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## Poetry. WAITING.

bind my brow with the poppies pale— And sometimes, in dreams, through the ivor Can eatch the gleam of a roseate sail. But ever and ever, alas, too late.

The eyes must not weep that are watching fo Nor the proud lips quiver that he shall press-hough both would grow cold, and withered raim ubted him more, or could honor hir

hough never a question so cold benumbs, But smiles and singing his name will wake eil me, sweet moments, he comes, he come And let my heart with its rapture break.

'an heaven forgivo me such sin as this?" I often would barter its gold away 'fo rest for a moment my hand in his, 'And, " O my darling," to hear him say

The wake robins come to their woodland bo ers. Wild peas and the leopard-like celaudine. Mid berried briers—ah, specculess flowers. Are your un-cen lives such a loss as mine Sometimes to the watchers on shore 1 cry, "Have you heard, or have any sea-wanderest told of a bark whose pennon was bine as the sky With a burning heart in its azure fold?

sailed a mariner, tender and brave."

So that the moments may still be his, Who leaves me alone with these downs 1 will teach every beautiful thing there is To grow in a garden of immortelies. oughts shall turn pansies instead of tear p passionate longings in roses glow; white as snow-drops with waiting yea If the hopes of our early springtime gro

nd if such bloom not upon that shore Bestrewn with stars as with ocean shells— our earth, let me stumber and wate no mo Close covered with moss-cups and hone

## Miscellancous.

## Written for the Intelligencer. Talloriana, Or, Scintillations from the Shopboard.

Dawns and Dawning. Some are and must be greater than the rest. This word should, probably, be writ elling of it in the caption of this pa per. It does not occur in the enteronary, in the sense in which it was used on the shopboard forty years ago. Dawn means the first faint appearance of morning light, and therefore a meridian sun, would be a nearer correspondence of the state of the sta to the sense in which we use it here.

Daunt, one meaning of which is to intimidate, makes perhaps, a nearer approximation to the tailoristic use of this fame necessarily extended to the masses

imitation, makes perhaps, a nearer proximation to the anionize involved in the people, but mainly to the first of an intimidating character, but it is not an intimidating character, but it is not arbitrarily or necessarily so by a recommendating that the shop-houst of the people, but namely of the people, and the people of the people of

presumptions, we did not mean that this was their universal, or even their general character; for, in most instances. When Kurtz, the Philadelphia dawn, of about the same period, applied to the calculated Churlen Witson for a job, he

cause the least disappointment, in case it did not "come up to time;" for dawns, as a general thing, had the greatest repugnance against the limitations of time, in finishing their work. To "work so long, and get 80 much," was about the sum of their ambition—indeed, on one occasion, we heard a dawn declare that the height of his ambition was to obtain a situation where he could get twenty the dollars for making a coat, and many of them now, as we had in times

not pertain to dawns because they were tailors, but because they were imbued with the aspirations of poor fallen human nature.

Dawns did. in our earlier days, constitute a sort of "privileged order" among tailors, who might do many things as we have before intimated with a sort of impunity, which would not have been tolerated for a moment in an inferior proclaves. tolerated for a moment in an interior workman. In some places they had a reputation outside of the precints of the shopboard, and fastidious customers would desire their garments should be placed in the hands of particular workmen, and would endure any number of disappointments, in order to have them packs them.

iplements, and sewing silks, to assis The chief feat of Lang, however, was

The chief fed of Lang, nowever, was in working "button-holes," both as to time and to quality, and if anything, he was a "harder case" than Plester. But these men have long since passed away, and no doubt, their betters, in every respect, lave risen in their stead. at It some dawns had not a world-wide reputation, at least it was State-wide, or extended over several States, or it extended over several States, or it extended for many miles in the cities and towns, on the line of the great thorough fares of travel; but the fame of others was confined to more circumscribed districts, or perhaps, even to the towns or cities in which they were, for the time being, domiciliated. Not that their fame necessarily extended to the masses of the people, but mainly to the same and dawning. The Wife of the same and the same and dawning. The Wife of the same and same and dawning. The Wife of the same and same nation to the tailoristic use of this because, the effect of a dawn inferior workman, might be of nity of tailors. Among those whose inferior workman, might be of reputations were tolerably widely ex

was their universal, or even their general character; for, in most instances, they were exceedingly modest and unpretending, for men possessing such transcendent abilities in their profession—indeed some of them did not seem to know that they were dawns. Not that they could not, and did not, distinguish between the quality of their own work and that of their fellow-craftsmen, but they seemed to look upon the thing as a matter of course, or as some thing they could not help. Although workmen of this character were pretty certain of always finding employment, yet the unreliability of many of them was so great a source of vexation and anxiety to their employers that they were compelled to restrict their work to that whileh would cause the least disappointment, in case it did not "come up to time;" for dawns, as a general thing, had the greatest repugnance against the limitations of time, in finishing their work. To "work so long, and get so much," was about the sum of their ambition—indeed, on one occasion, we heard a dawn declare

board for a dollar a week. Of course the reader will discover in this characteristic, that peculiar selfishness, which distinguishes unregenerate human nature everywhere and perhaps in every declar to the perhaps in every declar to the perhaps in the perhaps would attempt the pranks of their presumed ancestry. It does not follow, necessarily, that a dawn is a dissolute or discrete.

