few spectators in the Court room.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—In the Criminal Court to-day, Surratt's counsel entered their special plea setting forth the amnesty proclamation of July 4th, in defence claiming that Surratt is within that portion of the proclamation, pardoning all parties of treason, felony, etc., who were not then under indictment for treasonable offenses in any Court of the United States having competent jurisdiction. Counsel claim that he was at that time solely under indictment for murder at common law, and not for treason or felony, and was consequently entitled to the benefits of the proclamation.

To this the prosecution entered a special demurrer and proceed to argument.

THE WAR OF RACES BEGUN.

Terrible Riot—An Armed Mob of Four Hundred Negroes and Carpet-baggers Attack the Town of Camilla, Georgia—Seventy-five Persons Killed and Wounded.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 21.—A fearful riot is reported to have occurred at Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell county, Georgia, last Saturday, and the following are the particulars received which were telegraphed from Bainbridge, which is twenty-nine miles from the scene of the reported riot. It states that Mr. Pierce, the Radical candidate for Congress, and Mr. Murphy, an ex-Freedmen agent, with about three hundred negroes, armed and equipped, started on Friday for Camilla, with three weeks' rations and boxes of new arms and accoutrements, their intention being, it is said, to overawe the citizens and kill the leading Democrats of the town and vicinity. Before they started a friendly negro exposed their plans, and a negro courier was dispatched to Camilla to inform the citizens of what was going on. A deputation of three prominent citizens met the mob at China Church, five miles from the town. The Governor's proclamation disarming and forbidding armed organizations was read. The mob paid no attention, and determined to march on the town and kill such as they chose. Thrice more the deputation remonstrated, entreating the negroes to come in without arms, and they should not be molested. Their efforts were fruitless to dissuade the negroes, and the mob marched into town, with banners flying and drums beating. They numbered nearly four hundred, having been joined by others on the route. The mob halted and clamored for the blood of a man named John Johns, in company with Dr. Twitty, presented himself, when a hundred guns were presented at them. The former, being intoxicated, fired, and the riot commenced, the mob firing at every one they could see. The citizens, white and colored, rallied, gathering about fifty stand of arms. The mob was vigorously attacked and driven back, beating a hasty retreat, which spread into a panic. The negroes were pursued 5 miles, losing 35 killed and many wounded, the total loss, as far as ascertained, being from seventy-five to one hundred in killed and wounded. Owing to the panic among the mob, only five whites were severely wounded. The colored citizens of Camilla are reported to have acted promptly with the whites in defeating the mob, whose stores and munitions were captured. At last reports Camilla was quiet.

The news of this riot has caused some excitement. It is known that that the negroes are armed throughout the State, but the whites have no serious fears of disturbances if the negroes are not precipitated into riots through violent appeals to their passions.

Virginia Negroes Denouncing the Carpet-baggers.

RICHMOND, September 21.—A mass meeting of about 3,000 negroes was held on the Square this evening. Speeches were made declaring a want of confidence in the Republican State Central Committee, as not being in favor of justice and equal rights to all. Several white and colored speakers addressed the crowd, denouncing carpet-baggers as needy politicians who had come to Virginia to make a living off the blacks, and who did not intend that the blacks should have any office. The case of the negroes in the Georgia Legislature was brought up as a warning. The black speakers were particularly severe on carpet-baggers, calling them dirty trash and scoundrels, and charging them with intending to betray the blacks. The Secretary of the State Central Committee obtained a hearing for five minutes in denial of the charge against that body, but the resolution was passed by acclamation.

From Worcester.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 22.—The Resolution Hose Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here this morning. The fire department assembled at 9 o'clock, and escorted the visitors about the city. They will leave for Boston this afternoon.

The Cattle Plague.

The following is a synopsis of the report made by the Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of New York to investigate the cattle plague:

The Commissioners state that not a single case of the disease occured except where the animal had been in contact with Texas cattle or with their excretions. They have had authentic evidence that Texas cattle that have passed over a road dropping their excrements, have communicated the disease to native cattle that passed over the same road forty-eight hours afterwards.

Wherever cattle have exhibited the earliest symptoms of the disease, and have been taken from the cars and allowed suitable food and drink, with rest and fresh air, they have invariably recovered speedily; while those which have exhibited the same symptoms, and have gone forward in the cars from sixty to one hundred miles further, have rapidly developed the disease in its most malignant form.