tic, that peculiar selfishness, which distinguishes unregenerate human nature everywhere, and perhaps in every department or occupation in human society; and which makes it so exceedingly difficult in governments where the people are professedly sovereign, to adjust systems of tariff that will protect the whole people. Men's sympathies always run parallel with their own individual interests, and never athwart them, in behalf of the interests of their neighbors. When prices are rapidly "going up," and men have anything to sell, how readily do they realize this fact and act on it without for a moment seeming to realize that the same rule has any application to what they may want to buy. Therefore these selfish peculiarities did not pertain to dawns because they were tailors, but because they were timbued with the aspirations of poor fallen human and the dawn is a dissolute or disorted that a dawn.

The term dawn was sometimes used in the opposite sense. For instance, that therefore, the meanest in therefore, the meanest in the opposite sense. For instance, that therefore and poor paying jobs, were called wrety inferior workmen as well as inferior and poor paying jobs, were called wrety inferior workmen as well as inferior and poor paying jobs, were called wrety inferior workmen as well as inferior and poor paying jobs, were called wrety inferior workmen as well as inferior and poor paying jobs, were called very inferior workmen as well as inferior and poor paying jobs, were cal

through an excess of confidence in jours, merely because they were trampers or "hard cases." Nor is it at all surprising, on the other hand, that a workmang of read excellence should feel offended when inferior work is given him. These me generally know their labor is worth, than a many of those who exercise the functions of a crook, and who may really be no tailors at all.

We have seen dawns who were timid and exceedingly modest of their abilities, seeming to be unconscious that they were such superior workmen, like a coy and modest woman, all unconscious of her own beauty. But there are, perhaps, more of them of the opposite character—men who "prill" over their own work, and exercise a rigid site character—men who "prill" over their own standards, even to a pair of "blue drill over-alls," or a "green upon the status of the ancient dawn, at the introduction of improved scuing macchines, and by which a medium the introduction of improved scuing macchines, and by which a medium the introduction of improved scuing macchines, and by which a medium the introduction of improved scuing macchines, and by which a medium the introduction of improved scuing macchines, and by which a medium the part of the case of confidence in journe, and the part of the case of confidence in journe, and the proventian the provent states—

"It was during the from what we know, but from the status of the ancient dawn, both in the excellence of his work, and the celerity with which he conditions, and by which a medium and port," and had the additional reputation of being a "lard case," It was ided—which a granter dawn can impart to a coat, which no sewing manding the from the competent judges, that he could, and "make as good a job, in every ret, with a common "button-needle" "patent thread," as any other manday or outd with the best "six-be-Q" and "letter A. sik," "and a by than any ordinary workman and yound we workman had yound with the best "six-be-Q" and "letter A. sik," "and a by than any ordinary workman he. And this was not all—he die how he was made then, of an achievement "or he was at least sixty years we saw him. From the life how kw as made then, of an achievement "or old be "and "letter A. sik," and a perhaps the most remarkable, of his jecular habis, he requilifications to a late performent the proper of the performance of the dawn had been considered to be a subject to make a performance of the dawn, both in the excellence of his jecular habis, and the calcillation of the dawn, both with the best "six-be-quality and look and purity to be a performance of the dawn, both in the excellence of his jecular habis, the requirement of the performance of the dawn, both in the performance of the dawn, both in the excellence of his jecular habis, the requirement of the performance of the dawn, both in the performance of the dawn, both in the excellence of his j

the felt incensed, but said nothing, indeed in the world, the premained anchored to the stap-hoard, to the end of their days. As a general thing, the data was no further pecuniarily advanced in the world, than the median workman, or even so far as some who were only inferior in mechanical capacity, and it was not always manifest how this should be so. It is true that some dawns were exceedingly slow, and others exceedingly not an amount that the predatage of the exceedingly slow, and others exceedingly not an an another than the predatage of the exceedingly not an an of punctuality; besides, there was a kind of dignity attached to the dawns which made him presumptions, and therefore he would only make a particular price, and there were some crooks who could afford to employ them, and considered them cheap, at any recisonable price; and "in a pinch," at even unreasonable prices. In our boyhood, for instance, we heard of one dawn, who would not work on anything but blue cloth frock-coats, nor at any price, less than six dollars and therefore, he would three fhippennybits. Not hese he would rather "tramp" than do anything less than this—it would be lowering list digity—and tramp he often did, money or no money. At that period, however, like the present, a great many blue frock-coats, nor at any price, less than six dollars and there fhippennybits. Not hese he would rather "tramp" than do anything less than this—it would be lowering list digity—and tramp he often did, money or no money. At that period, however, like the present, a great many blue frock-coats were worn, so that he could be accommodated, in a large town or city, to about as many as he cared about making, for he was a genius of that peed and the sound was were worn, so that he could be accommodated, in a large town or city, to about as many as he cared about making, for he was a penius of that peed and the sound was were worn of the present of the

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 16, 1871.

ing the eternal invented aim of handown on my forehead, and then, while combing my scant eyebrows and defiling them with pomade, strung out an account of the achievement of a six ounce black-and-tan terrier of his till I heard the whistle blow for noon, and I knew I was five minutes too late for the train. Then he snatched away the towel, brushed it lightly about my face, passed his comb through my eye-brows once more, and gaily sung out "Next!" ork Twain Tells All About Them.

Mark Twain Tells All About Them.
Mark Twain has the following excellent article "About Barbers" in the August number of the Galaxy:
All things change except barbers, the ways of the barbers, and the surroundings of barbers. These never change.—What one experiences in a barber shop the first time he enters one, is what he always experiences in barber shops afterward till the end of his days. I got shaved this morning as usual. A man approached from Jones street as I approached it from Main—a thing that always happens. I hurried up, but it was of no use, he entered the door one little step ahead of me, and I followed in on his heels and saw him take the only vacant chair, the one presided over by the best barber. It always happens so. I sat down, hoping that I might fall heir to the chair belonging to the better of the remaining two barbers, for he had already begun combing the man's hair, while his comrade was not yet quite done rubbing up and oiling his customer's locks. I watched the probabilities with strong interest. When I saw that No. 2 was gaining on No. 1,

lather and regarding himself in the looking glass, stopping now and then to get close and examine his chin critically or torture a pimple. Then he lathered one side of my face thoroughly and was about to lather theother, when a dog fight attracted his attention, and he ran to the window and stayed and saw it out, losing two shillings on the result in bets with the other barbers, a thing which gave me great satisfaction. He finished lathering, meantime getting the brush into my mouth only lather and regarding himse

He finished lathering, meantime getting the brush into my mouth only twice, and then began to rub in the suds with his hand; and as he now had his head turned, 'discussing the dog fight with the other barbers, he naturally shoveled considerable lather into my mouth without knowing it, but I did. He now began to sharpen his razor on an old suspender, and was delayed a good deal on account of a controversy about a cheap mascount of a controversy about a cheap mas nucrade ball he had figured at the nigh countributovers, socket at the night before, in red cambric and bogus ermine as some kind of a king. He was so gratified with being chaffed about some damsel who he had smitten with his charms that he used every means to continue the controversy by pretending to be annoyed at the chaffings of his fellows. This matter begot more surveying of himself in the glass, and he put down his razor and brushed his hair with elaborate care, plastering an inverted arch of it down on his forelead, accomplising an accurate "part" behind, and brushing the two wings forward over his ears with nice exactness. In the meantime the lather was drying on my face, and apparently eating interny

A Romance Courtship.

A student who had completed his studies and was commencing his professional life under very favorable auspices, was on his way home late in the autumn to make a little visit to the paternal roof. It was in old times, when the only mode of conveyance for travellers was the stage-coach. Among his follow researchers in the coach was a

size amount a fewer and unwitedly belief, were all posite upon which related to the property such a husband must have been a first to the most exemption of the property such a husband must have been a first to the most exemption of the property such a husband must have been a first to the most exemption of the property such a husband must have been a first to the most exemption of the property such a husband must have been a first to the most exemption of the property of th

Dollinger Interviewed. ing the eternal invented arch of hair down on my forehead, and then, while His Views and Position. A World correspondent claims to have ad an interview with Rev. Dr. Dolling-r. From his report we make these ex-

once more, and gaily sung out "Next!" This barber fell down and died of appoplexy two hours later. I am waiting over a day for my revenge—I am going to attend his funeral.

Erial Trip over Lake Michigan. Prof. Steiner, who made a balloon ascension in Milwaukee on the 4th, and passed over Lake Michigan, gives an account of his trip, which is published in the Milwaukee News, in the follow-

ing shape:
At quarter past six the ascent was made, the balloon going north of the Cathedral, clearing the steeple by about lifty feet. In fifteen minutes an elevation of 5,000 feet was gained, when the ascent became more gradual. At this time the balloon was some two miles out over the lake. Here a most magnificent view was spread out beneath nificent view was spread out beneath the delighted eye of the intrepid voyag-

the coast was visible for fifty miles in either direction; all the villages and lakes in the interior were spread out behind him, while before him the vast expanse of the lake stretched away till the horizon terminated the view. The thermometer indicated a temperature of forty degrees. The current in which the journey was begun was of the rapidity of about thirty miles an hour. This held good for some thirty miles when the barometer showed an elevation of 10,000 feet. At this point, and at this tremendous height, both shores of the lake were visible for 100 miles in either direction. The sun was fast in either direction.