The first symptom of the disease is an appearance of languor and weariness, which is unmistakable; the head drops, the ears hang down, the eyes are staring; the back is arched, strong efforts are made to dung, which are often ineffectual, the droppings being usually dry, scanty, and stained with blood. The urine is generally dark brown in color, and commonly called "black water." The coat is generally rough; the hairs standing almost erect; the horns are hot, the nose dry, a frothy saliva flows from the mouth; flies settle in great numbers, and the animal rarely makes an effort to brush them off.

The meat of diseased animals may easily be recognized. The fat has a deep or high-colored greenish-yellow appearance, and has not the firm resistance of health. The lean meat is of a brownish mahogany color, and on being cut into has a peculiar sickening odor. Sometimes the superficial muscles have the appearance of red lint, but the deep-seated muscles (those between the ribs,) have the dark-brown color and nauseous smell.

The remedy suggested for the cattle disease is carbolic acid, which, it is asserted, is an absolute and perfect disinfectant. All farmers and drovers who have reason to suspect that their cattle have been exposed to the infection are advised to sprinkle the substance known as "heavy oil" abundantly about the yards where they are confined, and to put some carbolic acid into the water they drink, in the proportion of one part pure acid with three its own weight of suboda, to one thousand parts of water.

The Commissioners state that the disease is not necessarily fatal, several severe cases under their immediate observation having recovered under the treatment above recommended.

Another Clue to the Fate of Sir John Franklin.

Another clue to the mystery enveloping the fate of Sir John Franklin and his fellow voyagers amid the ice-bound regions of the Arctic zone, seems to have been discovered. By the recent arrival from the polar regions of Dr. Gould, of Philadelphia, late of the Polaris, interesting intelligence is afforded respecting the search now prosecuted by Captain Hall for traces or remains of the Erebus and Terror and their crews. In August, 1867, Captain Hall was at Repulse Bay, preparing an expedition to King William Land, when information obtained from the Esquimaux, it seems beyond doubt that important records and some relics of the Franklin expedition are still preserved. The point to be reached was four hundred and fifty miles north of Repulse Bay, and in a country the inhabitants of which were known to be hostile to Europeans and Esquimaux living at Repulse Bay. It was the opinion of the latter, who are known as King Albert's followers, that Franklin's men had been killed by King William's men. According to native information, the last six survivors of the party built a cavern or rude vault of stones, and deposited in it some documents and such articles as they had no use for, or would be ashamed to carry to them in their journey onward. It is Dr. Hall's object to reach this depository, and from his well-known reputation for intrepidity, energy, and endurance, it may be presumed that no dangers or hardships will deter him from his purpose.

It will doubtless cause a thrill of mingled surprise and sorrow to learn that after all that has been done to discover the Franklin expedition, two of its members survived to as recent a period as 1864. These were Captain Crozier and a second officer of the lost vessels, who died near Southampton island while endeavoring to make their way to that place, in the belief that they would there find a whaling vessel which would carry them home. Dr. Hall is convinced of the identity of Capt. Crozier with one of the men so described to have perished, and has in his possession several articles that belonged to him. The fate of these two unfortunate men, who, after eighteen years wandering through the wastes, had so nearly reached a place within reach of civilized man, forms one of the saddest chapters in the melancholy and mysterious story of the lost expedition.—*N. Y. Sun.*

How Republican Journals Tell the Story

When the organs of the dominant party are asked what the country has gained by their getting into power they reply, "We have rid the country of the curse of human slavery. This is so grand and glorious a thing that the lives and treasure sacrificed to accomplish it have been well expended." The next question is, "What right had you to meddle with slavery in the Southern States?" and the answer is, "The abolition of slavery was a result of the war." And if you inquire, "What was the war?" they say, "The rebel Democracy." Logical, certainly.—*Philadelphia Daily News.*

Latest by Telegraph!

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has designated the store of Wm. Marchant, No. 80, Front street, New York, as an export bonded warehouse for tobacco, under section 73 of the new tax law.