A Romance Courtship.

of the lake were visible for 100 miles in either direction. The sun was fast sinking in the west, and the view was beautiful in the extreme.

Here, for over an hour, at an elevation of 12,000 feet, the current, which had been carrying the balloon to a little south of Grand Haven, died out, and the balloon was completely becalmed, not moving a mile in that time. Fortyeight vessels were counted moving in all directions. The stillness was most intense. The Perfector and the view was completely becalmed, not moving a mile in that time. Fortyeight vessels were counted moving in all directions. The stillness was most intense. The Perfector and the view was completely becalmed, not moving a mile in that time. Fortyeight vessels were counted moving in all directions. The stillness was most intense. silent, unsociable, distraught and looking bored, as men always do who are waiting their turn in a barber's shop.— I sat down in one of the iron-armed compartments of an old sofa, and put in the time for a while reading the framed advertisements of all sorts of quack nostrums for dyeing and coloring the hair. Then I read the greasy names on the private bay rum bottles; read the names and noted the numbers on the neighbor of the private shaving cups in the pigeonsome vessel in case no current was found, the car of the balloon being a complete olic Church is not so easy as it is in the little communions of the Protestant

d This is all a mistake, if no a winding misrepresentation, for no sewifaction interpretation of the misrepresentation of

gan snore. By the night of the moon the aspect of the country was plain in ly visible. Here a brisk westerly wind was encountered, which carried the Professor in an east southeast direction at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Soon the Michigan shore was reached, but not finding a good place to land the journey was continued. Lights are seen; rockets aspended now and then; cannon was heard, and occasionally a village was indistinctly seen. About 10 o'clock a railroad train was heard thundering along, and presently the head light of the locomotive was seen finshing among the woods. The balloon was now going east very fast. It was quite cold, the thermometer showing 3d degrees. The Professor bundled up in his cloak and began to feel very sleepy. At length he concluded he would alight, ashe wasover afinefarming country, where he could make a good descent. The valve rope was pulled, and down the balloon went till comparatively near the ground. Here fiddling and merry voices were heard, and the error aut thought this would be a good place to stop. So, at a little after ten o'clock the anchor was thrown out, and, after the office was the would alight, as he was over after and the would alight, as he was over after and the would alight to the country, where he could make a good place to stop. So, at a little after ten o'clock in the anchor was thrown out, and, after the order of the country, where he could make a good place to stop. So, at a little after ten o'clock in the anchor was thrown out, a 

sire are tentative measures; provisional measures for repelling the dogma, and for maintaining the just rights of the civil power, which this dogma, in our pointing invades opinion, invades.

In the course of the conversation Dr.
Dollinger repeated, over and over again, that he did not wish for a separation of Church and State, and that he did not which course the course of the cour hink such a separation in would be possible. Said he: Here the church is very powerful, and the people almost universally regard as indispensable a close union of the schools, which are State institutions, with the Church. I do not say they are right or wrong—I state the fact."

The following editorial from the London Times, on an incident in the private life of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, elicited a denial from the ex-Empress Eugenie that she ever contemplated

The following editorial from the Lonton Times, on an incident in the private life of the ex-Empress and the latter end of November, the content of the state of the state

Highlands. After a three weeks' stay, and a private visit to the Queen at Windsor, she re-appeared at the Tuileries. One explanation ascribed the Imperial lady's visit to grief for the death of her sister, the Duchess of Alva; another to a passing fit of harmless eccentricity; another to a longing, natural in one not been in the purple to withdraw, for began road, another to a longing, natural in one not fit of harmless eccentricity; another to a longing, natural in one not born in the purple, to withdraw, for however short a period, from the weary monotony of her lofty station. But mone of these seemed sufficient, and the supposition which obtained most public favor was that the flight of the Empress was the result of some storm in the Imperial household; and, as Eugenie was extremely devout, and at that moment the Emperor had just openly countenanced the Italian invasion of the Marches and Umbria, and twas endeavoring to prevail on the Pope to consent to the loss of those provinces, and thirty of forty had to consent to the loss of those provinces, and that moment the Emperor had just openly countenanced the Italian invasion of the Marches and Umbria, and that moment to the loss of those provinces, it was surmised that husband and wife had quarreled about the Roman question. But there were, besides, shrewder newsmongers, who asserted that jeal-ousy was at the bottom of the Imperial disagreement.

of a disagreement; that the Empress had not taken umbrage at some indiscretion of her lord the Emperor, and had vowed

not to go back to him unless the cause of the offence was removed.

Whatever mystery might yet have hung upon that now almost forgotten episode in a wedded life which has been otherwise singularly free from domestic clouds, has been unveiled by the sentence propugated by the Franch Court

tence pronounced by the French Court of Cassation in favor of M. Devienne, the late first President of the Court of Paris. racts:
I ventured to remark that there was a rery general belief that these "little Protestant sects" were about to be inthe late list President of the Courts Paris. It seems now certain that the Emperor had really, some time before that short breach of his domestic peace, succumbed to the fascinations of a Protestant sects?" were about to be it creased by one more, at the head which would be Dr. Dollinger.
"No," said he, with earnestness; "b lieve me," it is not so. They call n 'the new Luther.' Heaven forbid! have no ambition to play the part Luther; there is no Catherine Bora which were me away. 'I am excommunic. young lady whose beauty was the theme of much conversation in the Paris world, and that the displeasure of the world, and that the displeasure of the Empress was caused by the reports which reached her of the degree of inti-macy existing between this lady and the Emperor, and of the consequences the connection had entailed, which Lutner; there is no Catherine Bora who is luring me away. 'I am excommunicated, it is true; but I am not a schismatic. And pray, clearly understand that I have and can have no sympathy whatever with the errors of Protestantism. I have spent meet of my life is combeting these could hardly fail to lead to some scancould hardly last to lead to some scan-dalous exposure. The happiness of the wife and the safety of the husband re-quired something more than the re-moval of the rival. It was necessary to obtain from her a retraction of the as-

with the errors of Protestantism. I have spent most of my life in combating these errors, and I am annoyed now to find that Protestant clergymen and theologians imagine that I am in sympathy with them, or have changed my opinions. Do they forget my 'Doctrine de l'Eucharistie dans les Trois Premiers Siecles,' my work on the interior development and the effects of the Lutheran schism, and my sketch of Luther? Ah, sir, I see clearly enough that the sudden notoriety which has been given to my humble name arises. moval of the first.

obtain from her a retraction of the assertions upon which she founded her claims, and upon the strength of which she threatened to bring the Emperor before a court of law. The Empress, she threatened to bring the Emperor before a court of law. The Empress, generously giving up all idea of a di-vorce, and consenting to a reconcilia-tion with her erring husband, exerted herself to extort from her rival a decla-ration to the effect that she had deceived the Emperor, and that their intercourse had no such results as she had led him to believe

We do not think that, out of France t least, people will greatly concern hemselves about the part played by the at least, people win greaty themselves about the part played by the Chief President of the Imperial Court in this delicate transaction. All the interest concentrates itself on one point, and that is the wholesome fear the Emperor Napoleon entertained as to the consequencesoNis indiscretion. He was at that time at the height of his popularity, for his Lombard campaign had won him the appiause even of his enemies, while the annexation of Savoy and Nice had reconciled to him the advocates of a more strictly national policy. But a law-suit such as his culpable attachment so nearly involved him in, was more than, even in all his might, be would have ventured to face. His wife, though placable to the fault, would wife, though placable to the fault, would

wife, though placable to the fault, would have been inexorable to the exposure, and peace could hardly have been made until a means had been found to hush up the scandal. The Emperor's prospects for himself and his dynasty would have lost much of their brightness, and the nation which had condoned the coup d'ctat and accepted personal rule, would have murmured at domestic regularities to which, generally, socieune, would have murmined actions are rregularities to which, generally, socie-y shows only too much indulgence, but which the high rank of the offender would not have allowed it to ignore. In our age, when we place kings and rinces above us, we expect them to be he best among us; and if they actually ire not what we would have th ist, at least, on their seeming to

Scenes in Africa: In reviewing a recent volume from he pen of Lieutenant-Colonel C. S.

the pen of Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Vereker, the London Examiner says "After remaining for a time in Algiers, visiting the palaces, the monasteries, the ruins and the chief show there is the city and its vicinity. Colonellary of the city and its vicinity. places of the city and its vicinity, Colonel Vereker set off for the interior. On his way he was fortunate enough to w which is frequented by the wild Berbe which is frequented by the Win Beroer and Arab tribes from the mountains.— There he saw Kabyles in great numbers selling clive oil out of wild boar skins, Arabs with their sheep and herds, and Monbites and Jews offering for sale all beautifully situated at the foot of the Atlas range, the scenery begins to be romantic and picturesque. The lofty mountains in the background are covered with immense forests, while here and there Kabyle corn-fields peep throthe vistas; from the heights pour pown sparkling streams, "which feed the fountains and irrigate the groves lof oranges and lemons for which Blida is celebrated." From this charming place our author rattled off in the diligence, our author rattled off in the diligence

ceremateu. Those of in the diligence, drawn by eight-in-hand, and soon reached the steep ascents of the Chiffa Pass. This wonderful gorge, cutting the Atlas range in two, deserves its name of "one of the wonders of Africa."—The pass is twenty-five miles in length, and the precipices are covered with luxuriant maiden-hair fern, lichens, and long weeping grasses. "Rock swallows skim sportively about the crags, while eagles, kites, falcons, buzzards, and ravens soar aloft in the azure sky, and the tame black and blue thrushes dip along from spray to spray, as if to keep the traveller company." But it is not until the Ruisscau des Singes is passed that the finest scenery commences—"truly grand, and more Alpine than Pyrennethe finest scenery commences—"truly grand, and more Alpine than Pyrennean," as Tristram enthusiastically describes it.
"Soon after passing the heights of 
Mouzaia, the traveller reaches Boghar 
a town perched on an eminence above 
the valley of the Chelif, and commanding the northern portion of the Sahara