Mr. Samuel Gardiner, the electrician has completed the electric gas lightning apparatus, ordered by Congress at its last session, and on Saturday evening the United States House of Representatives was successfully lighted for the first time. The old gas pipes and carrier tubes were removed and the new pipes and electric burners put in their places, and so arranged as to throw the light more direct upon the floor of the house and galleries. The result is that 20 per cent. more light is produced. The magnetic engine and indicator are beautiful instruments, the operator having perfect control of the apparatus, independent of the dome and rotunda. For this purpose there is a cable laid from the battery to the House. As soon as the gas flows to the burners they are instantaneously lighted, thus preventing an escape of gas into the hall.

A communication was received at the Indian Office this morning, from Indian agent, Patrick, on the Upper Platte river, dated September 16th. It announces that Spotted Tail and Swift Bear left for the reservation on the Missouri river, near Ft. Randall, with 180 lodges, 35 of which were Ogallalah Sioux, and the balance Brule Sioux. They were furnished with provisions and transportation by Gen. Augur. The Ogallalah Sioux came to the agency from the Republican fork under the conduct of "man who walks on the ground," but left the agency for the chase with his own tribe on the night of the 15th, during a drunken row, and his band had to go away under Spotted Tail. There are now left on the Republican river at the upper Platte agency "Two Strike" with about 50 lodges of Brule Sioux, Pawnee Killer, and Whistle with about one hundred and fifty lodges of Ogallalah Sioux, Dull knife, Turkey Leg with one hundred and fifty lodges of Northern Cheyennes. In accordance with instructions several messages have been sent to these Indians, requesting them to go to the reservation on the Missouri river, but they refuse to go. Gen. Bradley started on the 16th inst., with the 27th U. S. Infantry to march thoough the country of Republican river to the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.

It is thought that the government will not lose anything by the defalcation at the Post Office Department, as Olmstead owns property enough to cover the amount missing. In addition to property in this city, he owns a large farm near Beltsville, Md., besides several acres of land in North Carolina, for which the purchase money had been paid.

It is said that the government money in his possession was raised only a short time ago to pay notes which had been given for the North Carolina lands. Several special deposits of bonds, money, etc., in sums ranging from $100 to $1500, left with him by various clerks in the Post Office Department, were all found safe, except one package containing 2800 dollars in bonds belonging to General Pettro, an old clerk of the Department. It is announced this morning that he has been arrested in Philadelphia, but the post-office authorities have no such information.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—The Republicans of the Second and Third Congressional Districts held primary elections to-night to elect delegates to the Congressional nominating convention to be held to-morrow.

The Enterprise Base Ball Club, lately beaten by the Maryland for the championship, now produces an affidavit, showing that one of its members sold the game for one hundred and eighty dollars, there being an understanding with large betters.

James McBride and John Knight, prize fighters, were arrested here and held to bail to prevent their fighting.

Thomas Caggett, aged 25 years, fell through the hatchway of the bonded warehouse yesterday, and was instantly killed.

Terrible Explosion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—An explosion took place this morning at the oil refinery of Richards and VerPlanck, located in Prospect Street, Jersey city. The engineer Joseph, and another man name unknown were killed and ten workmen injured, supposed fatally. Seven hundred any fifty barrels of oil were burned. Loss 20,000—fully covered by insurance in New York City Companies.

The Maine Election.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The *Post*, the leading Democratic journal of New England, has this morning what purports to be a full return from all the towns and cities in Maine, and places the majority of Chamberlain for Governor at 19,856.

Robert Winship Steadman and Dr. Wm. H. Morrow, U. S. Deputy Marshall, shot each other dead at Fayetteville, N. C. on Friday last.

Local Intelligence.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING

Enthusiasm of the Masses.

Senator Cowan's Indictment of the Radicals.

The Ablest and Most Telling Speech of the Campaign.

German Address by Dr. Julius Morn.

The Democratic meeting at the Court House on Monday was one of the largest assemblages of the kind ever witnessed in this city. Every seat was filled, all standing space was occupied, and very many were forced to leave without being able to get inside the large Court Room. It was not a mere partisan demonstration. It was an assemblage of the earnest, thinking men of Lancaster drawn together by patriotic motives and a desire to hear the great political questions of the day discussed by a man of the first intellectual ability, one who faithfully represented the people of Pennsylvania in the highest council of the nation; a man who could not be lured into the endorsement of unconstitutional measures and pernicious legislation by any allurements of place, power or pecuniary profit. Hon. Edgar Cowan, the chief orator of the occasion is respected by honest men of all parties, and esteemed as a truthful, high-minded, gentlemanly, possessing the judgment to discern what the best interests of his country demands, and the resolute will to carry out his conscientious convictions, regardless of consequences to himself.