the valley of the Chelif, and commanding the northern portion of the Sahara. It is situated in the territory of the Oulad Auteur, who, although mountaineers, disclaim the appellation of Berber's Gotulians or Kabyles, and boast that their ancestors came from the East with Autar, a renowned chieffain whose heroic deeds are perpetuated in Arabic poems. It is a curious fact, too, as General Daumas has pointed out, that the more the mysteries of Kabyle life the more the mysteries of Rabyle file and society are explained, the more traces do we find of the ancient Chris-tianity of the Roman era among the de-scendants of the Berbers. Thus, in many of their usages and customs, they differ materially from the precepts of the Koran, more especially in the laws differ materially from the precepts of the Koran, more especially in the laws relating to theft and murder. The Kabyles, unlike other Mussulmans, do not regard the Koran as the only complete and universal code, but observe, besides, certain particular statutes, called cauons, which they trace to a pre-Saracenic period, before the religion of Mahomet was forced upon them.

orced upon them.
After wandering for a time on th

The Sheriff's posse which left Savan-nah on Monday night to arrest colored rioters on the Savannah Seaboard Rail-road returned yesterday morning, hav-ing made no arrests. The rioters had left the cars and fled to the woods.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVEN

General Josh Owens and Rev. Pennel A State Ticket Nominated.

The Convention of the Temperance Ro-formers assembled in the Senate Chamber at Harrishurg yesterday morning. The body was called to order by E. Il. Kauch, editor of the Good Tempher. General Josh Owen, of Philadolphia, who only quit drinking and united with the temperance men a year or so since, made a speech bitterly denouncing the idea of organizing a separate party and putting candidates in the field. Rev. Pennell Coombe sustained General Josh. A sharp colloquy ensued between General Owen and James Black, it being evident all the time that the General was almost entirely without support in the Convention. Difand James Black, it being evident all the time that the General was almost entirely without support in the Convention. Different delegates denounced the course pursued by General Owen, and he was freely charged with a want of consistency. On motion of Col. George F. McFarland, James Black, Esq., was chosen permanent President of the Convention. On taking the Chair, Mr. Black spoke at some length. He recited a large amount of statistics of intemporance and crime as impelling to independent action. He had lost all faith in the Legislature, which even went so far as to unanimously repeal the Philadelphia liquor law of 1867. He had nothing to hope from either of the existing parties, which were divided against themselves on this subject. Party success was their pri-

hope from either of the existing parties, which were divided against themselves on this subject. Party success was their primary motive, and nothing could be done with them until the temperance men have ten thousand votes that will be east from year to year for independent men, when parties will come to recognize the temperance nower and respect it.

spectators.

Col. McFarland claimed to have acted in good faith. He did not love the principles of the Republican party less to-day than a year ago, but he had repeatedly urged his party to come with him; but they had re party to come with him; but they had refused, and he saw no other way of advancing the temperance cause than by independent action. He regretted that General pendent action. He regretted that foreral Owen had neglected to appoint a committee in obedience to the direction of the Philadelphia Convention. Time would tell the wisdom of this movement.

Mr. Kauffman said the bolters acted in bad faith by speaking on the floor against the Convention, without offering to compromise or harmonize.

Roy. Pennell Coombe then came excitededly within the bar and domarded to be heard: and, after some objection, leave was granted. Mr. Coombe charged that Mr. Kauffman had promised to offer a resolu-

ion to allow the seceders to be heard, but as failed to keep his promise.

Mr. Kauffman replied that he was ready r suggestions of compromise. The chair announced the following com

Mr. Kauffman exciaimed that this was a wise nomination. Col, Beath is certainly a good temperance man.

A Voice. So is Governor Geary.
Mr. Kauffman. Yes, over the left. He vetoed the Duncannon Probibition law bill.
Mr. Bauman, of Harrisburg, nominated Capt. Cooper, the Democratic candidate for

Mr. Bauman, of Harrisburg, nonmated Capt. Cooper, the Democratic candidate for Surveyor-General. The Convention then at 12 o'clock ad-journed till 1 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention re-assembled at 1 P. M. D. C. Wright, of Dauphin county, ad-dressed the meeting while it was waiting for the Committee on Platform and Candi-dates to report. ates to report.
At 1 40 the Committee on Platform and

At 1 40 the Committee of Translates entered.

Mr. Kauffman, from the committee, reported resolutions nominating Barr Spangler of Marietta, for Auditor-General and E. A. Wheeler, of Mercer, for Surveyor-General. The report was adopted.

The following is the report on resolutions. tions.
PLATFORM.
WHEREAS, The friends of Tempera

WHEREAS, The friends of Assert have, for the last forty years, endeavore through moral suasion and stringent I cense liquor laws, to correct the evils the proportion of the property of the proportion of the proportion of the property of the proportion of the propo

mittee on Resolutions authorized to give it-its proper place in the platform. Mr. Kauffman offered the following ad-ditional resolution, which was adopted:

it the convention needs.
bor, 1869.
Attenuale suffrage resolution was defeated after a lengthy and spirited debate.
Captain Rauch proceeded to read the folowing letters: New Brighton, Aug. 5, 1871.-Sirs:-

lowing letters:

New BRIGHTON, Aug. 5, 1871.—Sirs:—Your communication asking me to define my position on the Temperance question, and whether I would accept the nomination of the convention of Prohibitionists, to be held at Harrisburg on the 9th Inat., was not recolved until yesterday, it having been misdirected.

In reply, I have the honor to say that, having accepted the nomination of the Republican party, I do not feel at liberty to take any action in the matter independent of the State Central Committee, who represent that party, and whose advice cannot now be obtained owing to the late date of your letter. With great respect for all carnest conscientious workers in the temperance cause, I am yours truly, neo cause, I am yours truly,
DAVID STANTON.
POTTSVILLE, Aug. 7, 1871.—E. H. Rauch
Doar Sir:—The great Republican party

POTTSVILLE, Aug. 7, 1871.—E. H. Rauch
—Dear Sir:—The great Republican party
that saved the integrity and unity of the
nation, tried through the treason of Andrew
Johnson, and that has so successfully administered the affairs of the State of Pounsylvania for the past ten years, having honored me with the nomination of SurveyorGenoral, I do not feel privileged to act upon
the subject matter of your communication
without consulting the State Contral Committee, who represent that party, and who,
I feel assured, act and determine for the
good of the party in its widest field of use The Convention of the Temperance Rewithout consulting the State Contract of mittee, who represent that party, and who, I feel assured, act and determine for the good of the party in its widest field of use-fulness, and advances all issues of progress and morality. With the greatest respect for and morality. With the ground workers in the earnest and conscientious workers in the cause of temperance, and sincerely regret that your letter is of so late a date that I cannot in justice to the committee answer its inquiries more fully,

I am respectfully yours,
ROBERT B. BEATH.

A delegate wondered how it came to pashat the concluding words of each letter referring to the temporance men, happened be exactly identical. (Laughter.) to be exactly identical. (Laughter.)

Another delegate hoped no one would suppose both letters emanated from the same person. It was only a very singular instance of two men, hundreds of miles apart thinking the same thoughts and speaking the same words, a wonderful exhibition of intellectual identity. (Loud

year to year for independent and parties will come to recognize the temperance power and respect it.

He hoped this small meeting would be the salt that would save the many. What principle have the Democratic or Republican party at issue this day equal to the great temperance reform? This convention would be the Bible shepherd boy who with his sling slow the glant enemy.

Whether we be few or many, if we are reing called by Thaddeus Stevens, in the succession of the convention would go on until it became a mighty influence. [Applause.]

Colonel George F. McFarland and Mr. Lichtenberg, were elected Secretaries.

Captain Kauch moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to fewer he appointed by f seven be appointed by the chair to rame a platform and name candidates, to thom all resolutions be referred without cleate. Agreed to, General Owen then withdrew, making statement deprecating the movement, by, Coates, Rev. Mr. Coombe, Mr. Fenn and four others also left, taking seats in the lobbies amid applause from some of the poctators. mittle of the mass, which would make glad thousands who now mourn. Mr. Wheeler, the candidate for Surveyor General, was also called out, and he made with the candidate for furveyor disperse, was also called out, and he made

a vigorous speech, fully approving of pendent action and accepting the non A delegate moved that thanks be returned to God and his blessing invoked through prayer, whereupon a minister who was a delegate, led in prayer. Such a sight in a Convention which had Just nominated candidates for office, was entirely new, and the effect was solemn and impressive. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned, with the benediction.

General Josh. Owen and his two companions have published the following CARD: HARRISBURO, August 9, 1871, -To the Friends of Temperance in Pennsylvania:
The undersigned, members of the Central
Committee appointed by the authority of
the Convention held in Philadelphia May
18th and 19th last, being present at Harrisburg, deem it their duty to that body and
the cause generally to enter their solemia
protest against the action of certain of
their fellow-members, who, in violation of
their fellow-members, who, in violation of
the action of the Convention in May, have
called and are this day holding a Convention to nominate independent candidates
for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General
theoreby ignoring the plan of action adopted
in May last: and having been informed by
the men engaged in this movement that it
is purely an individual enterprise, and that
no one could be allowed to take part in the
proceedings unless willing to pledge himself to carry out the objects named in the
call, and having failed to obtain any change
of purpose on the part of those engaged in
the revolutionary movement, we do heroby
declare that the said Convention and the
nominations made by it are in violation of
the action of the May Convention, and without authority from the State Central Committee.