The meeting was organized at 7½ o'clock by the selection of the following officers:

President,

HON. GEORGE SANDERSON,

Vice Presidents—J. McElligott, Henry Franke, Lawrence Knapp, Sam'l Welchens Luke Meekins, Christian Widmyer, James Peoples, David Bartholomew, Wm. B. Strine, Wm. Miller, John Rose, Geo. W. Zecher, Wm. Best, George Darmstetter, Chas. G. Beale, George Wehrly, George Musser, H. W. Harberger.

Secretaries—M. G. Soner, F. P. Donnelly, Chas. H. Nauman, H. E. Carson.

On taking the chair Mayor Sanderson made a few remarks upon the great importance of the pending political contest, the magnitude of the questions involved, and the influence that the manner in which they are now decided would have upon the future of the country. The remarks of Mr. Sanderson were greeted with hearty applause, and while the other officers were taking their seats cheer after cheer for Seymour and Blair shook the hall.

Hon. Edgar Cowan on being introduced was received with a round of hearty cheers. He proceeded to discuss the great questions involved in the war, and the unconstitutional and unjust character of the Reconstruction measures in a manner which his intimate acquaintance with the legislative action of the period made authoritative as well as exceedingly interesting. He framed an indictment against the Radicals, so strong in its many sentences, that no one who heard it could help condemning these great political criminals. He showed with what stealthy strides they had advanced from one usurpation to another, until they had deprived the President of nearly all the constitutional prerogatives and subjected the Supreme Court to their capricious will. He made it plain to all that the leaders of the Radical party dreaded a restoration of the Union as the worst calamity that could possibly befall them, and showed how they had succeeded in preventing the accomplishment of the great objects for which so much blood and treasure were expended. He made it plain to every hearer that there was and could be no hope of real Union and peace, except through the overthrow of Radical domination, and that the election of Grant must inevitably lead to Congressional tyranny or to a military despotism.

Substantially the same speech, in more condensed style has been prepared for publication by Mr. Cowan; and we will lay it before our readers in full in a day or two. That will account for the comparative meagreness of the report which we now give.

During Mr. Cowan's speech he was constantly interrupted by spontaneous outbursts of applause, at one point the audience rising en masse to their feet and cheering with full and united voices. We never saw an audience listen so attentively.

During two hours scarcely a man in the vast throng moved, though many of them were uncomfortably crowded and numbers compelled to stand.

After the conclusion of Mr. Cowan's speech Dr. Julius Korn was introduced. He is a fine specimen of the German race, with a commanding presence and a deep resonant voice. He was at one time a member of the California State Legislature, and later a member of the New York Legislature for two years. His speech elicited cheer after cheer from the Germans present. The hour being late his remarks were necessarily rather brief, but he will be present on the 5th of October next, when a German Meeting will be held, at which a number of eloquent speakers will address that large and influential class of our fellow-citizens.

The meeting was in all respects a complete success, and showed how deeply devoted to the cause of the Union and the Democracy of Lancaster city are, and how much they are interested in the great political battle now going on. They will do their whole duty in October.

LARGE TOBACCO.—The York County *Star* states that a leaf of tobacco has been left at the office of that paper, which will answer the challenges made by the newspapers of Lancaster county. The leaf in question measures thirty-six inches in length and twenty-four in breadth, and was raised on the farm of Wm. McConkey, Esq., in Hellam township, by Rudolph Strickler. The crop from which this fine specimen is taken, is throughout an excellent one and will compare with any in our neighboring counties.

HORSE RACE.—The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* states that the race between Dr. Tate's horse "Cashier" and the noted Grey stallion from Lancaster came off on Thursday at Hartzell's lane, in that place, attracting a large crowd. The stakes were $800, with a good deal of betting. "Cashier" was given the odds of 50 feet in 440 yards. The race was won by the Grey Stallion by about a length and a half.

The Grey Stallion is owned by