P. COOMBE,
EDWIN H. COATES.

Almost every day brings to light some new fact, exposing the duplicity of the President in regard to San Domingo. That strong word is used, because no other fits the occasion so exactly or tells the whole truth honestly. In a message to Congress the control of the occasion so exactly or tells the whole truth honestly. In a message to Congress last April, he prefended to renounce the project entirely, "and referred the matter to the judgment of the American people." There never was any such intention, and the message was only contrived to mislead the country, so that the project could be pursued with more success, under the cover of this dedusion. The scheme of a fraudulent lease of Samana was contrived by Fabens, not only with the keyendaries. through moral sussion and stringent it comes liquor laws, to correct the evils of intemperance, without accomplishing all its friends have desired; and viewing with alarm the demoralization and degrading effects therefrom, not only on communities but on the nation, and still maintaining effects therefrom, not only on communities but on the nation, and still maintaining the correctness of our views as to the unhely traffic in intoxicating liquors as a boverage; therefore, the solver of this delusion. The scheme of a frauduction to the postmaster of Boston and others, in bely traffic in intoxicating liquors as a boverage; therefore, the solver of this state of organization, and the continued use of the ballot for the promisition of the family, the church and the school, the only true foundation for a free Christian Commonwealth—in the name of St. Almighty Gold and for His honor and glob.

Almighty Gold and for His honor and glob.

The and for the welfare and protection of our families—we set up our banners, humbly relying upon him for guidance.

Resolved, That the Government has no right to authorize any business injurious to public or private interests. That permitting the sate of liquors is destructive of both public and private interests, therefore the public good, a traffic so essentially destructive in its tendencies.

Resolved, That the history of past legislative in the school, the public good, a traffic so essentially destructive in its tendencies.

Resolved, That the history of past legislative, in must be prohibited.

Resolved, That the history of past legislative, in the proper leave the public good, a traffic so essentially destructive in its tendencies.

Resolved, That the history of past legislative, in the strength of the public good, a traffic so essentially destructive in its tendencies.

Resolved, That the history of past legislative, in the strength of the public good in the lease, for \$1.0,000. They condition, military, or municipal, and that it is promised to the public good in cash and \$2.0,

325,000 in inferior arms; so that Back will get one-third of the sum conditioned for the lease, with a lot of condemned arms and ammunition, while those concerned in the job intend to claim \$150,000 from the United States. This is the sort of business in which the President has been engaged at Long Branch. A recent letter of Connecticut, who was so cruelly outgraped, in order to aid the conspiracy of an exaction, confirms provious intolligence to the same effect, as will be seen by the following extract:

SAN DOMINGO CITY,
No money of any consequence is in cir-SAN DOMINIO CITA.

July 18, 1871. }

No money of any consequence is in circulation, but it is reported that the steamer Perit (Spoifford & Brothers') is to bring out fifty thousand dollars. It is certain that the Tybee brought out a lot of arms and ammunitions for them. It is said that Fabens has been so successful as to mortgage to some New York parties the amount durins Government for the year's lease of Samana, giving receipt in full, and has received this amount and arms in payment. The two ships still remain at Samana. I understand the Swatara was to pass the furricane season in the Catoleras; she is

the object and want of general and liberal education; the maintenance of a generous provision for the care and education of the sorphise of our fallen soldiers; the protection of life, liberty and property of all inhabitants of the Commonwealth; protection of domestic industry and development of agriculture and commerce, and that the right of labor should be maintained.

The ticket as nominated is:
For Auditor General—Barr Spangler, of Marietta, Lancaster county.

Wheeler, of Sharon, Mercer county.

That we cordially approve the principles equivalence of the Prohibition Party or Pennsylvania, unanimously adopted by the State Convention which met in Philaid do exhort all prohibitionists to give the time of the State by the State Central Committee.

Adopted, a d the Chairman of the Committee on the control of the Prohibition of the State by the State Central Committee.

Adopted, a d the Chairman of the Committee on the care and education; the object and sense and and the most proposed for the control of the State by the State Central Committee.

Adopted, a d the Chairman of the Committee on the care and education of the prohibition of the Committee.

Destructive Fire in a Coal Mine.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., August 10.—A fire broke out in No. 6 mino, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Summit Hill, at 3 toke out in No. 6 mino, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Summit Hill, at 3 toke out in No. 6 mino, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Summit Hill, at 3 toke out in No. 6 mino, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Summit Hill, at 3 toke out in No. 6 mino, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Summit Hill, at 3 toke out in No. 6 mino, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Summit Hill, at 3 toke out in No. 6 mino, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Summit Hill, at 3 toke out in No. 6 mino, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Summit Hill, at 3 toke out in No. 6 mino, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Summit Hill, at 3 toke out in No. 6 mino, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Summit Hill, at 3 toke out in No. 6 mino, Lehi